

Spring 1976

## Obiter Dictum (Spring, 1976)

Obiter Dictum

*Florida State University College of Law*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.law.fsu.edu/obiter-dictum>



Part of the Law Commons

---

### Recommended Citation

Dictum, Obiter, "Obiter Dictum (Spring, 1976)" (1976). *Obiter Dictum*. 9.  
<https://ir.law.fsu.edu/obiter-dictum/9>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives & Special Collections at Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Obiter Dictum by an authorized administrator of Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact [efarrell@law.fsu.edu](mailto:efarrell@law.fsu.edu).

Editor  
Univ. of Washington School of Law  
Seattle, Washington 98195

LAW LIBRARY

JUL 1 - 1976

UNIVERSITY OF  
WASHINGTON

FLOOR 6 - PERIODICALS

Non Profit

U. S. Postal

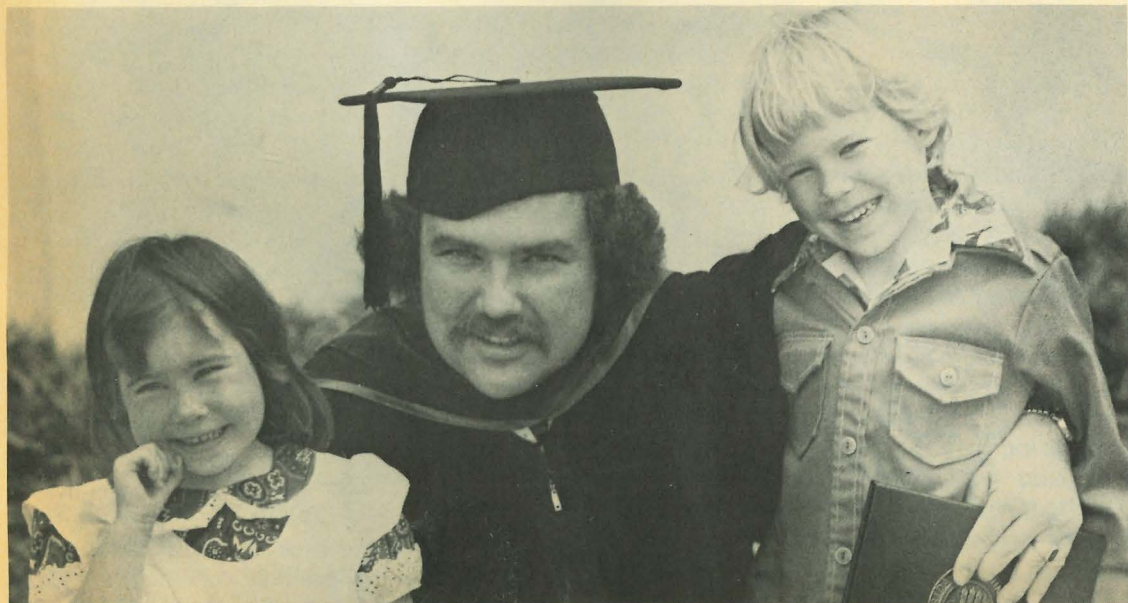
Tallahassee, Fl

Permit 55

# OBITER DICTUM

Florida State University College of Law

SPRING, 1976



## VICTORY, AT LAST . . . . .

March Graduate Andy Graham's smile, and his tight grip on that precious piece of cardboard in his left hand, typify the reactions at the FSU law school's most recent graduation ceremony. Andy's daughter, Heather, and son, Clifford, share daddy's delight at leaving the hallowed halls. (See graduation story, p. 4)

## Law Review Faces Future Expansion

By Nancy Daniels

With 76 freshpersons submitting case comments for consideration for membership on the FSU Law Review and 40 of them invited to join, Carol Ann Turner, Editor-in-Chief of the publication, says she is "excited" about the future of the Review.

Turner, head of the Review since December, said that the current interest in the Review insures that it will be able to keep to its new six-issue publication schedule. "Graduations have reduced our staff to 22 members, which has meant that the current staff members have had an almost constant barrage of technical work to do," Turner said. She estimated that some members of the Review have been putting in 35 hours a week on Review work.

The Review has previously published four issues a year, but Turner said the willingness of the current staff to put in long hours has allowed the new six-issue schedule to work, thus far. "And with this many people interested in joining the Review, we'll be exactly on schedule by Issue 3," Turner said.

Turner said the new members will be selected after three Board members approve their comments. As a control factor, Turner said the comments will be re-circulated randomly to Board members for further evaluation as the selections are being made.

Turner said she viewed the Review as a "student organization" rather than a select group for people with high grades. "As far as I'm concerned, grade averages have nothing to

( cont. on page 7 )

## Legal Services Clinic Shows County Need

By Edward Guardiola

In January, 1975, the FSU College of Law began operating a clinic providing legal services in civic matters to the indigent population of Leon and surrounding counties.

In addition to its service function, the program also provides clinical educational experience for FSU law students. It is staffed by two attorneys who are members of the faculty and the Florida Bar, a secretary, and approximately 24 students per quarter.

As of this May, the clinic has seen close to 1,700 clients, many of whom had domestic relations problems. Students also have the opportunity to deal with a variety of legal problems in those areas where the law most readily affects poor people, i.e., landlord-tenant, consumer, probate, public benefits, and juvenile matters.

Students also have had the opportunity to represent clients in administrative hearings relating to their claims for public benefits such as Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Public Housing and food stamps. And certain third-year students, pursuant to the Student Practice Rule, have represented eligible individuals in court proceedings.

Additionally, in conjunction with the Circuit Court and the Honorable James E. Joanos, the clinic has been providing legal representation in juvenile court to juveniles and parents faced with actions seeking to remove their children from them. The primary focus of the clinic in all

( cont. on page 6 )

## SURVEY SHOWS GRADES NO LONGER TOP INDICATOR

By Sandy Shartzner

Grades are no longer as important as they once were to employers of law school graduates. Discrimination against women lawyers in the job market exists but is declining, and, contrary to popular opinion, reverse discrimination is rare. Personal characteristics, personal contact with the employer and grades, in that order, are the criteria given greatest weight by legal employers.

These are a few of the conclusions drawn from a survey mailed to FSU alumni in January.

Asked "What criteria do you think were given the greatest weight by your first employer," 70% of the 411 respondents listed personal characteristics, 63% listed personal contact with the employer, and 54% listed grades and class standing.

Grades were mentioned more often by respondents who graduated in the top 20% of their classes (79% of these persons said grades were important to their first employer). Those who graduated in the bottom 40% of their classes were more likely to mention personal characteristics as a major factor in landing their first job (81% of this group did so).

There is a declining concern with grades, however. Sixty-four per cent of the 1972 graduates who responded to the survey said grades were given great weight by their first employer, compared to only 34% of the 1975 graduates who responded.

While only one person responding felt that he had encountered race discrimination in hiring, 53% of the women reported sex discrimination. Six of the 38 women respondents noted that the discrimination they encountered was in the private law firms. Only 4% of the males reported reverse discrimination against white males.

Twenty-four per cent of the female alumni responding are employed in private firms, compared to 50% of the males. (An additional 10% of the females and 11% of the males are in solo practice.) Women graduates are finding jobs in government instead: 58% of the women respondents have jobs with federal, state and local government, compared to 28% of the men.

Seven of the 411 alumni responding (five males and two females) were unemployed or employed only part-time at the time they completed the questionnaires. Despite a reportedly dwindling market for law school graduates, only

five of the 58 respondents who graduated in 1975 were unemployed or underemployed. Either the job market has not declined or FSU graduates are being given preference in hiring.

Responses to the questionnaire did indicate that: the percentage of graduates with jobs lined up before graduation has dwindled (from a high of 69% for 1973 graduates to a low of 41% for 1975 graduates); 19% of the 1975 graduates had no job offers upon graduation (up from a low of 11% in 1972 and 1973); and the percentage of students who had nine or more interviews before they lined up their first job has climbed steadily over the years (from 6% in 1969 to 12% in 1972 and 25% in 1975). Whether this is due to greater selectivity by graduates or firms is not indicated.

