

Nader Slams Harvard Law School

Corporate Law Firms Heavily Criticized

By Jack Tate

Ralph Nader, '58, the consumer crusader, decided to take on large corporate law firms, law schools, and Harvard Law in particular last Friday night in a speech entitled "Law Schools and Law Firms: The Mordant Malaise or the Crumbling of the Old Order."

Speaking to nearly 400 people in the Ames Courtroom, Nader called on students to join him in helping to build public interest law firms that would counterbalance the "power brokers" of the large corporate firms.

"Official Washington would never be the same again," Nader predicted, "if you had several hundred lawyers working the other side of the fence — working to force disclosure, ripping aside the curtains of secrecy to instill a professional quality of representation of the public in the administrative process . . ."

Public Interest Firms

"Some of the greatest controversies of all times can result from this and perhaps public interest law firms would become the place to practice law.

Not satisfied with the impact such a statement is likely to have on the major corporate law firms, Nader made what sounded half like a joke and half like a threat: "When all 500 law school graduates in the class of 1975 from Harvard go into these public interest law firms, when Dewey, Ballantine has to go to Cumberland Law School, when the brain drain becomes so great . . . that finally we can say that we have arrived at a relatively sane deployment of legal manpower where the best legal minds are put on the greatest and most challenging problems of society . . . then it would be very interesting to see the withering away of these corporate law firms and the assumption of their residual duties by house counsel."

Harvard's Failures

Nader attacked the failure of Harvard and other law schools to fulfill five of their basic functions, including definition of problems, developing and teaching techniques of analysis, teaching the proper approaches to problem solving, cultivating a sense of injustice, and developing full roles for the legal profession.

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Mike Lurey

THE CONSUMER CRUSADER EXAMINES ALMA MATER.

J. D. Preferred by Most in Poll

Harvard Law Students have resoundingly endorsed the Juris Doctorate degree as their preference over the LL.B. in a recent RECORD poll of over 600 students.

Over 70 per cent of students voting on the issue expressed a preference for the J.D. About eight per cent of the students did not vote in the J.D.-LL.B. portion of the survey and thus were not included in the percentage breakdowns.

The second year class had the

highest percentage voting for the J.D. with 74.2 per cent. In the first year class the percentage was 73.2 and in the third year it fell to 67.9 per cent.

In terms of total vote, 405 students voted for the J.D., 160 expressed a preference for the LL.B. 51 expressed no preference, one voted for both and one voted for the S.J.D.

See Editorial Analysis, Page 2.

Strong Student Support of J.D.

The results of the RECORD's J.D.-LL.B. poll indicate an overwhelming student mandate for granting the J.D. degree at Harvard Law. But despite the administration's recent appointment of a faculty committee to study whether the J.D. should be granted and the generally responsive attitudes of Dean Bok, there appears a latent faculty reluctance to vote for institution of the J.D. because of the relatively trivial nature of the J.D.-LL.B. controversy.

At a school where professors, until recently at least, used to get excited about contingent remainders, promissory estoppel and collapsible corporations, the very insignificance of this issue would seem to justify its receiving primary attention here.

Without debating the questions of the J.D.'s effects on salary and job levels in government, education and other fields, a persuasive argument for the new degree can be made.

For years the Law School has assumed that students and alumni really couldn't care less about whether an LL.B. or a J.D. followed their names. This assumption probably resulted from typical Harvard arrogance — which if a spade were called a spade could probably be summed up like this: "A Harvard Law LL.B. is better than a J.D. anywhere in the country."

Unfortunately, that honest expression of institutional chauvinism was not the way the faculty and the administration responded to questions about why Harvard remained in the minority of

educations, not because they necessarily believe that a Harvard education is superior, but because they want the prestige of the Harvard degree.

Law student concern with labels became even more obvious last year as students demanded that the Law School stop psychologically bludgeoning half the class with C averages or less (and numerical averages of 69 or less). At first some members of the faculty protested that the grades were only labels and that giving a much higher percentage of students B averages would change nothing. But the more perceptive of the faculty, realizing the emotional damage inflicted on hundreds of superior law students from insensitive labels, voted for grade reform.

Thus at this institution where the label is king, the force of the logic for eventually granting the J.D. appeared unlikely to be denied. But the prospects may have been clouded by Dean Bok's recent appointment of a three-man committee to study the advisability of granting the J.D. The composition of the committee may provide a key to its inclination:

• Professor Ernest Brown, born 1906, received LL.B. from Harvard in 1931.

• Professor James Chadbourn, born 1905, received J.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1931.

• Professor John Mansfield, born 1928, received LL.B. from Harvard in 1956.

Several students have objected to what appears to be the conservative orientation of the committee, particularly its chairman, Professor Ernest Brown. One student suggested to the RECORD that he felt Prof. Brown was very strongly inclined to stay with the LL.B. from the moment he was appointed.

Recently this reporter interviewed Professor Brown and was left with an ambiguous impression. Either Prof. Brown is tentatively inclined to recommend the granting of the LL.B. or he merely has a strong tendency to marshal only anti-J. D. arguments.

In stating some of the "relevant considerations" which would influence the decision of his committee, Prof. Brown suggested that the committee would attempt to find out if there were any norms for the granting of the doctorate degree. Two of the "norms" that Prof. Brown stated that his committee would investigate were the research component inherent in the doctorate degree and the number of years required to earn the degree on the average. Prof. Brown stated that his primary frame of reference would be the Ph.D. degree. He dismissed the idea of looking to other law schools to determine their requirements for the granting of the J.D.

RESULTS OF J.D.-LL.B. POLL*

	J.D.	LL.B.	Other	Not Voting
1L	123	45	0	16
2L	69	23	0	9
3L	70	33	0	9
Grad	2	2	0	0
No class given	141	57	2	17
Total	405	160	2	51

*567 of 618 students answered this question.

schools still granting a bachelor's degree for three years of post-baccalaureate studies. Instead, questions about the J.D. often brought a slight lift of the nose which was soon followed by a mildly condescending remark: "Surely you couldn't be all that concerned over a mere label."

