

The annual Over-the-Hump Party is "movin up town," according to its organizers.

The controversial good-time, open to all students, faculty, staff and friends, will take place Sat., Jan. 22, at 8:30 p.m. at the Eugene Hotel. This is a momentous step forward, says Long-Term Social Functions Committee chairer Robert Scherzer, from the lowly W.O.W. Hall where last year's party took place.

The event's cost is a mere \$3, explains Scherzer. A ticket, points out Scherzer, provides beer, pretzels and an excellent band. Tickets, he says, will be on sale between 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Jan. 17-21 at a table across from the SBA office. He points out that the committee will sell no tickets at the party nor the day of the party.

For those who dislike beer, says Scherzer, the Eugene Hotel will provide

alcohol of a more enebriating effect at minimal expense. If party-goers purchase \$550 worth of drinks, in fact, the Eugene Hotel will provide an open bar.

According to committee member Carole Shotwell, the Robert Cray Band, a rhythm and blues group from Portland, will provide entertainment. "The band," explains Shotwell, "is a real toe-tapper."

The committee will also provide any party-goer with a genuine Over-the-Hump t-shirt. The t-shirt, at only \$4, is navy blue with white lettering.

Scherzer says he hopes to see everyone there. "There is no excuse," he says. "Oregon plays Oregon State in the afternoon and the law library is closed."

--Dave Ludwig

THE DISSENT

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CHILD CARE AT THE PARTY

The Long Term Social Function Committee announced Monday that free child care will be provided for law parents attending the OVER THE HUMP party this Saturday night. Arrangements have been made with the EMU Drop In center to provide this service between 8 PM and 12 midnight. Parents wishing to take advantage of this service must pre-register their child at the HUMP ticket booth before 1 PM Thursday the 20th. Early registration is urged since the center can only handle 28 children.

Parents should feel comfortable leaving their child at the center while attending the HUMP. Promoters of the HUMP have arranged an evening of fun, snacks, and enjoyment for the little people. Parents are advised to bring their child to the center early to help acclimate him/her to the group care environment. More details are available at the HUMP ticket booth.

HELP WANTED

THE DISSENT is looking for staffers to help with either writing articles or typing or both. The time required varies but averages a few hours a week. Contact Richard Parsons or drop a note in THE DISSENT box in the Student Bar Association office.

YELLOW DOG'S RULES OF SURVIVAL

(reprint from August 1976 The
Woolsack)

Hello, first-year people. When I was a first-year student, I couldn't understand third-year student mind-sets. Now that I'm at the end of the tube, I can't possibly imagine what it's like to be starting this bullshit. You will be amazed at how much your intellectual and emotional consciousness will be altered by law school. It's a heavy trip (to coin a phrase), scary at times but with some very satisfying rewards. But also some very bogue times if you fail to follow Yellow Dog's Rules of Survival.

1. If you don't know it, haven't read it, don't understand it or don't fell like talking, pass. You're not paying tuitions to be hassled.
2. If you are lost in the library, ask the reference librarian. You could save yourself hours of time.
3. Smoke dope. It eases the pain.
4. Ask questions and challenge the answers. That's the name of the game.
5. If you are unable to identify it, smoke it. It's probably the hash you dropped in the carpet last week.

6. Be nice to the placement office people. They're there to help you.

7. Be nice to the secretaries. They make this place run.

8. Don't expect non-law people to understand or even care about the law. People with spouses or lovers take note.

9. Never keep a spouse, lover and student status all at the same time. You'll never have time to sleep.

10. Never accept funny looking cigarettes from strangers. A healthy case of paranoia is an absolute must for law students.

11. Expect to learn the meaning of the word "asshole". This place is crawling with them.

12. Use a Gilberts. You'll discover how poor some of you teachers really are.

13. If you really hate it, bag it. Life's too short to waste three years over a career on self-flagellation (unless, of course, you get your kicks from it.)

14. Get some practical experience, the sooner the better. Practicing law is a much more exciting and human experience than studying it.