(cont. on page 2)

## GRADES LOSE, SURVEY SHOWS

( cont. from page 1 )

There is surprisingly little difference in types of jobs held and salaries received between alumni who graduated in the top 20% of their classes and alumni who graduated in the bottom 40%.

Exactly 65% of each of these groups is employed in private firms or solo practice, compared to 52% of those who graduated in the middle of their classes. Twenty-five per cent of those who graduated in the top 20% of their classes and 26% of those in the bottom 40% are making more than \$25,000 per year, compared to 16% of the middle group.

Those in the middle of their classes are more likely to work for the government (37% of the middle group do, compared to 26% of both the higher and lower groups).

The similarities between the high and low grade groups, however, do not hold for those in the second highest salary category in the survey (\$18,000 to \$25,000 a year): 33% of those who graduated in the top 20% of their classes are in this category, compared to 12% of the middle group and 11% of the lower group.

Graduates who responded showed steady gains in salary over the years after graduation.

Fifty-nine per cent of the 1969 graduates, for instance, earned only \$7,000 to \$9,000 a year on their first job, but 48% of them now make more than \$25,000 a year and 28% are in the \$18,000 to \$25,000 bracket. Sixty-seven per cent of the 1972 graduates started at \$10,000 to \$13,000 a year and 26% now make more than \$25,000, while 47% make from \$18,000 to \$25,000.

Fifty-two per cent of the 1975 respondents started at \$10,000 to \$13,000, and 24% started at \$14,000 to \$17,000 a year.

Asked to list the three areas of the law in which most of their work is done, respondents mentioned criminal law most often (29% did), followed by property and real estate law (24%), family law (20%) and civil trial work (20%).

The following is a brief condensation of responses to individual questions:

*QUESTION 1: What is your main law occupation at present?*

TOTAL	
Private Firms	59% (241)
Government lawyers	31% (128)
Non-law jobs	7% (15)
Lawyers employed by business or large associations	3% (12)
Unemployed or part-time	2% (7)
No answer	1% (5)

WOMEN	
Private Firms	34% (13)
Government lawyers	58% (22)
Non-law jobs	-0-
Lawyers employed by business or large associations	3% (1)
Unemployed or part-time	5% (2)
No answer	-0-

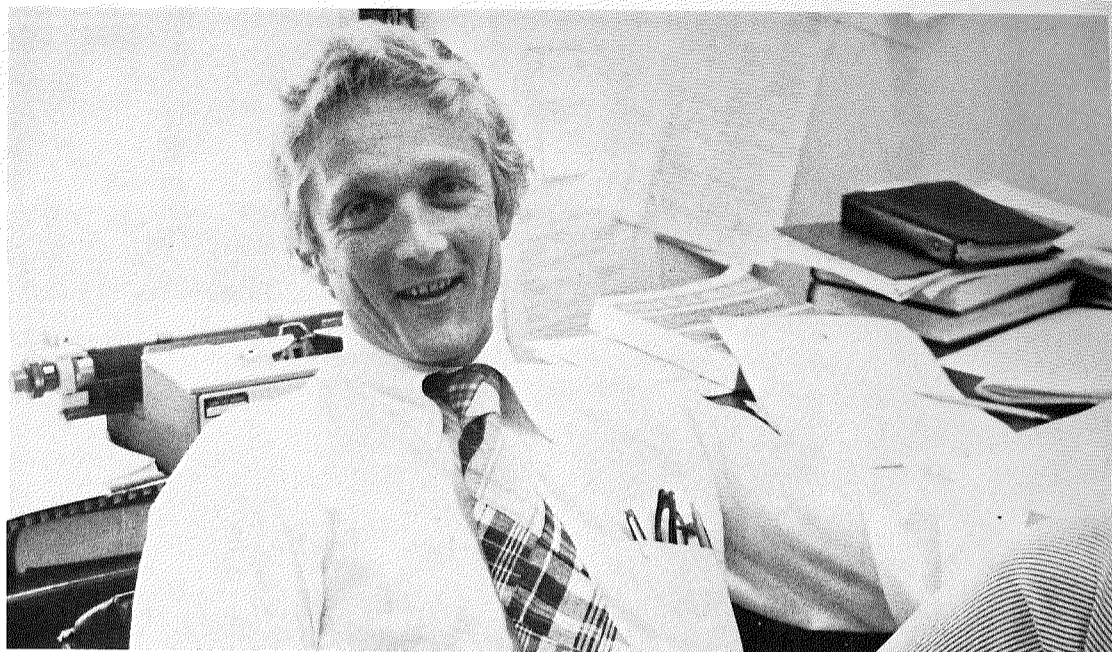
MEN	
Private firms	61% (228)
Government lawyers	28% (106)
Non-law jobs	5% (15)
Lawyers employed by business or large associations	3 2/3 (11)
Unemployed or part-time	1% (5)
No answer	1% (5)

Sole practice is not an option many graduates choose immediately after graduation. None of the 1975 graduates who responded to the survey are in sole practice; only 4% of the 1974 grads are. But 18% of the 1970 class and 15% of the 1969 class are now practicing solo, probably after working several years for somebody else. A total of four female and 40 male respondents are in sole practice.

Graduates with lower grade averages are more likely to be in practice alone: 17% of those who graduated in the bottom 40% of their classes are, compared to 13% of the middle group and only 6% of the top 20% graduates. An additional 28% of the lower 40% graduates are sole practitioners in group practice (compared to 10% of the middle group and 11% of the top 20% group).

Two of the respondents are pursuing additional educational degrees, one is a state legislator and two are judges (one a municipal judge).

(cont. on page 5)



*New Professor Robert Kennedy*

## SEASONED LEGAL PRO TAKES FACULTY POST

By Bill Ploss

Why would a successful trial lawyer with a substantial income who is a partner in a 200-person metropolitan law firm and the owner of a villa in Spain, leave the good life behind and come to Tallahassee, Florida?

"Stagnation, I was beginning to become bogged down with my work so I asked for a leave of absence from the firm," says Robert Kennedy, one of the Law School's newest and most popular visiting professors.

The firm that Kennedy refers to is Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, a large, 75-year-old partnership headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, and with offices in Washington, D. C., and in Europe. Kennedy is one of the general litigators for the firm and has handled a variety of cases including antitrust, probate, tax, corporate and patent litigation.

Kennedy teaches courses in damages, remedies, trial practice and professional responsibility, and students find him demanding. At the same time, they uniformly award Kennedy high marks for his teaching abilities, citing the depth and scope of his legal knowledge as well as his engaging and witty lecture style. "Best", "brightest", and "most interesting" were superlatives that kept cropping up when members of his current damages class were interviewed.

Kennedy finds teaching stimulating and intellectually satisfying. He complains that FSU students seem to sometimes burden themselves with an excess of non-academic work.

"The students here are as good as any I've been exposed to," said Kennedy, "but I think there is too much emphasis placed on outside employment. That kind of experience is valuable, but some students take on more than they can handle and consequently their academic work suffers."

Although he feels that some of his students are spreading themselves too thin, Kennedy himself is accustomed to hard work and long hours. He says that in the larger firms it is generally expected that associates will work one or two nights a week, and that many work Saturdays as well. Many partners follow the same schedule, however, Kennedy said.

Kennedy's days at Squire, et al., are filled with research, writing and rewriting. He says

good writing is the most powerful weapon in any lawyer's professional arsenal, and he advocates the addition of legal writing courses to the law school curriculum.

Kennedy said that to be effective a lawyer must communicate clearly on paper because "his most important work—motions, memoranda, briefs—is written" and because a well-written argument is more indelibly persuasive than a well-spoken one.

