5-13-1974

1974 Vol. 22 Number 13

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1970s

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation

https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1970s/77
B.A.L.S.A. SCHOLARSHIP
AWARD PROGRAM

BY RICHARD MUSAT

Early in 1973, James Gay, a second year law student and member of B.A.L.S.A., conceived the idea of recognizing scholarship and academic achievement among B.A.L.S.A. members. He presented the idea to the B.A.L.S.A. organization and in July, 1973 the fruits of that effort were culminated when B.A.L.S.A. held its first annual Scholarship Award Dinner Dance.

In order to raise money for the awards, B.A.L.S.A. members sold various articles such as cups and ashtrays with the B.A.L.S.A. emblem, held a raffle and sold tickets to the dinner dance. Stanley Tolliver was the keynote speaker at the banquet. Three scholarships were awarded to B.A.L.S.A. members in order to recognize the scholastic inroads and academic excellence that they had accomplished. Vera Carson, Una Keenon and Debra Smith were the recipients of the scholarship awards.

KUNSTLER SPEAKS OF JUSTICE IN AMERICA

BY JOHN RICHLANO

There aren't many institutions which Kunstler indicated any respect for, least of all the "never-ending American nightmare of extracting from people who can't afford it." He views the role of today's activist lawyer as analogous to that of the worker priest-who refused to abide by the parasitic ways of their pompous church, but instead worked among and lived with the people. The People-the only institution worth believing in.

Further contempt for the system was displayed when Kunstler paid Ralph Nader and other Public Interest advocates a rather back-handed compliment. Nader's one flaw, Kunstler said, is that he believes in the system. Not denying that such work should be praised and encouraged, he added, "But whenever it comes down to the things that matter, it's not whether or not we have a safer car, but whether or not people can live in Harlem, or in the barrios or whether or not people can breathe. This can't be done by suing General Motors."

It can only be done, he went on, by confronting in the streets. "Everything we hold dear we hold because some of our brothers and sisters have gone down to the dust for it," he said, noting the American Revolution, the Civil Rights Movement and Cambodia as examples.

Digressing from his rhetoric a little, Kunstler praised movement lawyers by noting that they were specialists and the best in their field,-good enough anyway, to consistently defeat the opposition. One technique they have developed which has proved successful at Harrisburg, the Ellsberg trial and the Angela Davis trial is "suing General Motors."Nader's one flaw, Kunstler added, is that he believes in the system, which Kunstler indicated any respect for. Kunstler indicated any respect for, least of all the "never-ending American nightmare of extracting from people who can't afford it." He views the role of today's activist lawyer as analogous to that of the worker priest-who refused to abide by the parasitic ways of their pompous church, but instead worked among and lived with the people. The People-the only institution worth believing in.

Further contempt for the system was displayed when Kunstler paid Ralph Nader and other Public Interest advocates a rather back-handed compliment. Nader's one flaw, Kunstler said, is that he believes in the system. Not denying that such work should be praised and encouraged, he added, "But whenever it comes down to the things that matter, it's not whether or not we have a safer car, but whether or not people can live in Harlem, or in the barrios or whether or not people can breathe. This can't be done by suing General Motors."

It can only be done, he went on, by confronting in the streets. "Everything we hold dear we hold because some of our brothers and sisters have gone down to the dust for it," he said, noting the American Revolution, the Civil Rights Movement and Cambodia as examples.

Digressing from his rhetoric a little, Kunstler praised movement lawyers by noting that they were specialists and the best in their field,-good enough anyway, to consistently defeat the opposition. One technique they have developed which has proved successful at Harrisburg, the Ellsberg trial and the Angela Davis trial is "suing General Motors."Nader's one flaw, Kunstler added, is that he believes in the system, which Kunstler indicated any respect for. Kunstler indicated any respect for, least of all the "never-ending American nightmare of extracting from people who can't afford it." He views the role of today's activist lawyer as analogous to that of the worker priest-who refused to abide by the parasitic ways of their pompous church, but instead worked among and lived with the people. The People-the only institution worth believing in.