15. Know thyself. You can be your own best friend instead of your worst enemy.

16. If you know you're right, stick to your guns. In the final analysis, the only thing that matters is what you believe.

17. Don't expect any feedback. The faculty apparently believes a high anxiety level induces good legal scholarship.

18. If you find school boring, you might try facing the front of the classroom. But then again, that might not help either.

These rules are the product of years of bitter experience but, like most young pups, you'll probably ignore them. Good for you. Don't believe anything the old Dog tells you. He's never made law review so he really doesn't know what he's talking about.

I live by the premise that if you really don't want it, you wouldn't be doing it. So, if you find yourself working like a dog, worrying about whether you can make it, measuring your self-esteem by your grade point and generally being depressed most of the time, take heart in the knowledge that you have inflicted law school on yourself by your own free will. Also know that achievement, like any other concept, is as broad or narrow as you care to make it. Welcome to the Dog House.

COFFEE CZAR ANNOUNCES PRICE RISE

Early this month Oregon Law School Coffee Czar, Braulio Escobar, announced a 100% hike in the cost of a cup of coffee from the coffee machines in the lounge. The action means that coffee lovers will ante up ten cents per cup rather than 1976's price of a nickel. Explained the czar, "It's a little like the heroin market, you see. The first cup is free and then . . ."

Normally reliable sources indicate that cost of coffee has risen because of a severe frost in the Brazilian coffee fields in 1975. Combined with the civil war in Angola and rising world wide demand for coffee, prices on the international market have skyrocketed. These external factors and the unprecedented losses suffered during the examination period in December caused the hike.

"At five cents per cup we never actually turned a profit all of fall semester. When Cory, our supplier, raised its prices the first of the year there was no other alternative but the dime cup," said the czar. Currently, the coffee receipts are keeping pace with cost although consumption is off slightly.

Added Escobar, "We appear to have only one problem are left. At night there's a group of undergraduates who prowl the halls of the law school. They slither up to the coffee machine and suck up cups of coffee without paying. Any preventive measures we could take would also effect the law students who need the drink a night." Any suggestions as to how to neutralize the menace would be appreciated.

THE DISSENT is published every other Tuesday during the school year. Deadline for articles and letters submitted for publication is at noon the Friday before publication.

STAFF

Editor-in-chief.....Richard E. Parsons
Managing Editor.....David Ludwig
Features Editor.....Frank Gibson
News Editor.....Mary Peterson

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE: FRIDAY,
JANUARY 28, 1977 AT 12:00 NOON.

HOW TO COMPLAIN AND BE HEARD

Have you ever had a professor who was less prepared for class than you were? An instructor who consistently answered questions with questions? Have you ever stopped attending class, bought the hornbook and decided to live on hope and coffee for the rest of the semester? Martyrdom is not the only answer.

Although there are no formal procedures for challenging a professor's competency there are informal steps to be taken. First, see the offending professor himself, give him honest constructive criticism. This takes guts but it is only professional courtesy to let him know you have complaints. If it also fails to alleviate the problems, write and submit to Dean Clark a statement of the situation. After evaluating the problem as serious and valid, he will contact the professor with suggestion for improving his performance. The dean will hand the matter over to the Personnel Committee for investigation and recommendation if the problem persists.

Acting upon the information received from the committee, Clark can impose a variety of sanctions ranging from elimination of meritorious salary increase for the next year, letters of admonition placed in permanent file, to dismissal.

Prof. Mooney, a member of the Personnel Committee, will suggest that these rules be formalized and made public similar to the grievance procedures now used by the Affirmative Action Committee to battle discrimination charges. Emphasis will be placed on the need for continuing student feedback during the course of the proceedings and student enlightenment as to what actions are being taken at each step in the process.

Prof. Dominick Vetri, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, is currently formulating the policy and procedure for systematic evaluation of tenured faculty every three or four years to help eliminate these kinds of problems.

If students have questions, criticism or ideas with regard to the procedures to be enacted they should speak to a member of the Personnel Committee soon. THE DISSENT invites articles or letters to the editor concerning problems in particular courses.