"I've seen many attorneys who were poor orators win their cases simply because they were able to write clear and persuasive briefs," he said.

Kennedy's obvious preference for the written argument does not blind him to the need for effective oral advocacy. Indeed, his status within his profession and his substantial experience in trial law give some measure of his oratorical abilities.

He provided more concrete evidence of his speaking skill during a recent lecture on techniques of oral argument given to freshmen who were anxiously anticipating their first mock oral argument. The talk was well received and Kennedy's humorous and informative delivery genuinely seemed to diminish student anxiety. One student remarked that "it was the first positive feeling I've had about this course (legal writing) all year."

Robert Kennedy, Professor of Law, is that rara avis—the complete trial lawyer who can effectively teach his skills to others. The question becomes, how long do FSU law students have before this rare bird flies north again?

"If the decision were mine alone, I would like to teach another year," said Kennedy, "but I have an obligation to my colleagues—what they have allowed me to do is really quite unusual—and I'll just have to wait and see what we can work out."

Kennedy's candid but noncommittal answer would seem to dictate that students should take advantage of his expertise soon, because for those who would master the art of lawyering, Robert Kennedy is an excellent model.

*ED. NOTE. Dean Joshua Morse announced that Kennedy has accepted a permanent position as Professor since this article was submitted.*



## FROM THE DEAN . . .

By Joshua M. Morse III

To maintain and improve communications with our growing body of alumni and the many other friends of the College of Law, we are reviving the *Obiter Dictum*. Let me make several observations about matters of current concern at the law school.

This year Chancellor York and President Marshall have allowed us to communicate directly with the Legislature. I have worked closely with Dean Julin of the University of Florida and though at times our interests differ, we have agreed on broad budgetary approaches. Since the combined faculties of the law schools constitute the only large non-union faculty unit in the State University System without separate funding, both of us have favored earmarked funds to prevent the law schools from being raided by the union representing other state university employees.

At this writing, the House passed legislation containing a \$400,000 book budget for each law school; additionally, it uses last year's budget as a floor for this year. The Senate bill appropriates \$175,000 to each law school for supplemental book budget and appropriates to each school a sum not less than last year's appropriation, plus legislatively appropriated and authorized increases. The Chancellor has made a commitment that we can more freely transfer funds within our budget and, most significantly, that he will help to equalize our faculty salaries with the University of Florida. We hoped for legislative language on salary equalization, but do not have it in either bill, yet. Our faculty salaries are lower than those at Florida and national schools of comparable size. The Chancellor and the Legislature are acting to remedy this disparity. The proposed legislative appropriation is the best since the foundation of the law school. Many of our students and alumni who work in the Legislature have helped by giving advice and keeping track of the bills as they progress through the legislative hopper.

President Marshall this year authorized the College of Law to act independently in fund raising for the law school. We are restructuring our alumni giving program to take advantage of this freedom. We need funds to maintain and strengthen the law library; to supplement faculty stipends; to enable the faculty to participate in regional and national academic conferences; to support research and inaugurate interdisciplinary programs in the curriculum; and to support a variety of student organizations and law school activities.

The Senate bill to choose the entering class by lottery appears to be dead. While some would object to the Legislature's setting specific admissions criteria, the bill tracks pretty closely present admissions practice at Florida State. This legislation was aimed at others using mechanical admissions criteria. The bill poses a threat to accreditation, but contains a fail-safe clause making it inoperative if accreditation is endangered.

Bob Kennedy, a talented trial lawyer and equally talented teacher, has elected to leave the Cleveland law firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, where he is currently a full partner, and join the faculty here at FSU on a permanent basis. Bob's decision to teach here brings depth to our faculty.

The President has recommended John Yetter, Jarrett Oeltjen, and John Van Doren to the Board of Regents for promotion to the rank of full professor; Vince Walkowiak and Mildred Ravenell for promotion to associate professor; and Bill McHugh and Phil Southerland for tenured status.

This year the *Law Review*—one of the major strengths of the law school since its beginning four years ago—elected its first female editor-in-chief, along with a board of editors half of whom are female. This indicates our progress in attracting and training women for law. Half of the first-year class submitted case comments in this year's *Law Review* writing competition. The editorial board read and

( cont. on page 8 )

# CLASS NOTES

If you would like to inform our readers of what you are doing, write to the FSU College of Law Alumni Office. We'd like to hear from you!

### Class of 1968-69

*Nicolas P. Geeker* (June, 69) has been serving as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District since the post was vacated. His nomination by the White House will go to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee and, if approved, before the Senate.

*Stephen G. Watts* (March, 69) has announced the relocation of his offices from the law firm of Goza, Hall & Watts. His new office is in Clearwater.

*Douglas Stowell* (March, 69) has opened his own practice in Tallahassee in the Barnett Bank Building. He was formerly Secretary of the Florida Department of Professional Occupation Regulation.

*Bob Bickel* (December, 68) has been working as Florida State University Attorney.

*Lew E. Schlegel* (December, 68) has been appointed Circuit Judge of the 16th Circuit (Monroe County). Previously he served as a County Judge in Monroe County.

*Howard Horowitz* (December, 68) has returned to private practice in Miami after serving as general counsel to the Florida Comptroller.

*James Harold Thompson* (June, 69) is completing his first term as a member of the Florida House of Representatives. 1970

*George L. Waas* (June) has left the staff at FSU College of Law to work as an attorney for the Florida Department of Transportation.

*Mike Dugger* (August) and *Mike Wilson* (June, 74) have recently opened an office in downtown Tallahassee.

*S. Curt Kiser* (March) is in Tallahassee again for the 1976 legislative session. He is a member of the Florida House of Representatives.

*Jean Kavanaugh Parker* (June) is employed by FSU as Associate Attorney.

*Richard Rumrell* (December) is working in Jacksonville with the law firm of Smathers & Thompson.

*Charles Williams* (December) works in Pensacola as an Assistant State Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit.

*Michael Corin* (December) and *Lindsey Gorman* (March, 75) have formed a partnership with offices on Monroe Street in Tallahassee. 1971

*Gabriel Mazzeo* (December) has been appointed by Governor Askew as a Monroe County Judge. He succeeds Lew E. Schlegel.

*Lee L. Willis* (March) is a member of the Tallahassee firm, Ausley, McMullen, McGehee, Carothers & Proctor.

*Cynthia S. Tunncliffe* (March) is working for the law offices of Sam Spector in Tallahassee.

*George L. Varnadoe* (December) is associated with the Holland & Knight office in Tallahassee.

*Marguerite Herr Davis* (June) has been employed as a research assistant for Florida Supreme Court Justice B. K. Roberts. 1972

*F. Shields McManus* (June) has announced the opening of his law firm, McManus & Kennedy, in Stuart.

*Fred H. Cumbie II* (March) has opened offices in St. Cloud and Kissimmee.

*James F. Figgatt* (December) is in private practice in Sanford.

*J. Lester Kaney* (December) is a member of the Daytona firm of Cobb, Cole, Sigerson, McCoy, Bell & Bond.

*Robert A. D'Angio, Jr.* (December) is a member of Herring & Fulton located in West Palm Beach.

*W. Christopher Hart* (December) has announced the opening of his office under the firm name of Hart & Hart in Pensacola.

*Raymond O. Gross* (March) has formed a partnership, Gross & Doherty, in Clearwater.

( cont. on page 8 )

## Alumni Association

In 1975, an FSU law school Alumni Association was formally chartered. Articles of Association were approved and adopted in November and the association was organized to provide a framework for alumni to meet formally or informally for educational, professional, or other alumni oriented purposes.

The Association provides an advisory service for the College of Law and its alumni. Additionally, the Association stimulates continued interest in and financial support for the FSU law school.

Alumni are automatically members of this Association and the Association is governed by a board of directors, composed of 12 active members. The Directors are elected for three-year terms in office with terms staggered so that four directors retire from the Board and four new Directors are elected annually.