The truth is that Harvard Law students and alumni couldn't be more concerned with the cosmetic effects of labels. Undoubtedly many students commit themselves to a legal education at Harvard solely because of the Harvard name. They want the label "Made at Harvard" stamped on their legal

Shows Push for Prestige Labels

Though Professor Brown did not directly state that what other law schools were doing in this area was irrelevant, this reporter was left with the impression that the chairman of the committee couldn't care less about what 70 per cent of the nation's law schools were already doing in this area.

Another relevant consideration mentioned was: Are Harvard Law graduates at a disadvantage because of failure to receive the J.D. or do a significant percentage feel that they are prejudiced by receiving the LL.B.? Prof. Brown pointed out that in his personal experience, persons stating that they had been harmed by not receiving the J.D. were often misinformed about the actual reason for prejudice or were imagining that some prejudice existed where in fact it did not.

Prof. Brown emphasized that the committee has only an advisory role. Even the faculty's vote on the issue will not be binding, since the final decision rests in the hands of the Harvard Corporation.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that around 1910 the Law School recommended that the corporation grant the J.D. Supposedly this recommendation was overruled by the corporation on the grounds that granting a doctorate for only three years of legal studies would be unfair in view of the greater time and research involved in winning the doctorate in other fields at the university.

The committee chairman stated that no time limit was set for the study. He was unwilling to

commit himself even in terms of very general categories such as "about six months, about two years, etc."

One thing appears certain. Sometime within the next decade Harvard Law School will find itself im-



A Famous LL.B.

pelled by its students and alumni, if not by the force of logic, to join the majority of law schools in abandoning that egregious anachronism, sometimes affectionately called the Bachelor of Laws degree.

BY JACK TATE

Gluecks' Works To Be Exhibited

On the occasion of the recent publication of the latest work by Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck, "Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Perspective," (Harvard University Press), the Law School library has arranged an exhibit of a sample of the work of the Gluecks over the years. Thus far, the Gluecks, jointly and individually, have published over 30 books and several hundred articles and reports. Their works deal not only with juvenile delinquency, but with the community use of schools, mental disorder and the criminal law, war criminals and various aspects of the administration of criminal justice. The publications of the Gluecks have been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Urdu and Hindi.

Three Fellows Chosen For Warren Program

A new program to stimulate research and teaching in American legal history has been inaugurated at the Law School with the appointment of three young lawyers as Charles Warren Fellows in American Legal History.

Named were Morton J. Horwitz, '67, a former law clerk to Judge Spottswood W. Robinson III of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Kenneth Laurence, '62, who has practiced law both in Maine and New York; and William E. Nelson, Harvard graduate student and former law clerk to U. S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld of the Southern District of New York.

The new program permits each of the three men to spend a year in advanced study and research relating to American legal history in connection with scholars at the Law School and in the Harvard history department.

The Charles Warren Fellowships were established at the Law School to attract scholars of outstanding promise to a field which a Harvard committee found "badly in need of development."

Nader Sees Public Interest Firm,

(Continued from Page 1)

"There is a certain intellectual style or cosmetics to the choice of problems at the Law School," Nader stated. "The question to ask is: why in the pecking order is the analysis of a tax regulation so high and the analysis of the legal inspection of our meat supply so low? On what possible criteria can that allocation of priorities . . . be made? The amount of people affected? The level of intensity of impact on people? Money? What?"

"It is quite clear," Nader said, "that if you don't at least give a student some exposure to the important problems of the law, his probability of uncovering these problems and building a career around them . . . is minimized." Some of the problems that Nader said the Law School failed to define (at least in his day) were (1) Environmental pollution and environmental control (2) Food and Drugs, (3) Mental Hospitals and Prisons, (4) Occupational Health and Safety and (5) The collapse of law enforcement in our slums.



Lurey

He attacked the Law School's pride over the job it is doing in teaching the technique of legal analysis by questioning the validity of any analysis which excludes from the basis of analysis a "huge slice of the empirical phenomena related to the subject . . ."

An example given was the failure of professors in the tort classes to focus on vehicular design as one of the legal causes of the personal injury.

"Mr. Dean Griswold," Nader said, "is fond of saying that if you are a good corporate lawyer, you can be a good civil rights lawyer, implying that there is a kind of transfer effect here of skills, techniques, analysis, stamina, etc. Well, there is only one assumption here that has to be made — that the corporate lawyer appreciates that there is such a thing as a civil rights problem demanding his professional contribution. . . . the Law School should try to develop that kind of commitment."

One of the most hallowed features of Harvard Law came under the heaviest attack. "Years ago," Nader pointed out, "the reformers of the Law School curriculum thought they had really hit the nail on the head when they developed the case method. But of course the case method certainly has outlived much of its usefulness, particularly because the case method relies very heavily on appellate decisions.

"If you want to ask yourself what problems should law students try to solve you will more likely have to look at their extracurricular activities than at their curriculum."

Nader was particularly concerned about the failure of the Law School to cultivate a "sense of injustice" among its students. "This sense of injustice or justice was one of the most unelaborated precepts at the Law School that I ever came across." Combined with this must be a certain level of sacrifice, Nader indicated.

"The level of sacrifice here," he said, "tends to start with questions as to whether there are going to be two cars in the garage . . . Now I think we have to really look at the situation because I get this reply very frequently when I talk about the need for lawyers to work in the public interest. The first question is: 'from where are we going to be paid.'

"Can you imagine Daniel Boone heading out for Kentucky and somebody saying: 'Where are you going to get your food from Daniel?' 'Who is going to support you?' 'What's your wife going to say?'"

"The point is that you don't break new ground without some sense of discomfort — of sacrifice."

However, during the questions following the speech, Nader suggested two alternative means of financing a career in a public interest law firm. He pointed out that he would be willing to accept the risk of a government subsidy and he also noted that a good many law students are independently wealthy and could absorb the costs themselves.

In a conversation earlier in the day Nader said that he is investigating the possibility of financing by private foundations. Students wanting to work for him in the summer, could seek remuneration via either law school grants or "tithes" from law

Asks Volunteer Student Support

firms. Some of the prospective workers for Nader indicated that they would ask major corporate firms, particularly those in Washington, to hire them for the summer and then donate their services to Nader.