HANS LINDE

As we all are aware, Prof. Hans Linde has been appointed to the Oregon Supreme Court. As one wag at the law school was heard to say, "The Supreme Court's gain is the law school's gain."

NEW PROFESSOR IN MOOT COURT

John Hudson, practicing Eugene attorney, has been asked to meet the enthusiastic demand by first year students for two extra sections of Moot Court. Teaching last year in the same capacity, he comes prepared and experienced.

His main objective for the students is to increase their confidence in their ability to prepare and present oral arguments. Referring to Moot Court as a 'how to' course he hopes to eliminate fear of the unknown situation as well as correct errors in delivery and presentation.

To achieve these goals students will be video taped and each tape will be viewed and critiqued by Hudson and the student. He feels the added pressure of the taping is overcome by the benefits of having a filmed record of mistakes for discussion.

After graduating from the University of Arizona Law School, Mr. Hudson spent time as a clerk for the Chief Justice of the Arizona Court of Appeals. It was there he gathered most of his experience in appellate work critically observing other attorneys.

The climate and frontier attitude drew Hudson and his wife to Oregon two years ago where he joined a local firm. Just recently, however, he has gone out into practice on his own to enjoy the extra freedom and responsibility of being his own man.

Looking further ahead he hopes to write, possibly about his own experiences as an attorney. Hudson also plans to keep teaching part time.

Law schools fail most often, according to Hudson, in teaching the basic aspects of an attorney's day to day needs. A lawyer's first year may be spent in just learning when and where to file all the papers. He sees a real need for more clinical experience for all students.

NEW SERVICES IN SBA BOOKSTORE

The SBA Bookstore is now dealing in used Gilberts and other study aids. Bring in your old Gilberts and recoup your investment. The Bookstore has one week service and offers substantial discounts on Gilberts and most other study aids and hornbooks. Check with the Bookstore before you buy. Hours this Spring: Mondays - 11:20 - 1:20; Wednesdays 12:20 - 1:20.

-- Katy Henke (Manager)

HOW DOCTORS AND LAWYERS GOT THAT WAY

My route to work used to take me past a building that called itself "The Eutectic and Castolin Institute." Those words refer to the science of sticking things together--welding to you, buddy. The Institute was a school for professional welders.

If one could fully understand the term "professional"--the longings and pretensions imbedded therein--one might understand quite a bit about contemporary American life. We are aswam with professionals, and with people who would be professional. Even in the literary trade last refuge of bumbler, one hears more and more talk about "professional writers." (That's distinct from "a pro" roughshod usage which mean, in Norman Mailer's definition, "someone who can work on a bad day.") A professional writer is a fellow with unambiguous standards, a well-educated and responsible type who knows right from wrong as surely as he knows how to avoid dangling modifiers. Writers are among the last people to pretend to professionalization. We already have professional insurance agents, car dealers, politicians.

Why anyone aspires to this rank is not immediately clear. Professionalism seems quite at odds with our national notions of glory--nothing romantic about being a dentist or a CPA. But professionalism offers something that outweighs romance: success. And more than that: sanctified success. Duty and disinterestedness, not greed and opportunism, are presumed to govern the professional's life. His fruit ripens and falls at his deserving feet. He does well by doing good.

There is a further thing to be said about professionals: they often make the rest of us feel like dirt. The relationship of the "lay person" to the professional is nicely symbolized by the naked patient waiting in the examining room for his white-coated doctor to appear. To the professional, the lay person is defined by what he doesn't know or can't do--by his inadequacies. This does not make for a warm fellow-feeling. Condescensions comes easily to the professional. The license to practice sometimes seems to include a permit to be rude.

It is increasingly acceptable to raise one's voice in public about professional arrogance. Everybody has a doctor story; even doctors have them. (It is not beyond the cardiologist to patronize the eye, ear, nose, and throat man.) A piece in HARPER'S recently lamented the "plague of lawyers that may be our terminal illness." One can get mad, but then again one can try to get even: hence the proliferation of places such as "The Eutectic and Castolin Institute"--

the desire among ordinary citizens pursuing ordinary jobs to confer upon themselves the dubious dignity of professionalism.