Additionally, the board of directors elects a President of the Association from among its membership for a one-year term. This year's President is Carol Jones. Also, the board elects a President-Elect to assist the President in overall administration. This year's President-Elect is Charles Williams.

The annual meeting of the Association is held each year in Tallahassee in conjunction with the annual FSU-Florida football game (when in Tallahassee) or on FSU Homecoming weekend.

For the past two years, the board of directors and the board of visitors have met annually to form a joint advisory body to the Dean and faculty.

# ORGANIZATIONS

The ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN LAW STUDENTS (OWLS) works to advance the status of women in our society. It functions as a consciousness-raising organization and coordinates activities in pursuit of this goal.

from the Rape Crisis Center in Jacksonville; Eugene Briggs, a psychologist from Orlando; O.J. Keller, and Rep. Helen Gordon Davis. Future speakers include Karen Coolman.

Proceeds from the Law School Fair sent three members to the National Conference on Women in the Law at Temple University in Philadelphia, March 13-15. Pam Espenshade, Diane Kiesling, and Joyce Davis spent two days at the conference and returned with tapes of the workshops they attended.

OWLS is coordinating a lobbying effort with other women in Florida LAW Schools to peg bills of interest to women during the legislative session. The organization established a loan library of feminist literature and books by and about women. The feasibility of a scholarship fund is being discussed, and a text book loan program is planned for next year. OWLS has also organized a Sister program for incoming women law students to assist them in finding housing in Tallahassee, and to answer their questions about law school.

\* \* \*

With the initiation of 34 members, the Ladd Inn of PHI DELTA PHI now counts 94 active members.

In addition to the usual social events, during the winter quarter, Phi Delta Phi held a luncheon honoring newly appointed Federal Judge William Stafford. The luncheon was a success with attendance of more than 100, which included students, members of the faculty and alumni.

This quarter, the social calendar for the Phi's includes a canoeing trip, a softball game with the faculty, parties, and a luncheon in which Attorney General Robert Shevin spoke on the subject of capital punishment.

\* \* \*

The SPANISH-AMERICAN LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION, (S.A.L.S.A.) founded in 1972, attempts to assist Spanish-Americans in the pursuit of a legal education and to foster professional interchange between the organization and the legal profession.

The 30 members in SALSAs represent various ethnic backgrounds: Cuban-Americans, Puerto-Ricans, Argentinians, Italians and Anglos. According to Manuel Fente, President of SALSAs, "any law student who is interested in furthering the purposes and goals of the association is welcome."

In the past, some of SALSAs's activities have included the presentation of the Professor of the Year award, banquets, speaker series, sports activities, spanish classes, picnics, and parties. "We are one of the most active organizations in the law school," said Fente.

Although the organization is statewide, it originated in Tallahassee at F.S.U.

\* \* \*

A successful police ride program was initiated by PHI ALPHA DELTA legal fraternity during the spring quarter at the FSU law school.

The program, arranged by outgoing justices Daniel Farrington and Ben Poitevent with the Tallahassee City Police Department, has enabled students to spend three-hour-long shifts with city partolmen on regular beats.

The program enables two students per night to make the ride and operates seven nights per week. Students who wish to participate are asked to sign up for the night of their choice at the Phi Alpha Delta bulletin board in the law school lounge.

According to Prof. John Yetter, instructor in criminal law, the program provides a valuable adjunct to the study of criminal law, particularly for first year students.

The program is expected to continue throughout the summer and next fall. It is currently being coordinated by PAD Marshall Paul Amundsen.

\* \* \*

This year ushered in not only our nation's bicentennial but a new SBA Executive Council committed to fiscal responsibility.

The January to June 1976 Executive Council is composed of Chris Weiss, President; Mark Levine, Vice President; Marva Davis, Treasurer; Dick Davis, first year Rep; Debbie Weiss, second year Rep; Mike Twomey, third year Rep; and Burke Culler, Secretary.

The Executive Council has set new guidelines and goals concerning lockers, bulletin boards, the book shop and financial responsibility. In addition, SBA has proposed a constitutional amendment that would alter the term of office for the elected officers from six months to a full year. SBA has done this in anticipation that the additional time will help create a more continuous policy program.



FSU law school group prepares to climb into canoes and rafts for a tricky trip down the river which is marked by rapids.

## Obiter Editor, Law Students, Raft Down 'Deliverance' River

By Susan Hillberg  
Obiter Dictum Editor

On April 25th, eighteen courageous people—law students, alumni and friends—braved the rapids of the Chattooga River in Northern Georgia. The second raft and canoe trip undertaken by law students, this year's trip was organized by law student Mike Twomey. The river is known for its swift and dangerous rapids, and has been the cause of several drownings. No deaths have occurred on any of the guided rafting trips, however, which was some source of comfort. The River has received notoriety since its portrayal in the movie "Deliverance."

Upon approaching a difficult rapid, rafters would climb the rocks and study the course. During the seven hour trip 10 rapids were navigated.

Although no accidents occurred, the raft crewed by Kent Lilly and Cliff Gibbons ran into some problems. After being stuck on the rocks several times, the raft at one point overturned, spilling the crew into the rapids. Lines were thrown out and all were brought to safety.

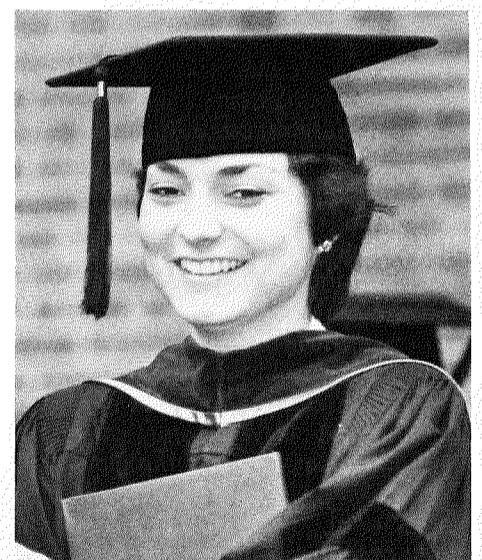
Law students who participated in this event were Mike Twomey, Bruce Minnick, Paula Fruchey, Elaine Freemyer and Cliff Gibbons. Alumni rafters were Roy Glass, David Ackerman, Ken Howell, Kent Lilly, Earl Gallop, Jim Brainerd, Brent Green and John Rimes.

## GRADUATION

Winter Quarter marked the conclusion of legal studies for 43 of the law school's graduating seniors. More than 60 per cent of the March graduates participated in the ceremony held in Moore Auditorium on Saturday, March 20th.

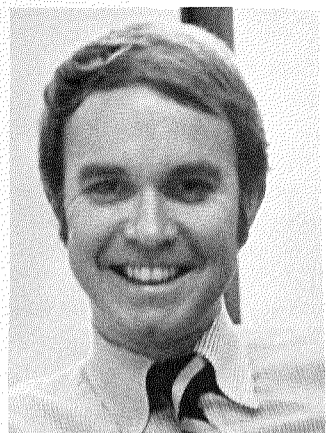
The March 1976 graduates are:

Alter, Bruce Allen  
Brainerd, Stanley James  
Cherry, Jesse Gary, Jr.  
Claypool, Philip Combs  
Cleveland, Charles Anthony  
Cross, Steven Roger  
Curtin, Lawrence Nugent  
Daniel, Linda Treiman  
Davis, Joyce Marie  
Donald, Robert Lee  
Driscoll, Jeffry  
Durrance, Julian Dale  
Ferris, Janet Eve  
Fides, Peter Jon, III  
Gomez, Julio Manuel  
Graham, Andrew Alan  
Greene, David Boyce  
Gunn, Lawrence Cary, Jr.  
Halpern, Michael  
Holmes, Donald Edward  
Hooks, Theresa Ann  
Jones, Thomas James  
Jordan, Robert Frederick  
Koch, Susan Ellen  
Kubik, Stephen James  
Leinback, Bruce Alan  
Lewis, Terry Powell  
Lilly, Rodney Kent  
McGee, David Lee  
Meggs, William Neal  
Quinney, George Keith, Jr.