The consumer crusader is totally unsatisfied with the present role of the lawyer. "If we assume that the conventional law firm structure," he said, "defines the parameter of legal challenges and the problems that lawyers work with, then we are in very severe straits.

"I don't think the problems of the corporate law firm will be ameliorated by internal reform. I know about all the agitation by young lawyers who are becoming dissatisfied and the trend by law firms to enter a new 'era.' Where formerly they bought law students without paying the price, now they are buying them and paying the price. And this price will go up to \$18,000 and \$20,000 and so forth and it will divide the men from the boys.

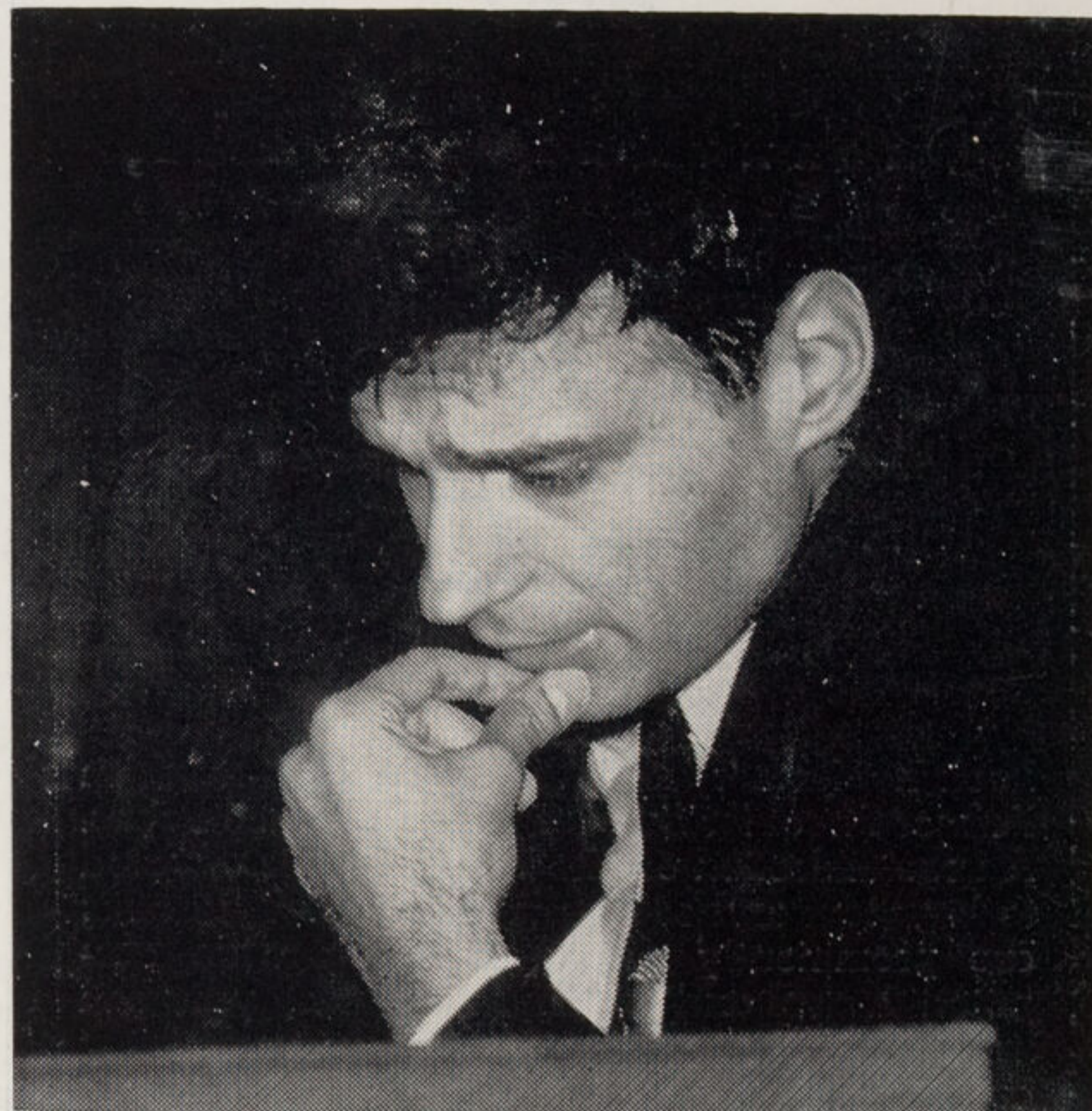
"And more law firms are saying now. 'Well, give the boys a few hours off to go down into the slums.' A little noblesse oblige, you know."

Nader's current law suit against General Motors brought this comment: A good third year paper could be done on this question: "Can an individual ever prevail in court against a determined corporation no matter what the justice of his case, no matter what evidence he has? . . . I think the answer

is "no." He can't prevail. In fact, I am trying to test it out myself.

"I sued General Motors two years ago. It took something like 90 days to get an answer to a com-

(Continued on Page 16)



Laurey

Nader: Getting Nostalgic After You're Out 10 Years

"Since this is my tenth reunion, I am going to indulge myself in a bit of nostalgia, which I think will be of some interest to you, in the adverse sense, because probably although I'm not as close to the Law School scene or law school scenes generally throughout the country as of 1968 perhaps you can draw some comparisons and lessons from the probably most intensely conformist period in Law School history — the 1950s.

"When I first came here I sat up in this room and Dean Griswold stood up to give us the ah — the ah, word. One of the first things he said was that at Harvard Law School there are no Glee Clubs. In one verbal swoop he took care of most extracurricular activities at the school. I was rather puzzled by that, but in rapid succession a very, very impressive acculturation process took place.

"We had nighttime lectures, featuring Austin Scott and Warren Seavey, tell us about the lure of the Law School. We went to classes during the day — some of us — and saw the rather spectacular use of arrogance transformed into a pedagogical device. The Socratic method was inflicted upon us. It took us several months before we realized that that was a game that only one could play.

"And the tension built up. In many ways cartoons that appeared in the HARVARD LAW RECORD reflected the kind of tunnel vision, the single-minded dedication, that kind of made a trip to the Square sound as if one were going abroad.