This sorry situation has a history, which is the subject of a dense but informative book by Burton Bledstein called THE CLUTURE OF PROFESSIONALISM (Norton, \$12.95). The history in question is surprisingly short. Although doctors, lawyers, and ministers have of course presided over civilized life since Colonial day, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that something close to the contemporary concept of their roles emerged. Training, certification, adherence to objective standards, the notion of fraternity among experts--all these familiar traits of professionalism were invented by Americans of not much more than a century ago.

The institution that fostered this invention was the American university, and much of Bledstein's book is given to an account of the radical changes that occurred in higher education within the space of a few decades. In the first third of the nineteenth century the American college was in a state of disarray that makes the most chaotic moments on campuses in the 1960's seem modes of decorum and purpose. Harvard and Yale were routinely the scenes of violent riots. The concept of an educator scarcely existed; teaching was done haphazardly by people on their way to or from other careers. The classical education such schools offered failed to connect with the ambitions of their students; the strict discipline the schools presumed to enforce was flouted. The United States was quickly on its way to becoming a restless, mobile, ambitious, middle-class society, and its institutions of higher learning were irrelevant to its wants.

But when the university caught up, it did so with a vengeance. By 1850, education had cornered the market on middle-class advancement. Universities not only increased spectacularly in size and number but they transformed themselves in style and function. They taught both skills and manners prerequisite to professional success. Science replaced classicism as the central value in the new university, and in every field there was an effort to create objective criteria for performance.

The rise of the professional class, and the concomitant growth of higher education, represented in some ways a major step forward. Obviously it was a benefit to mankind when the blood-pressure cuff replaced leeches on the biceps. And, scientific knowledge aside, the new class represented an advance in the demo-

cratization of the country. Bledstein remarks that the new culture "embodied a more radical idea of democracy than even the Jacksonian had dared to dream emancipated the active ego of a sovereign person a self-governing individual exercising his trained judgment in an open society."

But there was another side to this progress, and it's that side that chiefly interests Bledstien. Though the new culture provided unheard-of freedom for its beneficiaries, its effect on the larger society was essentially conservative. Each elevated figure, each person fortunate enough to be credentialed, took his place in a freshly minted elite. The new class, cut off from its origins, was all the more powerful because it was presumed to exist by virtue of individual merit rather than birth or circumstance.

One way of looking a professionalism, Bledstein argues, is as an ingenious native solution to a conflict (inherent in the American mind) between lust for power and obeisance to democratic ideals. The answer to this dilemma could not have been more sensible: invent an external sanction for success. "Far more than other societies, democratic ones required persuasive symbols of credible authority, symbols the majority of the people could reliably believe just and warranted. It became the function of the schools in America to legitimize the middle class by appealing to the universality and objectivity of science." The new class had found a way to dodge the whole issue of class, by constructing the social form that we would later learn to call meritocracy. As Bledstein puts it, "The professional absolutely protected his precious autonomy against all assailants, not in the name of an irrational egotism, but in the name of a special grasp of the universe and a special place in it."

For the excluded, the effects of the new professionalism were subtle and various. Social issues became redefined as technical ones. Often enough, of course, "scientific" explanations fit in cozily with the interests of those who did the explaining. Thus much medical evidence was advanced to prove the unfitness of women for public life; and physicians, demonstrating the coincidence of poverty and disease, found good reason to quarantine the ghettos while allowing freedom of movement to the middle class.

But the professional himself paid a price for his new status. The emergence of professionalism amounted to little less than a change in character for the middle-class American, particularly for the middle-class American male. The question of "career" became an all-consuming

interest in a young man's life; for the first time it became necessary to find out what one wanted "to do" in order to know what one was. The new character was self-absorbed and upward-striving. The relationships that mattered to it radiated no outward into the community but upward toward higher rungs on the ladder of accomplishment. Emerson had a fine phrase for the change that was occurring (though his own celebration of self-discovery had helped inspire the phenomenon he lamented): "The young men," he wrote, "were born with knives in their brain . . . It is the age of severance, of disassociation, of freedom, of analysis, of detachment."