Further contempt for the system was displayed when Kunstler paid Ralph Nader and other Public Interest advocates a rather back-handed compliment. Nader's one flaw, Kunstler said, is that he believes in the system. Not denying that such work should be praised and encouraged, he added, "But whenever it comes down to the things that matter, it's not whether or not we have a safer car, but whether or not people can live in Harlem, or in the barrios or whether or not people can breathe. This can't be done by suing General Motors."

It can only be done, he went on, by confronting in the streets. "Everything we hold dear we hold because some of our brothers and sisters have gone down to the dust for it," he said, noting the American Revolution, the Civil Rights Movement and Cambodia as examples.
WHITTLIN' AWAY
THE FIRST AMENDMENT
BY RICHARD MUSAT

Way back in 1913 the Florida Legislature enacted a fair campaign practices act, of which one section required a newspaper to print the reply of any candidate for public office whose character or record while in office had been assailed by a newspaper article. The statutory provision has been pointed out twice as being violative of the First Amendment. However, in July of 1973, the Florida Supreme Court thought otherwise and stated, "the right-to-reply statute enhances rather than abridges freedom of speech protected by the first amendment..." The case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and arguments were held in April. The case is Miami Herald Publishing Co. vs. Tornillo.

Unfortunately, the case went to the Supreme Court in a sketchy form; since there was not a trial on the merits. The Miami Herald Publishing Co., petitioner in the action, refused to publish replies to an editorial that they had written about Pat L. Tornillo Jr., a candidate for the Florida State Legislature. Mr. Tornillo sought redress, and his case had been thrown out twice as being violative of the First Amendment. The opinion of the Florida Court was one that the court would not adopt, and the case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Government power is infinitely more detrimental to the exercise of First Amendment freedoms than an irresponsible editorial or misinformation that the press can cast upon the people.

The brief for Miami Herald points out that Mr. Tornillo did have a significant amount of press coverage--his campaign activities were reported in news stories, he took out paid political advertisements in the Herald and he did receive endorsements from other newspapers and TV and radio stations.

It seems unlikely that Mr. Tornillo's denial of access to the newspaper interfered with the populace's ability in making an enlightened choice. Justice Boyd, dissenting from the majority in the Miami Herald case stated, "almost everyone whose name has been carried frequently in the news media has been offended at one time or another by stories or comments with which he disagrees."

According to Judge Boyd, to give space automatically under color of the right-to-reply would either flood the newspapers with replies or discourage the paper from printing critical stories, analyses, or editorials.

Justice Boyd touches the very heart of the matter. Government regulation is not the answer to alleged press irresponsibility. Freedom of the press goes to the people's right to know, if the Miami Herald or other local monopolies perform an act of private censorship it goes to the very essence of their existence. Freedom is unfettered freedom (albeit similar to Mr. Nixon's: what could be more dangerous to an elective system than voters who are being systematically misinformed by a dishonest press? The law lasted a chaotic 3 year period which produced a rather odious series of trials that shackled of political speech."

Before tinkering with the First Amendment, Congress and the Supreme Court should heed to Nathaniel Macon's cautious words during the debates over the Sedition Act. "Gentlemen might call this a harmless bill, but however harmless it may be, it is a beginning to act upon forbidden ground, and no one can say to what extent it may hereafter be carried."

CONGRATS TO LAW REVIEW

Congratulations to the Board of Editors of the Cleveland State Law Review for a job well done. The winter 1974 issue is an excellent display of legal writing and composition. The Law Review has blossomed out of the past administrative turmoil and financial difficulties to achieve an enviable position among legal periodicals. Cleveland-Marshall students should be proud of their colleagues' fine work and should become aware of student access to the Review.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY
WHAT SHE WANTS

There will be a birthday party celebrating the first year of survival of WHAT SHE WANTS, Cleveland's only women's newspaper, on May 19th from 6-8 p.m. The party will be held at the Unitarian Society which is located at 2728 Lancashire Rd. in Cleveland Hts. (2 blocks south of Coventry and Mayfield) Day care will be provided. All women are invited! There is to be no charge.

Women artists, photographers, musicians, dancers, writers, and craftpeople have been invited to bring and share their talents with all of us. We hope to have created a total women's environment through these efforts. Any woman is welcome to join us in the attempt. Party eats will be served--including a birthday cake! Fun and laughter will also be served-join us!!