"I remember one night early in the wee hours of the morning — once in a while I had to go out and get some air — I was walking out near the dorms around Shaw Hall, Ames: I saw a whole sheath of paper from a book obviously all over the grass. I looked up and there was one light way up on the fifth floor, and I bent down to see what it was. After about four quick readings, going through Hadley and Baxendale, etc., it turned out that it was Lon Fuller's book on contracts. Apparently some young student had just gone beserk and torn it out leaf by leaf and set sail.

"That wasn't the significance of the episode. I later cogitated about it and I was more impressed with my reaction than with the episode. Because the first time I thought to myself — when I finally determined that it was Fuller's book — my first reaction was: Why did he pick Fuller's book? It was at that point that I realized that they had really gotten to me.

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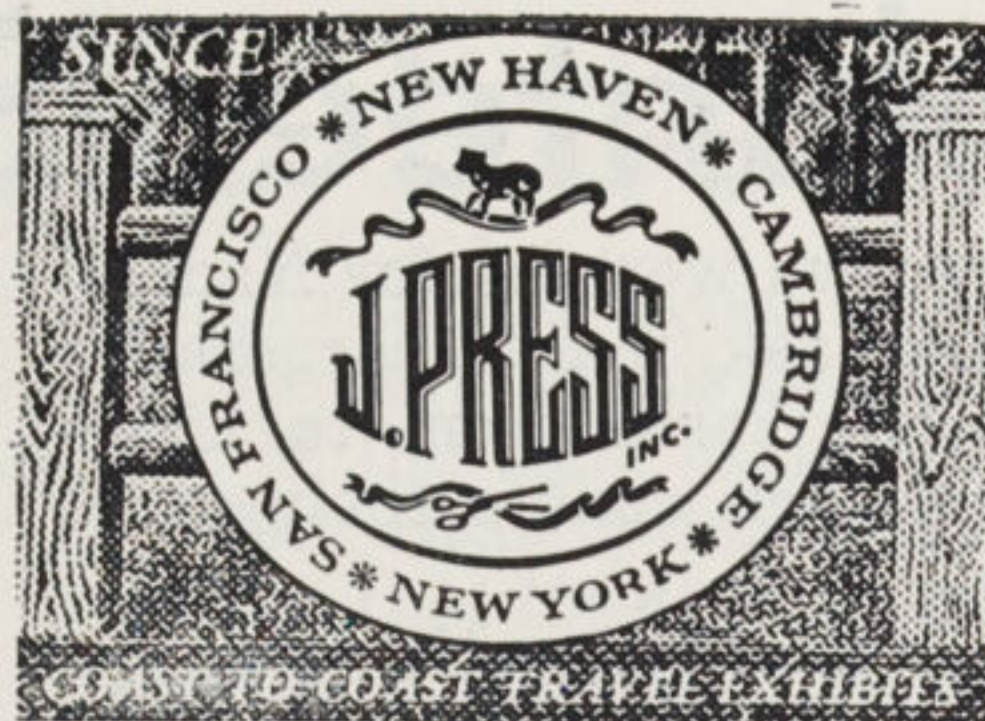
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Lurey

An old physics building between Harkness Commons and Wyeth Hall bites the dust. Planned as its replacement is a parking lot, destined to resolve the crowded car situation of the area. Who'll get the choice spaces hasn't been decided yet, according to Secretary Bruce.

Events of Note

There will be another of those great Harvard Law Mixers from 8 p.m. to midnight tomorrow in Harkness Commons. The mixer, sponsored by the Dorm Council, will be free to Law School students, will cost girls \$1, and will cost other graduate students \$1.50. Girls must be over 21 or have a college I.D. It is expected that some will attend this time.

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Ralph Nader . . .

Harvard Law, accustomed to "producing" famous men — Langdell, Ames, Holmes, Frankfurter, Story to name a few — should recognize that Ralph Nader may be the most outstanding man ever to receive a degree from this institution. By the normal criteria Nader would not qualify. He did not receive an invitation to join the Law Review. He has not become rich. He is not known for his judicial opinions.

But Nader has done something that no other graduate has accomplished. He has challenged with notable success irresponsibility at the highest echelons of corporate power.

While most Harvard Law graduates ignored the problem, Nader launched a solitary battle against a group of corporations whose products have killed over a million Americans since 1900. Nader's honesty and information so impressed Congress that his testimony together with his book *Unsafe At Any Speed* became the primary forces responsible for the passing of the Traffic Safety Bill that will ultimately save hundreds of thousands of lives.

But Nader's significance extends far beyond auto safety legislation. He has become a symbol of consumer protection by dedicating his life to protecting the victims of corporate irresponsibility.

Nader has a personal magnetism, outstanding speaking ability, a lucid writing style and a panoply of ideas about how to infuse justice into the relationship between large corporations and the American consumer. The essential truth and morality of what Nader is saying should bring a favorable response from the Law School.

The Law School could aid Nader by training students to recognize, analyse and solve the real problems confronting this nation.

One of the first problems in terms of priority would be what legal methods could be employed to bring large private corporations to public responsibility. In the meantime, Law Students can help by contributing their talents during the summer to Nader's investigation of federal regulatory agencies. Nader can be contacted through Robert Fellmeth, 2L.

Harvard Law Record

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Fenno

"Fenno, nobody's going to hire you anyway, so why don't you go work for Ralph Nader? He could use some gag-writers to get back into the gossip columns now that GM's got the style instead of the file."

So that's how I came to go to my next interview and act like Ralph Nader for a day. Here's what happened:

"So, Mr. Fenno, you'd like a job with our firm when you graduate?"

"Only if you give me four hours a day to investigate the elevators in your office building so the poor people coming to the office to try to convince us to stop representing Friendly Repossessors of America don't get stuck."

"But Mr. Fenno, you'll have to start out by working up some memoranda for our senior partners on oil and gas interests."

"Right you are. I'll show 'em how the pipelines are endangering America and maybe I can get it into The New Republic."

"Mr. Fenno, if you work for us, your product is for our use alone."

"But my work on pipelines should be for everybody's benefit. Aren't you a consumer, sir?"

"Yes, I consume widows and orphans."

"Then I can work that into my next project: our contaminated food supply!"