The new ages is still with us. The hypocrisy and sanctimony and narrowness of personality that Bledstein finds in nineteenth-century America are all immediately recognizable to the reader today. THE CULTURE OF PROFESSIONALISM does useful work in explaining the origins of a strain of character that pervades the contemporary middle class. The book suffers from the constrictions of its author's own professional habitat (the University of Illinois history department): he musters a superabundance of data that doesn't always serve the purposes of sequential thought. However, there is much here that is fascinating simply as lore. Bledstein is particularly good on the tenacious nature of early university presidents, and on the anguish of young men in crisis over their choice of careers.

In an epilogue addressed to the present moment, Bledstein asks, "How does society make professional behavior accountable to the public without curtailing the independence upon which creative skills and imaginative use of knowledge depend?" A good question, but not the only question. Although our professionals are hardly free from out-and-out corruption, it is a lesser but more pervasive sin that distinguishes them: the inherited sense of their own worth, their emotional isolation from the rest of the populace. Our professionals not only need to be "accountable" they also need somehow to understand that, like everyone else, they are amateurs at most things, such as ordinary decency.

UNIVERSITY PHOTOGRAPHER

a university photographer has been taking pictures in and around the law school. Anyone objecting to the use of a photograph of oneself in law school publications should make that objection known to Doug Haldane in Room 353.

-- Doug Haldane

WOMEN'S LAW FORUM

UNIVERSITY SENATE ESTABLISHES AFFIRMATIVE ACTION COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Prior to the Christmas break the University Senate recommended, and the faculty approved, establishment of a student-faculty-staff committee to evaluate and report on the University's compliance with Title IX and the state statutes regarding Affirmative Action. Testifying in favor of the motion were Myrtice Butler, Chairperson of the Status of Women Committee, Myra Willard, the University's Affirmative Action Director, and Asst. Professor of Law Barbara Caulfield.

The committee will be composed of five faculty, three students and two classified staff members. Ms. Caulfield was extremely persuasive in stating the need for a single committee which will be responsible for all areas of Affirmative Action and will serve as a focus for general complaints and problems. Committee members are in the process of being selected.

The Student Conduct Committee is preparing the final draft of a new Code of Student Conduct. The revision of the 13 year old code is necessary to bring the University into compliance with the Oregon APA in the areas of rule promulgation, notice, contested case records and subpoena of material witnesses. The proposed code is posted on the SBA bulletin board. Comments would be appreciated.

Student members of the Senate are currently investigating the feasibility of including dental insurance in the student health plan. In the future the Senate will also consider placing the entire Eugene campus on the semester system, similar to the system currently employed by the law school.

MOVING EXPERIENCES IN THE LIBRARY

During Winter break, the staff re-arranged two major portions of the collection in order to make room for new volumes as well as to allow for growth.

On the Reading Room floor, the east end - National Reporter System, ALR sets, federal materials, and state codes - was re-organized to spread the state codes, wrapping them around the north, east and west walls. Consequently, the ALR sets were shelved at the back of the reporters.

On the third floor, the periodicals were shifted to begin the alphabetocal (by title) arrangement in the northwest corner, continuing south to north in the center ranges.

Maps detailing these changes have been posted throughout their respective floors.

-- Christina Woo

Discussion at the Women's Law Forum meeting on January 11th centered on a scholarship to be set up by the Women's Law Forum. \$250.00 was donated by Barbara Bateman in the memory of Holly Hammann to be given to a law student. Criteria will be needs and demonstrated concern for feminism. Grades will not be a criteria. Finalized plans and application forms will be determined at a later date.

The fifth annual party for women in the law school will be held either February 19th or 26th.

The University of Oregon is planning a multi-faceted seminar on women on March 10, 11, and 12. Suggestions for a law women's contribution to this event included guerilla theatre on Women and American Justice and a symposium on women's legal rights. Anyone interested in guerilla theatre see Mary Ann Bearden.