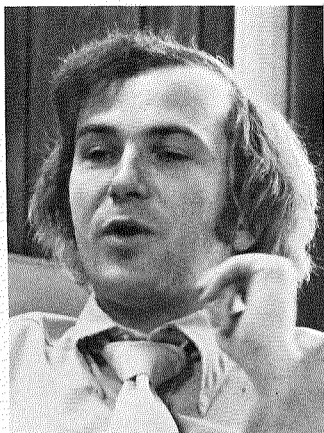


Why Is This Lady Smiling?  
You see the cap, the gown and the tightly clutched diploma so your guess is as good as ours as to the source of March graduate Janet Ferris's glee.

Rawls, JoLen  
Ridge, George Edward  
Rosier, Michael Samuel  
Schiff, James Morris  
Schuster, Charles Allen  
Slicker, William Denton  
Stephens, Charles Garon  
Threadgill, Dennis Keith  
Tripp, Theodore Lawton, Jr.  
Vandervalk, Margaret Louise  
Ward, Jeffrey Allen  
Wilson, Robert Hall, III



Finnell



Walkowiak

## Faculty Changes Mark New Law School Year

By Teri Sopp

Two members of the faculty of the FSU law school have been granted academic leave starting this summer, while three faculty members will return from current leave.

Gilbert Finnell, Professor, and Vincent Walkowiak, Associate Professor, will assume positions at other institutions for the upcoming academic year. Thomas Edmonds, Lawrence George and Patricia Dore, all on leave for the current year, will be returning this summer.

Finnell will return to the American Bar Foundation in Chicago as a Visiting Scholar for the summer months. In September, Finnell will assume teaching duties as a visiting professor at the University of Houston College of Law. Walkowiak will leave Tallahassee in July for Southern Methodist University's College of Law in Dallas where he will be a visiting associate professor. He will begin teaching there during S.M.U.'s summer session.

Professor Edmonds is returning to FSU after serving one year as a visiting professor at the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, California. Pat Dore, an Associate Professor at FSU, is currently at Duquesne Law School in Pittsburgh as a visiting professor. George, also an associate professor here, is currently a Fellow in Law and Humanities at Harvard University.

Edmonds, the Associate Dean of the College of Law, has been scheduled to teach trial practice in the summer quarter. He has tentatively been scheduled to teach torts and part of trial practice during the 1976-77 academic year. He will also be involved in one or more of the clinical programs, according to Vice Dean David Dickson. Dore will teach Florida administrative law during the summer. She has been scheduled to teach constitutional law, Florida administrative law, and possibly employees' rights next year. George will be teaching one section of civil procedure, damages, family law, and possibly insurance law during 1976-77.

Finnell will be returning to the American Bar Foundation, the research arm of the ABA, to resume full-time study of land management in the coastal zones of Florida and California.

Finnell, who was a Visiting Scholar at the Foundation from January through December, 1975, is researching the practical effects of land use litigation and legislation on the coastal areas of both California and Florida. Finnell, who says the Foundation provides for the opportunity to do "full time research," hopes to put his efforts into book form. He has done field research and background interviews that will provide a collection of related essays on coastal land management issues, he stated.

At the University of Houston, part of the Texas State University System, Finnell will teach first year property, wills and trusts, and a course in land use management.

Walkowiak, who is taking his first leave of absence since coming to FSU in 1973, said his plans to return to Florida State are definite. Walkowiak, who is in charge of several clinical programs here, said that no decision has been made as to who will take over during his absence. Walkowiak initiated the Supreme Court and Federal District Court intern programs here.

Finnell, who accepted a teaching position at FSU's College of Law in 1966, said that although the University of Houston College of Law is currently looking for faculty, he accepted only a visiting professorship there in order "to not have to decide about the future right now."

Finnell feels that FSU President Stanley Marshall's reorganization of the academic administration of FSU was the most crucial decision ever made which affects the law school. The law school was made a part of the College of Social Science as a result of the reorganization. Finnell lays part of the problem on the "inability to know who is making the decisions." Marshall's reorganization, which Finnell vehemently opposed, affects every significant policy in the law school, the law professor said. "It affects the academic policy, the budgetary policy, the very spirit and vitality of the law school," he said. Finnell says that it is an unfortunate academic situation, and that his criticism is not of any particular administrator. "It is," he said, "an inefficient and ill-founded institutional design." He remains optimistic, however, that the arrangement is still being evaluated and perhaps may yet be modified. Additionally, Finnell pointed out, the legislative freeze on salaries is currently a bar to increasing the law school salaries to a nationally competitive level.

Finnell, who turned down an offer for a full professorship with tenure at L.S.U.'s Law School, coordinating the Sea Grant Program within the Institute for Wetlands Research, says he doesn't want to make the decision to leave FSU. Finnell pointed out that he does have a certain commitment, both to Florida State University and the State of Florida. Finnell is a member of the Florida Law Revision Council, to which he was appointed by Governor Askew. He is the chairman of the Subcommittee of Land Development Regulation. He was also a member of the Florida Environmental Land Management Study Committee (ELMS). During that membership, Finnell chaired the subcommittees on Developments of Regional Impact and Coastal Zones and Wetlands. As a member of Governor Askew's Task Force on Resource Management during 1971 and 1972, Finnell chaired the subcommittee that produced the Florida Land Use and Water Management Act. He has been a chairman of the Governor's Growth Conference and has spoken at several national conferences and seminars on environmental law and land use planning. Finnell has chaired most of the major law school committees during his tenure and has also served on several university-wide committees.

## Jacobs, Popular Prof, To Remain For 1976

Associate Professor Joseph Jacobs, whose one year adjunct professorship was to have run out June 14, 1976, has been given a "firm line" on the budget to insure his employment next year.

Jacobs, was hired at FSU in 1974 on a year-by-year basis because of budgetary restrictions.

Originally, the budgetary item upon which Jacobs was hired for the current academic year was to have automatically terminated in June to provide for the salary of returning Associate Professor Lawrence George. Jacobs was awarded a permanent faculty position on February 25, 1976, at his then current salary, with "any increase granted by the legislature."

Jacobs, who thought about leaving FSU, said he is happy about being able to stay. He said he basically likes the one year idea—"It gives the law school one year to look at someone, then they can negotiate a permanent settlement".

Prior to coming to FSU, Jacobs did tax work in private practice in New York City. He also taught at the University of South Carolina for one year.

## Party For Mrs. Koski

On March 29th, Mrs. Alma Koski, the FSU law school's keeper of records and premier plenipotentiary, celebrated her 61st birthday. In honor of the occasion, the students, faculty & staff held a surprise party for her in the student lounge.

For almost as long as the law school has been in existence, Mrs. Koski has been ready and willing to assist students. She began working for the law school on July 14, 1969—nearly seven years ago. Her initial responsibilities were to handle student records and admissions correspondence. During those busy first years, Mrs. Koski often had to work a 70-75 hour week.

As most students are aware, Mrs. Koski's husband, Wes, recently had open heart surgery. FSU law students gave sixty-five pints of blood to Wes and Mrs. Koski again thanks all who so generously gave blood and sent flowers. She reports that her husband is recovering well.

(cont. from page 2)

State government employs 23% (96) of the FSU alumni responding to the survey. This includes public defenders, state attorneys and a judge.

The largest category of non-law jobs held by respondents is government (7 respondents). Other respondents with non-law jobs include a financial analyst, two CPAs, a non-law employee of an institution, two non-law employees of businesses, a corporate fiduciary, a planner and an insurance man.

"CPA firms are hiring more and more lawyers in (the) tax fields," one of the CPA's reported.