"Do you expect our firm to pay you?"

"Of course not, sir. Nobody at the Law School wants to get paid any more. All that \$18,000 rot is a RECORD gag."

"Then how will you survive on Wall Street?"

"Sir, I don't like to say this, but your firm will have to move off Wall St. Wouldn't a Liberty St. address sound more public-spirited?"

"Do you work for the RECORD?"

"I regard the RECORD as part of my community of interest. I contribute my meager talents toward improving the public weal."

"But I thought the RECORD said it would be like Time magazine from now on. We ordered ten new subscriptions for the firm."

"Nope, Time has a section on The Law and we on the RECORD know that the law isn't important any more. People are important."

"Mr. Fenno, we at Scrooge & Marley hope you find a position at some good firm more suitable to your talents."

U. S. Judge Criticizes Perjury by Clients

To the Editor:

In your October 10, 1968 issue, Professor Monroe H. Freedman was quoted as saying that "Knowingly permitting a client to perjure himself may be necessary for the survival of the adversary system."

I dissent.

For nearly twenty-three years I conducted a very active and successful trial practice in civil and criminal courts. Never knowingly did I encourage or allow any witness to lie. Few people in North Carolina tried as many cases as I did during that period. I don't know that anybody got better results.

Aside from the problem of result (juries can spot liars and lawyers who encourage them), it seems to me that the plain immorality of the suggestion that lawyers should sanction perjury is enough to repudiate the thought you attribute to Professor Freedman. If lawyers abandon morals, and if the confidence of one client is more important than the integrity of the system, we are closer to the deluge than I had ever thought possible in an age which still remembers Holmes and Learned Hand.

James B. McMillan
U. S. District Judge
Western District, North Carolina

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Censorship Threats Are Irresponsible

To the Editor:

With reference to your recent editorial (Oct. 3) on efforts to censor the RECORD, let me say that any newspaper that does its job properly as a good citizen of its community will be threatened with censorship from time to time. This shows, usually, you are square on the target.

The RECORD's real strength derives from its support, financial and moral, by thousands of alumni. As originator and first president of the RECORD I can testify that we had our share of controversy and threats of censorship in the early days of this publication.

The issue of censorship was settled on the merits long ago, long before the RECORD was started. I can't believe that any responsible person at Harvard Law School today would seriously argue in favor of any measure of censorship, direct or indirect.

My congratulations to you and your associates. No one in a law school should demean controversy, especially the kind that extends out of the case books and involves human beings close by.

Charles O. Porter '44 ('47)
Porter & Bach
Eugene, Ore.

Committee on J. D. Isn't Meeting

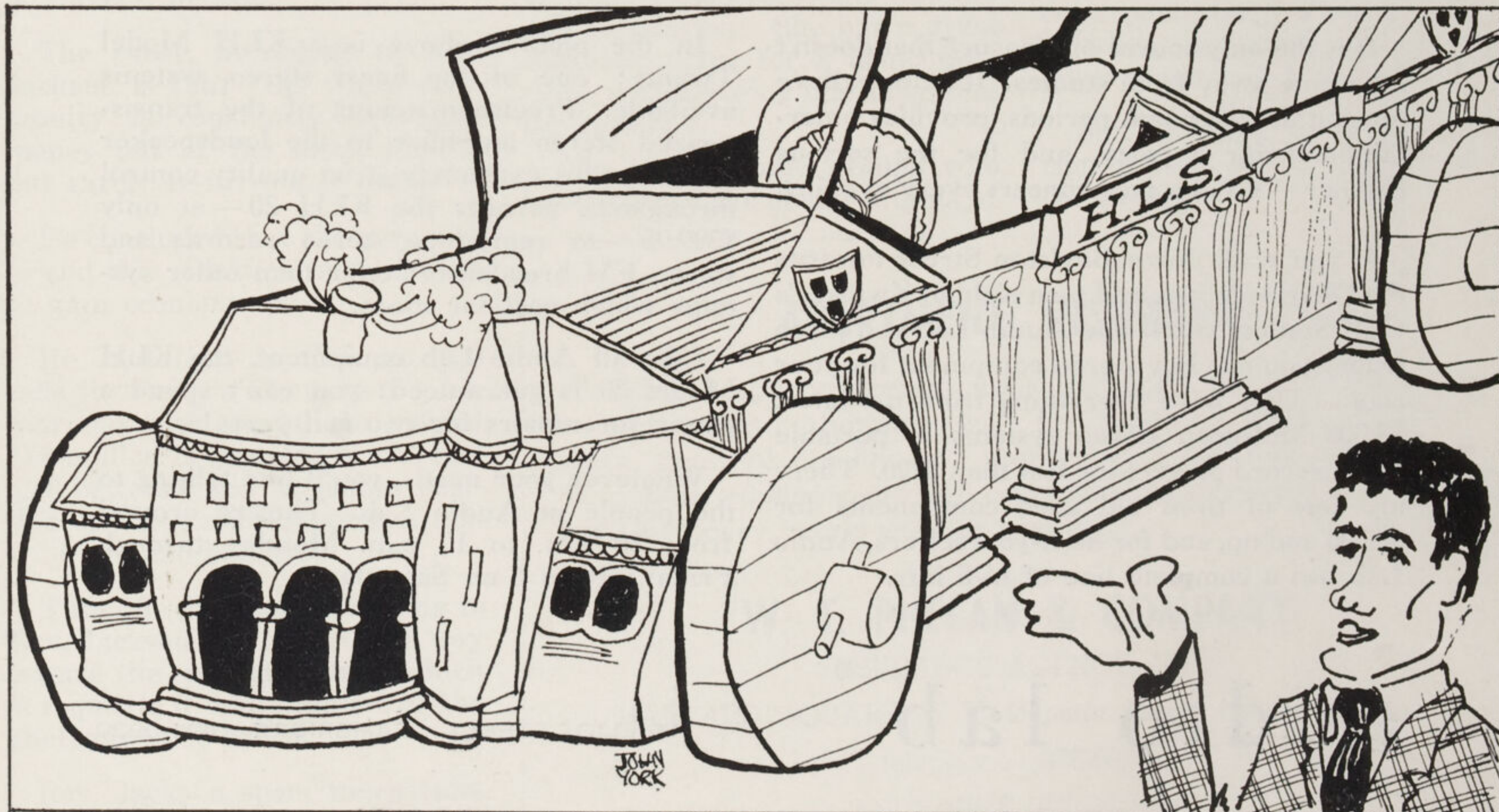
To the Editor:

My interest in the L.L.B. being changed to a J.D. was aroused while working in two underdeveloped countries and observing that frequently the governments of those countries insist on having persons with doctorates in their fields advising them. The two countries of which I speak are oriented to the European concept of the doctorate and look upon the L.L.B. as equivalent to a three or four year undergraduate B. A. law course. The result is that frequently persons with doctorates in political science or public administration are advising those countries on court structure and other legal matters.