Anyone who would like to donate books on rape, wife-beating, or child abuse to the police library is urgently requested to. The police library has few books in these areas.

Women's Law Forum has money and transportation to go on recruitment trips. The Forum is looking for groups anywhere in the state who would like someone to speak to prospective law students.

Any questions or suggestions concerning these topics or others can be placed in the Women's Law Forum mailbox in the Student Bar Association office.

-- Micki Ryan

FACULTY MEETING MINUTES OF DEC. 9th

Faculty members present were: Clark, Baker, Basye, Haldane, Jacobson, Kirkpatrick, Lacy, Merrill, Mooney, Radin, Ray, Scoles, Surles, Swan, Thomas, Vetri, and Wilkinson.

Recommendations of the Appointments Committee were presented. No substantial objection being raised to the report of the Committee, the Committee recommended it be followed. The Law School's needs are in Corporations/Securities/Tax/Accounting, Evidence/Trial Practice/Clinics Litigation, and Property/Natural Resources/Environment. Two campus visits are scheduled in the latter area. In addition to slots in the above areas, several visiting positions may be needed to cover leaves.

FOUR NEW ROOMS IN THE OLD TYPING ROOM

During the Christmas vacation four new rooms were carved out of part of the typing room. Currently these rooms are unassigned. The Student Bar Association requests student input for its recommendation to the Dean of possible uses of these rooms.

LES SWANSON INTERVIEW

As a visiting faculty member responsible for the freshman seminar in Selected problems in Law and Philosophy and the second semester of Constitutional Law, Les Swanson was subjected to a Dissent interview one gray afternoon last week. Between long looks out his fourth floor windows, he told a bit about his educational history, his firm's work and his feelings on the U.S. Supreme Court.

"In general I'm unhappy with the stance of the present Court," Swanson said in a manner notable for its measured deliberation. "Having had the chance to stand on both sides of Constitutional issues, I certainly wouldn't quarrel with the notion of restraint in Constitutional interpretation, as such. And if I thought that this notion could account for the Burger Court's judicial approach, I wouldn't feel about it as I do. But I'm convinced that, often, its decisions stem from a political and social conservatism which deafens it to situations that cry out for remedies that could be supplied by historically-supported expansions of existing constitutional doctrines."

Swanson described the court's death-penalty opinions and its decision to allow Oregon juries to continue criminally convicting persons with less than a unanimous vote as being particularly poor, adding "it seems to me that when one or two jurors out of twelve are not convinced by the prosecution's case, then the state has not met its burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt."

Swanson's educational background has made him especially well-equipped to consider esoteric constitutional questions. Although born in Yakima, Washington, and raised in Portland, he attended Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, majoring in philosophy. Upon graduation in 1961, Swanson was awarded a National Defense Education Act fellowship to pursue his studies. Instead of entering Yale's Divinity School, he chose to proceed with philosophy at California's Claremont Graduate School, obtaining a Master's degree in philosophy in 1963.

At this point, he realized that advancing humanity's cause as a professional philosopher would take something other than what he had, so he enrolled in the University of Oregon's Law School on the theory that the acquisition of a lawyer's practical skills would aid his desire to make some positive dent in the world's troubles. After serving as associate editor of the law review and president of the Student Bar, Swanson graduated in 1966 and entered the firm of which he is a member today--Johnson, Harrang and Mercer.

Because his firm has the City of Eugene for a client, Swanson has had the opportunity to help with some rather unusual litigation, including a defense of the state legislature's law limiting field burning last summer, and more recently, the defense against a constitutional attack on the city's downtown free parking program. Swanson also has had the opportunity to help the law school get its courses taught before. Two springs ago, he conducted the Law and Philosophy seminar ("It will be nice to be able to teach the same course again.") and the spring before that, he taught the Administration of Criminal Justice.

So, once again spring brings this blond blue-eyed 36-year old to the halls of legal academia. Just another reason to be thankful for the changing seasons, I guess.

--Frank Gibson

UO PROFESSOR

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF LAW GROUP

A University of Oregon law professor will become president of the American Assn. of Law Schools in 1978.