HOUSE FOR RENT. AVAILABLE
JUNE 15 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1974
PRICE NEGOTIABLE.
'ATTICA'
MOVING DOCUMENTARY OF RIOT
(A REVIEW FROM THE
NEW YORK TIMES BY
VINCENT CANBY)

The place is the Attica, N.Y. prison on a September day in 1971. The prisoners mill around the yard, improvising tents, sleeping, looking uneasily at cameras, which, equipped with telescopic lenses, they can see them far more clearly than they can see the cameras. The prisoners at Attica are in the middle of rebellion. They've issued a manifesto demanding reforms dealing with treatment of Blacks and Puerto Ricans, with food, medical care, education. Says one prisoner: "They [the prison authorities] think we're just shucking and jiving." Says another: "We're not advocating violence. We're advocating communication and understanding."

Four days after the rebellion began, troopers armed with shotguns and rifles, some using dum-dum bullets, stormed the wall to secure what is genteelly called the "inner reform binge." "You wouldn't be able to walk into my cell, for all the books I got," he has written his sister.

Elouquence keeps turning up in the midst of jargon, and there is nothing so eloquent as the last line of the film, spoken on the soundtrack by an ex-inmate who would shake the public out of its historic disinterest in penal reform. "Wake up," he says, "because nothing comes to a sleeper but a dream."

The place is the Attica, N.Y. prison on a September day in 1971. The prisoners mill around the yard, improvising tents, sleeping, looking uneasily at cameras, which, equipped with telescopic lenses, they can see them far more clearly than they can see the cameras. The prisoners at Attica are in the middle of rebellion. They've issued a manifesto demanding reforms dealing with treatment of Blacks and Puerto Ricans, with food, medical care, education. Says one prisoner: "They [the prison authorities] think we're just shucking and jiving." Says another: "We're not advocating violence. We're advocating communication and understanding."

Four days after the rebellion began, troopers armed with shotguns and rifles, some using dum-dum bullets, stormed the wall to secure what is genteelly called the "inner reform binge." "You wouldn't be able to walk into my cell, for all the books I got," he has written his sister.

Elouquence keeps turning up in the midst of jargon, and there is nothing so eloquent as the last line of the film, spoken on the soundtrack by an ex-inmate who would shake the public out of its historic disinterest in penal reform. "Wake up," he says, "because nothing comes to a sleeper but a dream."

"Attica," produced and directed by Cindy Firestone, who also edited the film with Tucker Ashworth, is an exceptionally moving, outraged reclamation of that terrible event. It's a documentary record of the event itself, the conditions that helped prompt it, and some of the things that have (and haven't) happened since. Though it asks questions that go unanswered, it is surprisingly temperate in tone.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

Does a commitment to a desperate cause make a man lean and strong? Does representing an established system make another man look sort of bloated, overfed, the way the sheriff is always portrayed? I don't know. It's a documentary record of the event itself, the conditions that helped prompt it, and some of the things that have (and haven't) happened since. Though it asks questions that go unanswered, it is surprisingly temperate in tone.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

Does a commitment to a desperate cause make a man lean and strong? Does representing an established system make another man look sort of bloated, overfed, the way the sheriff is always portrayed? I don't know. It's a documentary record of the event itself, the conditions that helped prompt it, and some of the things that have (and haven't) happened since. Though it asks questions that go unanswered, it is surprisingly temperate in tone.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.

The thing that made Attica such a consciousness-raising event is preserved on film in the voices of the prisoners, both during and after the event, in interviews with the hostages, and in coverage of the official inquiries that followed it. We see it in the unity of the prisoners, in the discipline they maintained during the fruitless negotiations with correctional officials, in the faces of civilians who served on the unofficial "observers' committee," as well as in the faces of the men who made the decision to retook the prison by force.
"But it violated the privilege and immunity clause! claimed the second. "What reasoning ability!" the first man cried. The outstretched left arm began to drop.

And there was a lot of new legal reasons. Reasons for everything imaginable; but Reez learned them all. For this and for that, for here and for there, for pro and for con, for thiser and for thatier. But despite all the new reasoning, his balance would always stop dead center.

The Reasonable Mann way was the right way.

Reez was mortal however, and like all men as they get older, Reez began to panic.

"Legal skills schmeagal schkills," he thought. "I want love."