Those who contend that Harvard should not follow the 70% of law schools in this country that have changed to the J. D. are putting at a disadvantage graduates who intend to work as advisors in developing countries.

The RECORD has published letters (Oct. 10 and Oct. 31) from graduates who are in business and teaching (other than in a law school) of the importance of changing to a J.D. To these I would

(Continued on Page 12)



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Resurrection City Mayor Cites 'Double Stigma'

By Ron Patterson

Rev. Jesse Jackson, mayor of last summer's Resurrection City in Washington, D.C. and the national chairman of Operation Breadbasket, considered the future of America's blacks at last Friday night's Law School Forum.

"Black people have never made a decision in this nation of war and peace, of inflation and deflation," Jackson told a spellbound audience. "We never made a decision about appropriations for money in our schools. We never developed a value system to impart to other people. We are for the most part black shadows of white figures. We have never come into our own as legitimate adult people."

Rev. Jackson used a blend of the past and the present to make a convincing case for black economic control of the ghetto.

America is a capitalistic system, he noted, but "black men were released into it without the necessary capital to survive." Today's ghetto is only another form of slavery, he said.

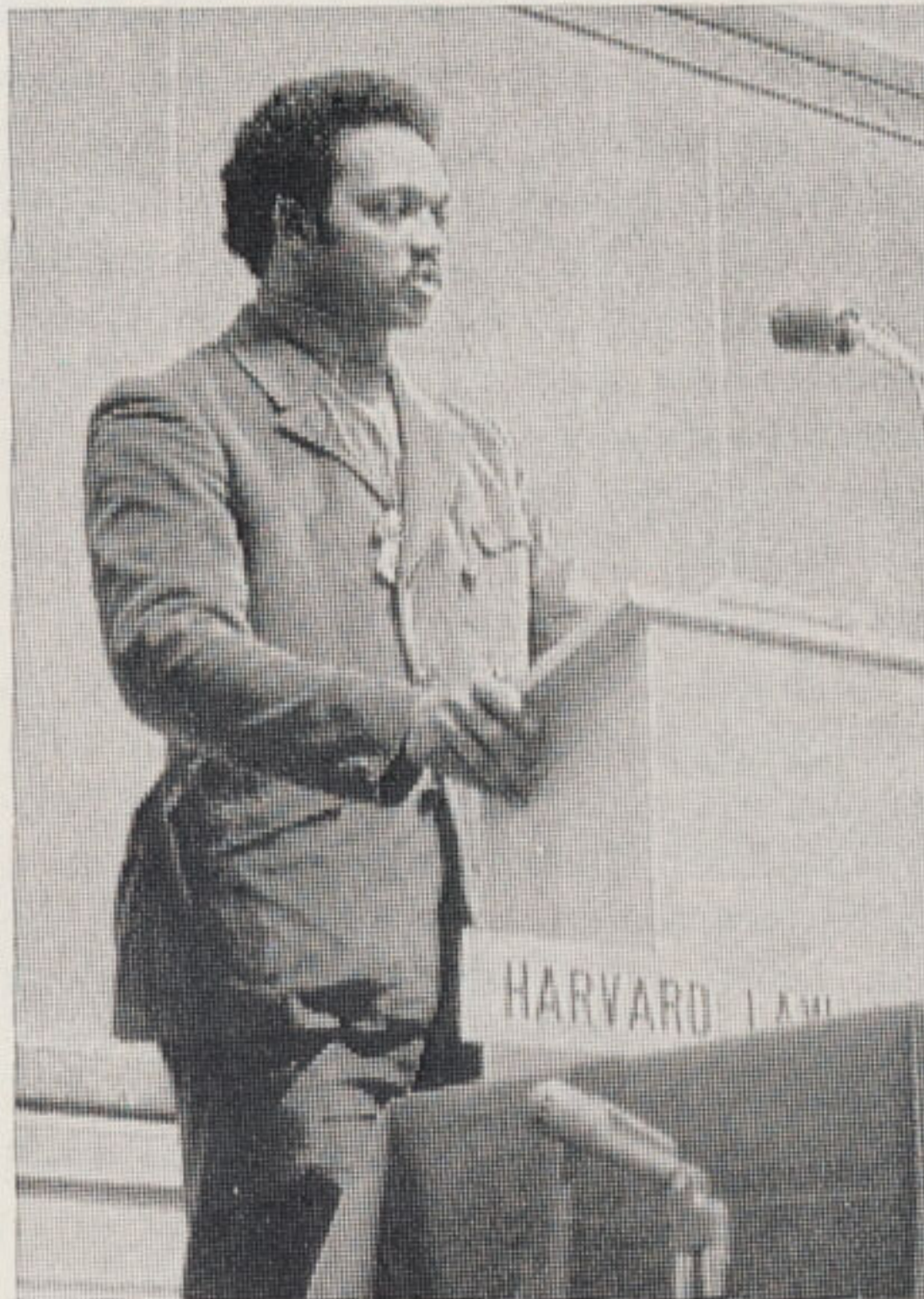
The cause, according to Rev. Jackson is that "the white community is constantly siphoning money out of the black ghetto, but rarely re-invests it there."

He concluded that the only way to end this situation is for blacks to gain economic power.

He said that in Chicago (he calls it "Daley's Plantation") his fourteen-week boycott has yielded \$15 million in jobs for blacks and has bettered the economic position of black manufacturers, distributors and bankers.