### QUESTION 2: Size of law office, including self?

One lawyer	13%
Two to three	25%
Four to seven	22%
Eight to 20	17%
More than 20	16%
No answer and N/A	8%

### QUESTION 3: When did you locate your first job?

Before graduation	60%
Upon graduation	13%
Within 3 months of grad.	9%
Upon passing the bar	8%
Within 6 months of grad.	5%
Within 12 months of grad.	2%
Longer	1%
No answer and N/A	1%

As could be expected, those in the top 10% of their classes were more likely to have jobs lined up before graduation (77% did, compared to 54% of the middle group and only 46% of the lower 40% graduates).

There was no significant variance between male and female responses on this question.

### QUESTION 4: Number of job offers in law field upon graduation?

None	14%
One to three	75%
Four to seven	3%
No answer or N/A	1%

Twenty-three per cent of those in the top 10% of their classes had four or more offers upon graduation. The percentage of those having no offers upon graduation increased from 11% in 1969 to 18% in 1974 and 19% in 1975.

(cont. on page 6)

## Survey Shows

( cont. from page 5 )

**QUESTION 5: Actual interviews before accepting first job?**

None	2%
One to four	65%
Five to eight	19%
Nine to 12	8%
More than 12	5%
No answer and N/A	2%

It should be noted that the number of interviews could be an indication of either difficulty in finding a job or that a graduate is being selective in his or her job search. Three of those graduating in the top 10% of their classes had more than 12 interviews).

**QUESTION 6: How many law jobs have you held since graduation?**

None	3%
One	50%
Two	30%
Three	10%
Four	4%
Five or more	1%
No answer or N/A	2%

**QUESTION 7: Starting salary for first job?**

Less than \$6,000	1%
\$7,000 to \$9,000	24%
\$10,000 to \$13,000	57%
\$14,000 to \$17,000	14%
\$18,000 to \$20,000	1%
More than \$20,000	1%
No answer or N/A	1%

**QUESTION 8: In which field of law are your main areas of work, in terms of time and effort?**

Criminal law was the most often listed area (29% mentioned it), but a breakdown by years of graduation shows a possible decline in the importance of criminal law for FSU law graduates. Mentioned by 43% of the 1973 graduates responding, criminal law was listed by only 26% of the 1975 grads.

Women are as likely to practice in the area of criminal law as men: exactly 29% of each group listed criminal law as a major area of practice.

Other prominent areas include property, land use and real estate finance (24% mentioned); family law (20% mentioned); civil trial work (20% mentioned); administrative, governmental and local government law (17% mentioned); probate and estate planning (16% mentioned); banking, commercial law and contracts (15% mentioned); torts in general and personal injury, products liability and medical malpractice in particular (15% mentioned); general practice (12% mentioned); and corporations (9% mentioned).

Stereotypes to the contrary, males are more likely than females to practice in the area of family law (20% of the males mentioned this are, compared to 16% of the females).

Male respondents are also more likely than females to practice in the areas of probate and estate planning (17% of the males compared to 8% of the females); banking, commercial law and contracts (15% compared to 8%); administrative and governmental law (18% compared to 11%); civil trial work (21% compared to 8%); and corporations (1% of the males, but none of the females).

Female respondents are more likely than males to practice in the areas of labor and public sector collective bargaining (11% of the females compared to 3% of the males) and appellate work (16% compared to 3%).

**QUESTION 9: Does this correspond with your concentration of studies in law school?**

Thirty-nine per cent of the respondents said yes and 57% said no. (No answer and not applicable—5%.)

**QUESTION 10: Were there any areas in which you find you need more knowledge, either because the courses were insufficient or not offered by FSU?**

Sixty per cent said yes, and 26% no. (No answer and not applicable—13%.)

Sixteen per cent of the respondents said they did not learn enough about legal practice and 14% said they had not received enough practical, as opposed to theoretical, information in law school.

Fourteen per cent of the respondents said they needed more preparation for trial work, and 3% mentioned preparation of pleadings as a problem area.

Inadequate knowledge of property and related areas was mentioned by 8% of the respondents. Seven per cent mentioned civil procedure. No other area was mentioned by more than 3% of the respondents.

**QUESTION 11: Which of the following criteria do you think was given the greatest weight by your first employer? [Rank five in order of importance].**

MENTIONED	
Grades and Class standing	54%
Law school attended	23%
Law school activities	20%

Outside experience in law	29%
Job experience other fields	34%
Internship	27%
Personal contact w/employer	63%
Experience w/FSU grads	9%
Knowledge in specific field	32%
Personal characteristics (personality, age, sex, race, etc.)	70%
Home town	17%
No answer or N/A	3%

RANKED NUMBER ONE	
Grades and class standing	16%
Law school attended	-0-

Law school activities	5%
Outside experience in law	6%
Job experience in other fields	4%
Internship	6%
Personal contact w/employer	18%
Experience w/FSU grads	2%
Knowledge in specific field	6%
Personal characteristics	19%
Home town	1%
Did not rank	19%

One woman respondent ranked a recommendation by an FSU professor as the most important factor in landing her first job. Another woman said

her willingness to work for \$85 a week (in 1969) was of primary importance.

Other criteria mentioned by some respondents included clerkships, diversity of educational background, law review, maturity, an MBA graduate degree, an engineering degree, and an LL.M from NYU.

More males than females were aided by personal characteristics (72% of the males compared to 50% of the females mentioned this factor), and personal contact (66% of the males compared to 42% of the females). Males were also aided more frequently than females by job

( cont. on page 7 )



**Legal Services Director Steve Goldstein and staff attorney Carol Jones check growing caseload.**

## Legal Services Clinic ( cont. from page 1 )

cases has been to assist individuals who in the past have been helpless in the web of our legal system.

The clinic's case load demonstrates the great need to provide legal services in Leon and surrounding counties. It is estimated that out of the total Leon County population of 113,204 persons, approximately 20%, or 22,600, are indigent. Yet in Leon County, only the two attorneys who work with the clinic devote a substantial part of their time to providing legal services to the indigent community.

Steve Goldstein, a graduate of Columbia University Law School, is the director of the FSU clinic. Ms. Carol Jones, the staff attorney in the clinic, is an FSU College of Law alumnus.

The program is presently funded through a variety of sources and operates on a budget of approximately \$45,000 per year. In September, 1974, the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility provided the "seed" money to get the program started.

As of September, 1976, it was anticipated that the university would fund the program in its entirety. However, because of budgetary constraints, university funding of the program appears doubtful.

According to Goldstein, law school clinical programs operate most effectively when they interact with an ongoing legal services program which is the primary source of services in the community. He proposes that an ongoing delivery program organized through the Florida Legal Services, a state-wide legal services back-up center located in Tallahassee, be established.

Such an organization would then be the primary provider of legal services to the indigent community and hopefully could be funded through the national legal services corporation, or from other federal, state, or private sources. He foresees law students interacting with such an office and being a supplementary resource with regard to the delivery of legal services to the indigent community.

During the span of its existence, the FSU legal clinic's work and accomplishments have drawn high praise from local judges, university administrators and local civic leaders. The facts indicate that Tallahassee is in dire need of a full-time legal services program.

## Survey Shows (cont. from page 6)

experience in fields other than law (36% compared to 13%) and grades (55% compared to 45%). Eighteen per cent of the males said their home town was considered in their hiring, a factor mentioned by none of the women.

Women were more frequently aided by internships (37% compared to 26% for males) and law school activities (26% compared to 20%). (These conclusions are influenced by the fact that 13% of the females, compared to 2% of the males, did not respond to this question).

**QUESTION 12:** *Do you feel that you met with any discrimination in hiring [academic standing, age, sex, ethnic group or race, law school]? If yes, please specify.*

As outlined above, 53% of the women (2) reported sex

discrimination and 4% of the men (17) reported reverse discrimination, with only one male (2% of the total) reporting race discrimination.

A single male reported marital status discrimination.