Next:
The Search for Reasonable Love

And the horses moved and the wagon backed off the three legs.

The townspeople looked at each other incredulously.

What reasoning ability! How can he balance competing interests?

Who is that man?

But he was already gone.

I don't know for sure. But he is a reasonable man and he left behind this tiny silver balance scale.

You can imagine how quickly the fame of Reez spread through the land.

Reez— the man with the built-in reason scale; able to balance competing interests in a single judgement, more accurate than nine supreme court justices, more reasonable than a dozen law professors—soon began to be rewarded for his amazing ability.

He became an honored member of all restatement committees, co-collaborator on all key hornbooks and textbooks, visiting lecturer on all aspects of law. He was in American legal circles, that is, the last word.

He could balance, yes; but his most amazing gift was his ability to grow, learn, absorb, digest, analyze, appreciate, and criticize all new legal thinking.

THE REASON IS...........UM...........

....UM........

THE REASON IS...........

UM........

GOOD REASON, EH GANG?

And little is known of Reez's early history. At the turn of the century he was an itinerant knife sharpener traveling from town to town. He first came into the public eye in Chicago, New York. Two men were fighting in the streets. Reez pulled up to them in his wagon and ran them both over breaking a total of three legs.

And Reez stood up in the wagon and stretched out both arms palms up and shouted, "Stop, you are both right."

And stop they did.

And Reez asked of one man, "Why are you right?"

And to the other man, "Why are you right?"

But they didn't know, as they were just fighting. They could offer no reasons.

"Why are you right?" he shouted. The horses were startled and the wagon rocked back and forth over the three legs.

"It's within Police Power!" the first man cried. The outstretched left arm began to drop.
At 8:30 last Saturday night Chief Judge McCree convened his court and began to hear oral arguments in the case of the STATE OF OLAND vs. OTTO FATER. Sitting with him on the bench were Judge Frank J. Battisti and Judge John M. Manos. Arguing for the Appellants were David Simon and Vincent Alfera, with Joanne Mimarcini as alternate, and for the Appellees, Candace Monty and Douglas Blackburn, with Leo Sharpe, Jr. as alternate. No, this was not an actual case, but rather the Moot Court Boards Spring Problem being argued at the Fifth Annual Moot Court Night.

The evening's program began with an introduction by the master of ceremonies, Doug Jenkins, who gave a short description of the Team's activities during the last year, and the increased involvement they are having with the curriculum courses, and the hopes they have for achievements in the future. Doug introduced Dean Craig Christensen, who welcomed faculty, students, alumni and friends to this premier event of the law school's yearly activities, and commented on the quality of the work done in the Moot Court Program. After a few more pertinent comments by Doug the cry of ALL Rise was heard and Jeffrey Olson as bailiff gave the bailiff's cry, which began the simulated court's activities.

As all of the advocates can tell you there was nothing unreal about the grueling questioning they received at the hands of the distinguished and thoroughly informed panel of Judges. Yet all of them withstood the onslaught and returned equal fire. At times, uproarious laughter broke out in the court as the judges inquired into "intimate" details of the case. At one point Doug Blackburn's citation of a case, in which Judge McCree himself had written the opinion, invoked a question from the Judge as to the date of the case. When informed that it had been decided 5 years ago, Judge McCree, evidencing supreme judicial temperament, stated, "I have learned a lot since then."

At the close of the arguments, the panel retired to deliberate. At that time certificates were handed out to Team members and to Board members. Doug Jenkins received a little something extra when he was handed his certificate by Dean Christensen. When the panel returned they announced that the Appellant team was their choice for the best team and the recipients of the Hugo Black award, and that Vincent Alfera and Candace Monty, as first and second best advocates would receive the Dean's Moot Court Competition Award. The Law Alumni Association Moot Court Competition Awards for outstanding brief writing were given to David Simon and Vincent Alfera. The evening ended with an invitation to all to return when the sixth annual Moot Court convenes in the Spring of 1975.

The ABA president-elect pointed out that justice-related problems have been growing at a tremendous rate. "I think we have not done the kind of job we need to do in informing the public about the way our justice system operates." Fellers also said that the legal profession is not adequately addressing itself to the problem of the privacy of the individual citizen. "Our response to these privacy issues has been either piecemeal or non-existent. We need to consider the whole question of how disputes are resolved in our society." Fellers suggested that some matters traditionally handled by the courts might "be more efficiently dealt with by administrative tribunals."