Thus the program, according to Rev. Jackson, has shown the way toward the economic power which is requisite if white control of the ghetto is to be ended.

Rev. Jackson spent much time on the past relationship of whites and blacks in America. From Cot-



Dave Walsh

Rev. Jesse Jackson

ton Mather to Thomas Jefferson to John Kennedy he finds a guilt surrounding the white man's attempt to reconcile the black's status with religion, expediency, and politics.

"America has a schizophrenic personality as a nation," he said. "She has always been a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, one self for freedom and democracy, and another self for slavery. She has a great idealistic drive for a democratic state, with a strong ingrained zeal for racism."

"To other ethnic groups who have not had the double stigma of

color and slavery," he said, "the Statue of Liberty has been a mother. To the black man, the Statue of Liberty is nothing but a bitch, a symbol of broken promises."

Rev. Jackson noted that the success of racial justice and progress was contingent on "the development of men with a new compassion." He said that "Harvard must turn out better products than its standardized, competent hustlers." Harvard Law School lawyers "should stop seeking judgeships and worry more about the distribution of justice."

After his talk Jackson was asked about the election. He said there would be little change. "Nixon doesn't scare me and Humphrey doesn't excite me."

Asked whether the move in the ghetto for black economic power spelled a rise of a separatist movement, Rev. Jackson said no but took the opportunity to state the need of an income for blacks.

"You have a right to be subsidized by a government in your debt, particularly when you need it, when you deserve it, and that government can well afford it."

But, he added, "only a redefinition of work will ultimately solve the problem."

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Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Page 9)

like to add my testimony that lawyers working in an underdeveloped country as advisors would be greatly assisted by the change.

At the first Law School Forum held September 14th I asked Dean Bok what was being done on the J.D. He replied that a committee was looking into it. In the last issue of the RECORD, Dean Bok again reiterated that a committee was appointed several weeks ago.

Immediately after the first law school forum I went to Dean Bok's office and asked who was on the committee supposedly looking into the J.D. He said Professor Brown was chairman. I visited Professor Brown and could find out very little about what the committee was doing, or indeed, if it had ever met. Professor Brown did tell me he had serious doubts if the third year paper could be called a thesis, and that he had not yet seen any specific examples of anyone getting hurt by not having a J. D.

When I noticed in the last RECORD (Oct. 31) that Dean Bok had again passed off the question of the J. D. by saying that a committee had been appointed several weeks ago, I revisited Professor Brown's office. He said that the committee had not yet met;

that it was receiving the correspondence forwarded to it; and that it was not conducting any investigation other than receiving correspondence that happened to be sent. I could not describe our meeting as cordial. However, Professor Brown did agree to meet with me and some friends later this month. I sensed that I might get more answers if I were not alone.

Perhaps the point I am raising is irrelevant, but I came away from both encounters with Professor Brown convinced that Dean Bok was giving a false impression to students when he has twice answered public questions about the J. D. by saying that a committee was looking into it.

I think the following questions need answering:

- When, if ever, will the J. D. committee meet?
- What type of an investigation does it plan to conduct?
- When will its report be ready, and will it be available to students?
- Why is there no student participation on the J. D. committee?

(Much of Dean Bok's essay last week centered on student participation. Perhaps for some reason the J. D. committee is excluded from this concept. If so I am curious as to what that reason is.)

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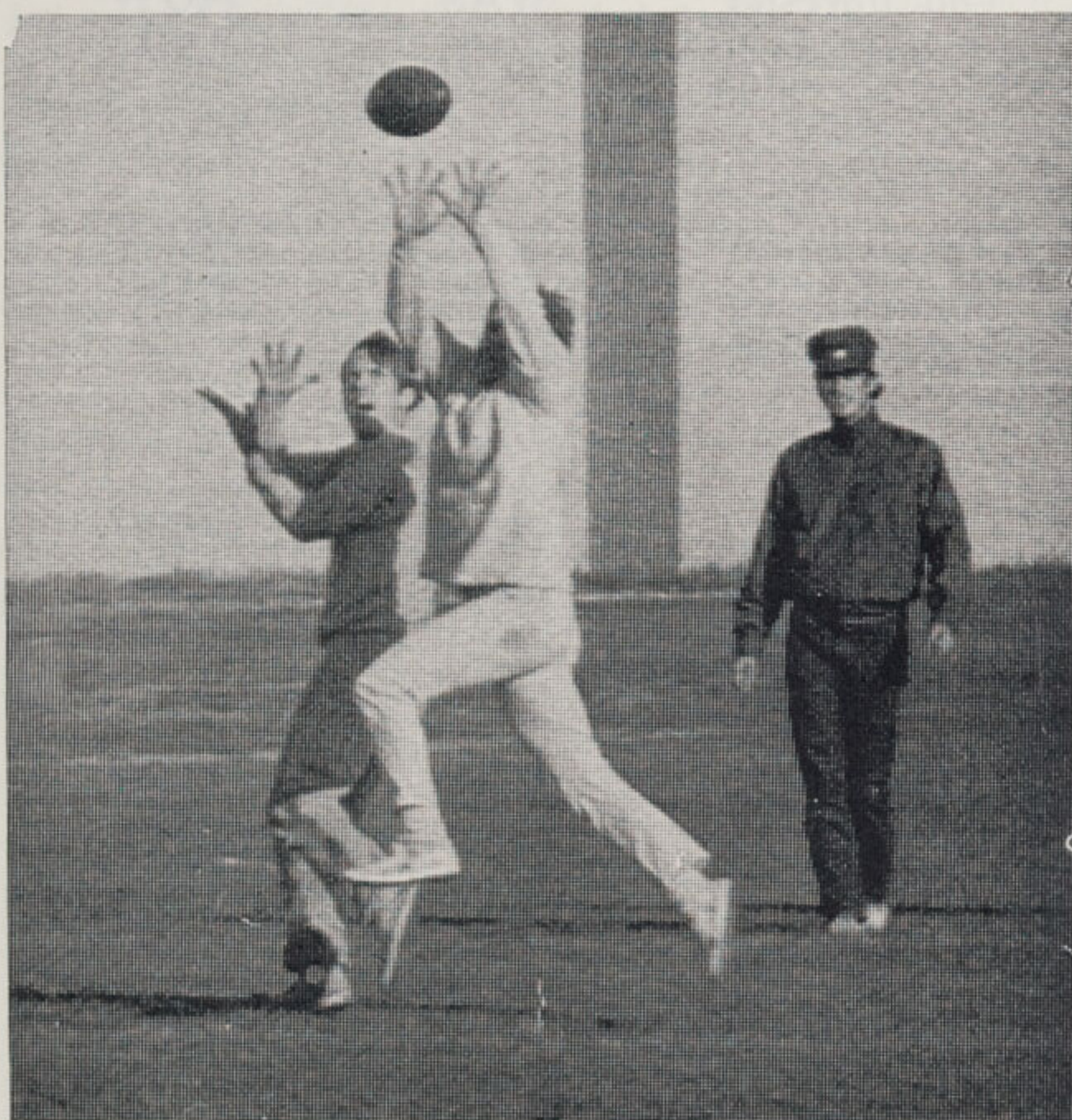