One respondent said, "Many times I felt the lack of personal or family contact with the firm or community kept me from getting a fair evaluation." A woman reported discrimination because of "sex and the fact that others in my family are attorneys—the many suggestions that I practice with them was unexpected."

While each year's sample is too small to be meaningful, the following percentages of women respondents reported sex discrimination:

1969	100% (2)
1970	50% (2)
1971	67% (2)
1972	100% (2)
1973	50% (1)
1974	67% (4)
1974	37% (7)

Reverse discrimination was

not reported by any male who graduated before 1971. Only 3% of the males graduating in 1971 and 1972 reported reverse discrimination, 5% in 1973, 13% in 1974, and 5% in 1975.

**QUESTION 13:** *What services could the school or the Florida Bar Association offer to assist in creating, developing, or locating job opportunities?*

Suggestions ranged from teaching resume writing to toughening the bar exam. One 1973 graduate suggested firing theory professors and hiring practitioners, but he did not explain how this would help graduates find employment.

The most popular suggestions included starting or improving a placement service at the college of law (many respondents were unaware that the law school already has such a service), creation of a clerking program that puts law students in private law offices (22 suggested this), more

aggressive placement procedures, a larger internship program, and a central placement service run by the Florida Bar.

Two respondents thought high school and undergraduate students should be informed of the shrinking job market for lawyers, 10 thought admissions to law school should be reduced, six said 'reduce graduates', eight thought the bar exam should be tougher, and an additional five recommended reducing the number of lawyers without specifying how.

Other suggestions included: mailing out a graduate directory giving information about each graduate in a class; providing information to law students about non-legal jobs for which they might qualify; limiting the admission to the Florida Bar of lawyer/applicants from out-of-state; providing a course in law school on how to set up your own practice; creating a "hot line"

recording of jobs available; encouraging rural location; and enlisting FSU law alumni in recruiting efforts.

Five respondents thought the Bar and the law school are already doing a good job in the area of job placement, and three respondents thought neither should aid students in finding jobs as this is something they should have to do on their own.

Questions 14, 15 and 16 were about year of graduation, age, and sex.

**QUESTION 17:** *Present income from law work before taxes?*

None	4%
Less than \$7,000	1%
\$7,000 to \$9,000	1%
\$10,000 to \$13,000	16%
\$14,000 to \$17,000	23%
\$18,000 to \$22,000	20%
\$23,000 to \$25,000	13%
More than \$25,000	21%
No answer or N/A	1%

Forty-five per cent of the women respondents make less than \$13,000 a year, compared to 21% of the men. Only 5% of the women, compared to 23% of the men, make more than \$25,000. These figures reflect the fact that 50% of the women graduated in 1975 and have been in the labor market only briefly.

The sample of women who graduated before 1975 (19) may be too small for valid conclusions, but only 10% of this group is making more than \$25,000. Forty-five per cent of the women who graduated before 1974 are in the \$18,000 to \$22,000 bracket.

Question 19 covered class standing.

**QUESTION 20:** *Community in which you are practicing?*

Ninety-two per cent of the respondents are living in Florida, 25% (101) in Tallahassee.

Other Florida communities claiming a large number of FSU law graduates are Tampa-St. Petersburg (35), Greater Miami (30), Jacksonville (22), Orlando (18), Pensacola (15), Palm Beach County (14), Ft. Lauderdale (12), Ft. Myers (8), and Clearwater (8).

According to the survey, women are much more likely to stay in Tallahassee: 42% did, compared to 23% of the men.

If you would like to have a typewritten copy of the full results of the survey, send a self-addressed, stamped manilla envelope and \$1.25 to cover copying, postage and handling to: Susan Hillberg, Placement Director, FSU College of Law, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

## Law Review (cont. from page 1)

do with Review membership," she said. "Any person with writing skill and a willingness to do the technical work is a valuable addition to the Review."

Turner mentioned that Review membership is always available to persons who turn in a publishable comment. Five new members from the second year class were added recently after submitting comments, she said.

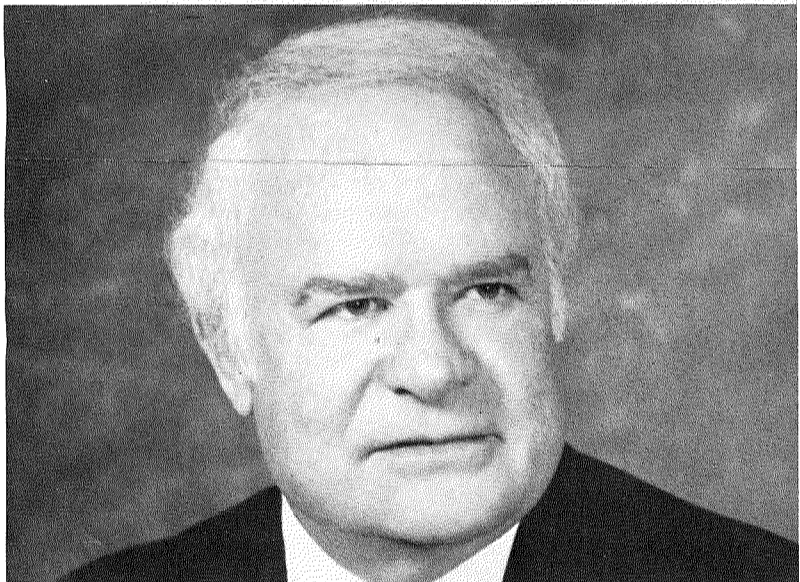
Turner said there have been several indications that the reputation of the Review is spreading. Publication of a Harvard LL.M. dissertation on "Right to Treatment" has attracted several articles to the Review, Turner said. "The fact that we're getting unsolicited articles indicates that our reputation is getting around."

Turner said the Review had also received a request for reprints of a student comment from the Law Reform Division in Dublin, Ireland.

Turner said the Review would be starting a new subscription drive in the next few months. "One of our Executive Editors, Bob Wells, computerized the subscription program and divided the subscriptions into geographical areas," she said.

"Now we know who we've got and can start selling subscriptions to law firms and schools that aren't taking the Review now. Current subscriptions number 640," she said.

"I think of Law Review as a continual process from year to year," Turner said. "The most important thing we're doing this year is building a foundation and working out the scheduling for six issues. I think we'll be able to turn over a well-oiled machine to next year's Law Review staff."



## Chesterfield Smith Writing Award

A \$500 writing competition award has been established at the FSU College of Law in honor of Chesterfield Smith, past president of the American Bar Association and a member of the Holland and Knight law firm of Bartow.

The award was established by the firm of Steel, Hector, and Davis and will be awarded for the best student research paper on the upcoming constitutional revision. FSU law school Dean Joshua Morse said the research papers will be used by the Governmental Law Research Center at the law school.

Attorney Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte, a member of Steel, Hector and Davis, announced the award on behalf of the firm.

## Law School Places In Client Contest

The FSU law school competed for the first time at the A.B.A. Southeast Regional Client Counseling Competition in Columbia, S. C. on March 6.

Teams representing law schools throughout the Southeast competed in this year's competition. Each team, composed of two students, was judged on interviewing and counseling skills. The competition tries to simulate a real law firm consultation as closely as possible.

Second year students Ed Krieger and Richard Hadlow won second place, being edged out in the final round of competition. Professor William McHugh prepared the FSU team and accompanied Krieger and Hadlow to Columbia.



## From The Dean ( cont. from page 3 )

graded these comments and invited 40 students to become candidates on the *Review*. This shows the quality of our students and the education we are giving them. The *Review* will print six issues in the current year to improve the service it gives to the legal profession.