Privacy and the resolution of disputes are two areas which could be studied by the proposed national institute, Fellers said. Others could include "penal law and corrections, effectiveness of legal services and their availability to individual citizens and private organizations, and education in the law—not just in law school and in continuing education programs, but in our nation's elementary and secondary schools and in our colleges." The Tri-State Judicial Conference is comprised of all trial court judges in Nevada, New Mexico and Utah.

DESTINY

I am the one who controls my present and future, because I'm beginning to control the programming of my mind. My life is not in the hands of some higher power or destiny. My present and my future depend on me. I have complete control of my life because I choose to do so. I choose to be, not a rubber stamp copy of someone else. You can have a master if you wish one but I choose to be my own master.

Ernest Marr - Send for more information to:
Little Free Press. 718 E. 14 St. Minneapolis, Minn. 55404

"WHO IS MONTAGEAU BEEFEYE, AND WHY IS HE SAYING THOSE TERRIBLE THINGS ABOUT ME?" CWC

The evening's program began with an introduction by the master of ceremonies, Doug Jenkins, who gave a short description of the Team's activities during the last year, and the increased involvement they are having with the curriculum courses, and the hopes they have for achievements in the future. Doug introduced Dean Craig Christensen, who welcomed faculty, students, alumni and friends to this premier event of the law school's yearly activities, and commented on the quality of the work done in the Moot Court Program. After a few more pertinent comments by Doug the cry of ALL Rise was heard and Jeffrey Olson as bailiff gave the bailiff's cry, which began the simulated court's activities.

As all of the advocates can tell you there was nothing unreal about the grueling questioning they received at the hands of the distinguished and thoroughly informed panel of Judges. Yet all of them withstood the onslaught and returned equal fire. At times, uproarious laughter broke out in the court as the judges inquired into "intimate" details of the case. At one point Doug Blackburn's citation of a case, in which Judge McCree himself had written the opinion, invoked a question from the Judge as to the date of the case. When informed that it had been decided 5 years ago, Judge McCree, evidencing supreme judicial temperament, stated, "I have learned a lot since then."

At the close of the arguments, the panel retired to deliberate. At that time certificates were handed out to Team members and to Board members. Doug Jenkins received a little something extra when he was handed his certificate by Dean Christensen. When the panel returned they announced that the Appellant team was their choice for the best team and the recipients of the Hugo Black award, and that Vincent Alfera and Candace Monty, as first and second best advocates would receive the Dean's Moot Court Competition Award. The Law Alumni Association Moot Court Competition Awards for outstanding brief writing were given to David Simon and Vincent Alfera. The evening ended with an invitation to all to return when the sixth annual Moot Court convenes in the Spring of 1975.
AN INTERVIEW WITH BARBARA SPER
FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATOR
BY BARBARA STERN

According to Ms. Sper, Cleveland-Marshall ranks at the top in the allocation of funds to those law schools associated with a university, thereby receiving financial aid funds through them. Rarely have needy students been turned away.

The deadline for financial applications, including summer work-study grants, which are considered part of the coming academic year, and part of the financial aid package for the academic year, was April 1, 1974. However, it is still not too late to apply for aid. Although such an application will be considered last, Ms. Sper believes sufficient funds to be in the Work Study Program so as to provide for such needy but late applicants.

BARBARA SPER

Another potential fund for those who failed to file is the Meck Fund. This is an emergency fund for tuition loans. Such loans bear no interest, have a 90-day period for repayment, and can be applied for at any time. To procure such aid, a financial aid application must be complete. A letter must then be addressed to the attention of Dean Christensen requesting a Meck Loan. The student must inform the Dean why he does not have adequate tuition funds, and how and when he intends to repay the obligation. A maximum of $350.00 may be obtained in this manner.

In our interview Ms. Sper stressed the importance of the right to appeal an unfavorable determination made by the committee. Also, a substantial change in one’s financial status, whether for better or worse, should be reported to the financial aid office so that the student’s financial aid application file will give a true picture of his economic position.