Football:

By Richard Hoffman

It's a long walk from Harkness Commons to the playing fields behind Harvard Stadium, and even for Law School "A" League intramural football players, a car is how you get there. You wonder not only how the more than 30 teams get there, but how they find common time to play.

But just as varsity gridders at Columbia take a subway train 102 blocks to get to the practice field (and game field), Harvard Law intramural squads trek out behind Watson Rink. It's windy out there and sometimes the first-down markers blow down. There aren't any referees or scoreboards or electric clocks or johns but there's a field.



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The Violent Intramural World

It all starts out on Harkness Quad when the Keep Off the Grass marker gets bagged and the pigskin tossing starts. Then a dorm corridor or floor or section gets at least six guys together and they're a team. Some of the teams come back next year. These make it to the "A" League which is called the "A" League because they don't drop passes that often.

The team warming up last Thursday afternoon was called Noah's Lark, in deference to captain Noah Griffin, 2L. It was scheduled to play a team called the Nads, after nobody knows whom. Of course, the schedule wasn't printed in big letters outside a ticket office. It's typed on a bulletin board in Harkness and it says that team 1 will play team 3 this week, so if you're in charge of team 1 you call up team 3 and hustle out to the field tomorrow because we're missing just as many classes as you are.

The leagues are under the supervision of the Dorm Council, which appoints a commissioner, whose name is Don Horn, 3L, and who held the job last year.

The game last Thursday didn't start out in an exciting vein. Indeed, the Lark men led by five touchdowns to none at the half, with Dick Swartley, 2L, at quarterback. Fine offensive play to be sure, but not my kind of tense, closely-contested football. And since it was windy and cold, and someone else was willing to keep time, I left.

Sure enough, the Nads rebounded and scored three touchdowns. They still lost, 42-18, but



Photos by Mike Lurey

the revival of the club (captained by Rich Levy, 1L), proved that a seven-man squad has a chance of competing with a team with twice as many operatives: in Harvard Law School intramural football, at least.

The Noah's Lark club wasn't all that bigtime, despite its two platoons. After all, could the Packers get along on a playbook with two plays, a kickoff formation and a punt return scheme?

And what NFL club would let a lineman, Art Amchan, 2L, leave at halftime to quarterback another team, in the "D" League?

Nevertheless, if the Law School had a radio station, there'd be a sportscaster on it talking about the week-to-week injury situation in intramurals. The Lark men, despite their larger roster (Actually, other "A" League clubs have had more bench strength. Although only six men play at a

time, as many as sixteen have been on hand.) played without star end John Runnells, 2L, and used Joe Alviani, 2L, on both offense and defense. Regular defensive rusher Guy Blynn, 2L, was converted to offensive lineman for the day.

For teams like Noah's Lark, and there are more than thirty intramural elevens in action this fall, the intramural contests are a vital part of Law School life. Sweatshirts with team insignia are worn and practices are scheduled regularly.

Yet for all the incipient professionalism, where else could a touchdown pass play be thwarted by a bunch of grade-schoolers prancing through the end zone on their way to another field? And where else might a player respond as did the Nads' Don Rust, 1L, when asked to identify his team's quarterback: "I forget."

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Penalties Asked for Corporations

(Continued from Page 4)

plaint. They thought up such creative delays that I would have never imagined. One was a motion to purge repugnant vocabulary in my complaint.

"Two years have passed and we are now at the following stage: the first level of appeal from the denial of their motion to dismiss. Now I stand ready to persist in this litigation until 1984 at least, but it is quite clear that General Motors can persist forever because a corporation among some of its attributes is immortal.

"My estimate of their legal expenses, excluding house counsel thus far, is close to \$300,000 without a whimper from the stockholders . . ."

Nader assailed the lack of criminal penalties in consumer-oriented legislation which he felt would force corporations to start obeying the law more often than they do at present. He was particularly bothered by the great

disparity between penalties designed for the poor who commit acts defined by our society as crimes and those penalties prescribed for corporations and their executives for much more serious violations.

"Three months ago a sixty year old man . . . stole \$6.30 (from a coin box). They sentenced him to 18 months in jail. The longest sentence under the Sherman/Clayton Anti-Trust acts, as I recall, is six weeks. Now let us compare the two. Let's take the GE-Allis Chalmers-Westinghouse price fixing conspiracy. The impact on the big buyer was about one billion dollars over a decade. And of course in terms of inflated prices to the final customer it was undoubtedly more.

"Now this was not a nolo contendere plea. They were guilty. They admitted it. . . . They sentenced a few executives to two weeks, four weeks, six weeks in jail."

Drama Society Plans Yale Trip

For the first time in history the Law School Dramatic Society will put its annual musical production on the road circuit—at Yale. Final plans for the trip have the cast going down to Yale during the first weekend of spring break, March 28, following the production's two weekend run in Cambridge.

Tentative plans had also included possible staging of the show in New York and in Washington, D.C., but the trips weren't financially possible.

The Society is now working on the show's script, which will mix Faust and farce.

Director Ed Overtree, 3L, said casting will begin by early December and rehearsals will begin in February. The production will be staged in late March at Peabody Auditorium.

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