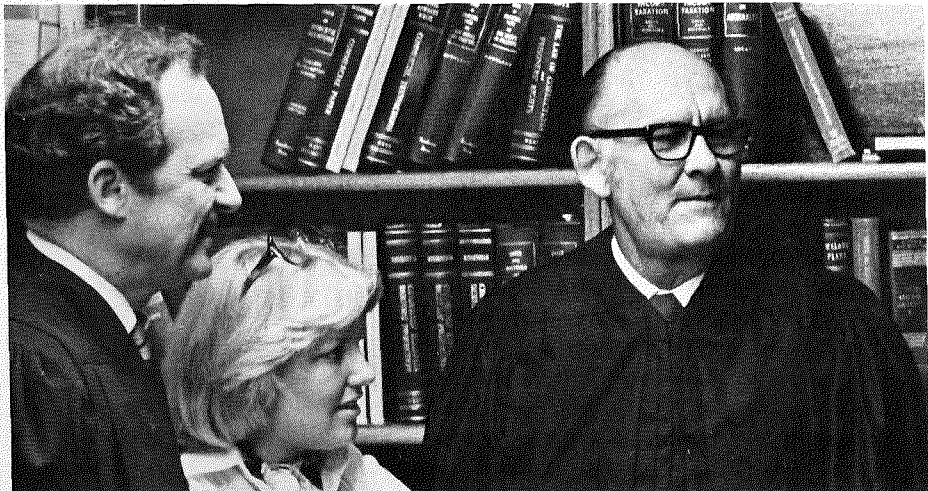
The faculty radically revamped the legal writing program this year, to make it more rigorous and comprehensive. A first-year student completes nine hours of research and writing in the first year before taking upper level courses. Phil Southerland, with the assistance of 15 student writing instructors, most of whom are *Law Review* staff, supervises the program. The first quarter stresses basic writing skills; the second quarter covers the preparation of legal memoranda, opinion letters, and a major research paper. The third quarter comprises traditional moot court instruction in which students brief and argue a complex legal problem. The adoption of this ambitious program gives appropriate stress and emphasis to the development of legal communication skills recognized as vital to the successful practice of law.

Responding to the suggestions of the Board of Visitors and Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, the faculty last year required a core curriculum providing more rigorous tests of learning in the basic areas of law practice. The core curriculum now consists of approximately one-half of the total credit hours required for graduation. Core courses comprise all of the bar examination subjects important for practitioners.

The Board of Visitors, I should add, is an advisory group chosen from outside the law school. It functions by giving advice from a perspective other than that of alumni to the dean and faculty in the operation of the College of Law. Because of this we select Visitors only from other colleges and universities. Lately, the Board of Visitors has met with the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association and representatives of the faculty of the law school in formulating plans for fund raising, curriculum reform, admissions policies, and legislative funding. The Board of Visitors acts as a valuable complement to the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association.

Two years ago, the Legislature created the Governmental Law Research Center at the law school. The Center has been researching areas of property rights, transportation, judicial recruitment, family law, and alien ownership of land in Florida. The Center is listed again as a funding candidate in the Chancellor's research budget.

In sum, recent events are encouraging. The College of Law has gone far in a short time toward achieving the standard of excellence in legal education envisaged for it by those dedicated to its establishment. All of us—founders, Visitors, students, faculty, and alumni—can take great pride in our law college. I pledge to spare no effort in continuing a job so well begun.



### 1st DCA Judges Convene Court At Law School

Judge Robert Smith, left, Vickie Weber, a first-year student and Chief Judge Tyrie Boyer, meet in the FSU library. Smith and Boyer, along with visiting Circuit Court Judge John Hodges, of Tampa, held court in a law school classroom on May 13. The court was convened at the school at the request of Professor John Van Doren whose property class observed the proceedings.

This Spring's edition of *Obiter Dictum* was prepared under the direction of the law school's new placement director, Susan Hilberg, by a staff of student volunteers who include William Ploss, Edward Guardiola, Carol Shumaker, Teri Sopp, Nancy Daniels and Paula Fruchey.

Plans are being made to publish *Obiter Dictum* on a quarterly basis in the future, beginning with the upcoming fall quarter. The publication is dedicated to students and alumni of the law school and *Obiter Dictum* welcomes news about alums from everywhere and solicits the help of students who wish to become involved in its preparation.

## Class Notes ( cont. from page 3 )

*John Marshall Kest* (December) has become a member of the firm of Billings, Frederick, Wooten & Honeywell. 1973

*Steven Anderson* (December) is a member of the firm Anderson & Thorn in Tampa.

*Bruce Stone* (December) is with the Tampa office of Holland & Knight.

*Mel Martinez* (March) is a member of the Orlando firm of Billings, Frederick, Wooten & Honeywell.

*John Briggs* (June) is a member of the Orlando firm Robertson, Williams, Duane & Lewis.

*Peter B. Heebner* (December) has joined two other lawyers in Daytona Beach.

*Catherine Brindell Freeman* (March) has opened an office with her husband in Tallahassee under the name Freeman & Freeman. Mrs. Freeman taught Florida Administrative Practice during the 1976 winter quarter here at the FSU College of Law. 1974

*Ella K. Solomons* (March) has left the faculty of the law school at the University of Florida to open a firm with three other attorneys in Gainesville.

*Thomas M. Burke* (December) is with Pitts, Eubanks, Ross & Rumberger in Orlando.

*Bruce A. Campbell* (December) has returned to Tampa to practice with Barrs, Melendi & Williamson.

*Thomas M. Gonzalez* (December) is with Few & Ayala in Tampa.

*Paul M. Harden* (December) practices in Tampa with the firm of Alley, Alley, & Blue.

*E. Gary Work, Jr.*, (December) has joined the Tampa firm of Coopers & Lybrand.

*Raymond Pines* (December) is on the staff of the State Attorney's Office in Tampa.

*Robert W. Pass* (March) is with Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler in Tampa.

*Tim Thornton* (December) is working in Minneapolis with Rider, Bennett, Egan, Johnson & Arnendel.

*Pam Johnson* (March) is lobbying for the American Civil Liberties Union in Tallahassee during the 1976 legislative session.

1975  
*Woodie Isom* (June) is in Tampa practicing with Fowler, White, Gillen, Boggs, Villareal & Banks.

*Tom Alspach* (June) is with the law firm of Howrey & Simon in Washington, D.C.

*Carolyn Fulmer* (December) is an Assistant County Attorney for Polk County

*Edward C. Akel* (March) is with the firm of Blalock, Holbrook, Lewis, Paul & Isaac in Jacksonville.

*Eleanor Ann Mitchell* (December) is working in Tallahassee as a research aide for Supreme Court Justice Alan Sundberg.

*Cord C. Mellor* (June) recently opened an office in North Port, Florida.

*Samatha Eganhouse Boge* (March) and *Elise Judelle* (March) opened an office in the Barnett Bank Building here in Tallahassee.

*Mitch Haigler* (March) and *Ken Howell* (December) are with the Tallahassee law firm Thompson, Wadsworth, Messer, Turner & Rhodes.

*Henry Davis* (December) is now working for the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. *Angela Hughes* (December) is also employed by the Justice Department in the Antitrust Division. 1976

*Kent Lilly* is working as aide to Speaker of the House, Don Tucker.

*G. Keith Quinney* will join the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland, Ohio.

*Larry Curtin* will begin working with Judge Stafford of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida. Presently he is employed by the House of Representatives as a reading clerk.

*Jeff Ward* has joined the Public Defender's Office in Miami.

*Julio Gomez* is working with the State Attorney's office in Miami.

*Ted Tripp* will be associated with Professor Toby Simon's law firm, Simon & DuFresne, in Miami.

*Jeffrey Driscoll* and *Janet Ferris* are assistant state attorneys in Ft. Lauderdale.

*William Atwater* (June) has accepted employment in Honolulu, Hawaii with the law firm of Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wichman & Case.

## Alumni Directory

An Alumni Directory is scheduled to be published and distributed to all alumni in June of this year. If our mailing address for you is not correct, please fill out the following form and mail it to the College of Law Alumni Office as soon as possible.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF EMPLOYER \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

MONTH & YEAR OF GRADUATION \_\_\_\_\_