Eugene Scoles, former dean of the U of O Law School, was named president-elect at the association's recent annual convention in Houston, Tex.

Scoles, 55, will serve as the organization's president-elect during the 1977 calendar year. He will begin his term as president next January.

The AALS represents some 2,500 law faculty members at 130 of the nation's major law schools. Scoles previously has served on several of the association's councils and committees.

Scoles joined the U of O faculty as dean of the law school in 1968. He returned to full-time teaching in 1974 and was named the university's "distinguished professor of law" in 1975.

Scoles is the second U of O faculty member to become president of the association. Professor Emeritus Orlando Hollis is a past-president of the AALS.

PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Assistant Dean Thomas and Assistant Sean Haldane are planning a combined Placement/Financial Aids program for first year students. The Placement portion of the program is designed to discuss questions concerning unauthorized legal practice, volunteer opportunities and clerking possibilities for first year students. Various financial aids will be discussed, including a presentation on work-study by the University Work-Study Office. The program is tentatively set for 2:30 p.m., January 26, 1977 in Room 129.

-- Doug Haldane

SBA MEETING MINUTES OF JANUARY 11th

Absent were Herbold and Joslin.

1. The SBA will advance to Robert Scherzer for the over-the-hump party \$200 for the hotel and \$75 for shirts.

2. The next meeting will be held at 12:30 on Tuesday, January 18th.

3. The SBA bookstore will be given exclusive control over their checking account. In the past an SBA officer had to co-sign checks for the bookstore.

4. Budgets for the SUAB were discussed. The final numbers will be presented in next week's minutes.

BAR REVIEW

Every student at the dear old law school realizes a deep sense of devotion in the final semester of the third year. Those of us not lucky enough to have contributed to the dear old law review ("I just should have worked harder."), the dear old Land Air Water Organization, or other dear old law school institutions find ourselves striking out for new and meaningful ways to leave a mark within these learned halls.

Your authors herein, who will remain anonymous unless demand dictates otherwise, have chosen to take a parting shot with what they know best - drinking. So we present this column for your enjoyment and edification. We take it upon ourselves to research and report, for your benefit (of course it will be mostly work for us), the high spots of Eugene and outlying areas. Each new issue of THE DISSENT for the remaining weeks of this year will include our fuzzy recollections, expertise, and analysis of local booze stops and watering holes. We realize that most people around this place don't have the time or interest to unearth new nightspots. Rest assured, dear readers, that the recommendations and anecdotes found in the Bar Review will provide the casual drinker with a roadmap of good times to be had in Eugene, if any there be. Next week: Get boozing at the B.I.

-- Richard Head

CHARDONNAY OMELETTE

The calendar swirls onto the screen and snaps to a stop. You note the date: Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. The screen blackens then fades into the soft shapes of morning breaking over the eves of a hidden bungalow. The last candle light crackles off the crystal as Clark Gable leans across the table to brush the cheek of Carol Lombard. Just then, the radio announcer interrupts Midnight Rhapsody to begin the fatal announcement. You find yourself wondering, "What was that on his plate?"

It was a Chardonnay Omelette, of course. For that special breakfast (or last meal) I recommend this one:

5 eggs
sm. package cream cheese
sm. jar Icelandic caviar
can shrimp
tobasco
salt
pepper
worcestershire
brandy/white wine (Chardonnay)
basil
garlic
butter

Completely butter both sides of an omelette pan at low heat. Fold together 3 tlbs. caviar, cream cheese and cap brandy or oz. white wine. Beat together: eggs, shrimp (to taste), 2 tlbs. shrimp juice, dash tobasco, salt, pepper (to taste), dash worcestershire and garlic. 1/2 tps. basil and cap brandy or jigger wine. Add egg mixture to pan and cook as any other omelette, meanwhile form cream cheese into wedge shaped insert. Add insert at proper point for any omelette filler (when sides are both almost firm to fork).

For best impression and taste, this dish should be served; 1) late morning, 2) in bed, 3) with remainder of the wine or bottle of champagne.

--N. T. Wilson

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

JAN 21 1977

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON