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TWENTY CENTS

Nader Group Raids Boston To Promote Public Interest

By Robert E. McGaw

Next year you may have to pay an additional four dollars tuition — but you will have asked for the assessment and you will have the option of having it refunded.

A group of students are presently seeking to organize a Ralph Nader-inspired Public Interest Research Group in eastern Massachusetts that would be funded by college students in the Boston area assessing themselves \$4 per year. Tentatively named "MassPIRG: East", the organization would finance an on-going program of public interest investigation, research, education, and litigation, to be carried on by a permanent staff of hired professionals.

Harvard Law students Peter Millock, Joe Schmidt and Mike Berman, all 2Ls, are three of the members of the ad hoc organizing committee which is composed of interested students from 12 to 15 of the colleges in the area.

The committee is seeking various colleges' attitudes toward such a plan. "So far, the response has been overwhelmingly enthusiastic," says Millock, who worked for Nader's Task Force on Congress last summer in Washington, D.C. "Boston College is quite far along. They plan a referendum February 17, 1972 on the matter.

"It is basically a question of whether the students are willing to assess themselves the annual four-dollar fee.

"Since the average college stu-

dent has been estimated to annually spend about \$250 on cigarettes, beer, liquor and soft drinks, we figure the four-dollar amount is not an unreasonable amount to contribute toward improving the human condition.

"However, we feel we have to provide a means whereby a student who does not want to pay the four dollars can obtain a refund."

Mike Berman, who worked for Nader in California during 1970,

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Six '71 Grads Will Clerk for Supreme Court

By Paul Weiner

Six Harvard Law School '71 graduates will clerk for the United States Supreme Court next year while 53 third-year students and three '71 graduates have accepted various other clerkships around the country.

The most popular court after the United States Supreme Court was the Alaska Supreme Court, whose five justices will next year be assisted by five of Harvard Law's June graduates.

The fact that the Alaska court is offering its clerks up to \$19,656 a year, the top salary, is alleged to have had some effect on the migration to Juneau.

All of the future U. S. Supreme Court clerks are serving this year as judicial clerks.

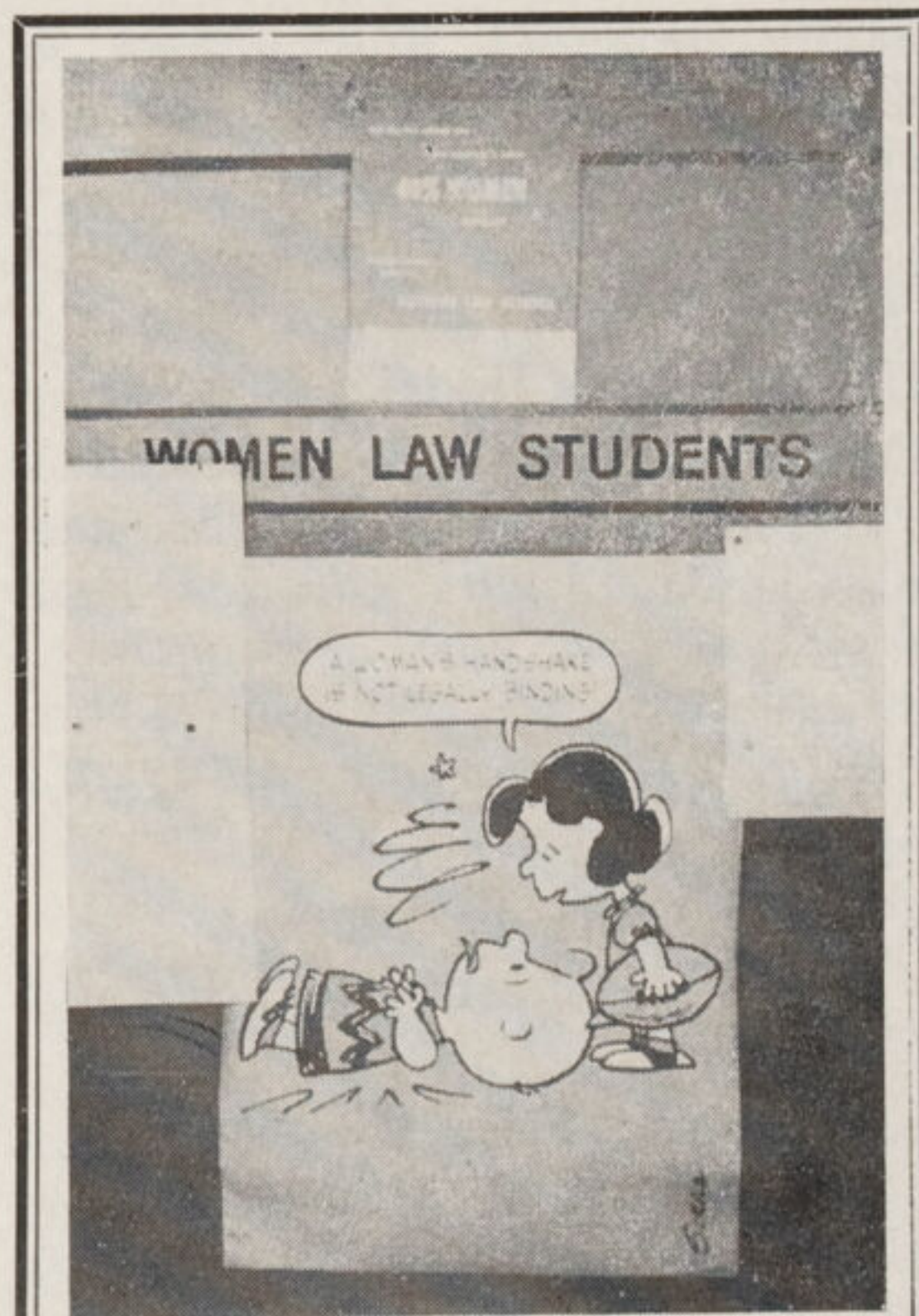
Daniel R. Coquillette and Jack M. Weiss, III will clerk for Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Louis M. Seidman and Stuart C. Stock will clerk for Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Gerald M. Rosberg and John G. Roeltl will serve as clerks to Justices William J. Brennan, Jr. and Potter Stewart, respectively.

Coquillette is clerking this year for the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court; the other five are now clerks to various United States Courts of Appeals.

This year, eight HLS graduates clerked for the Supreme Court. Two of them, William H. Alsup and Allen R. Snyder, were members of the class of '71.

Most of the remaining 56 have
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Charles Soberman

The Women's Law Association officially opened its office this week — despite claims of a "lack of consideration" on the part of the administration. See story, page 3.

Judicial Clerks Announced

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accepted clerkships in the Federal Court system; however, 15 students will serve as clerks in state appellate courts. Five will serve with the Alaska Supreme Court and four with the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; the remaining six are scattered among six different courts.

Twenty-three students will be clerking for United States Courts of Appeals.

Seven of these students will clerk in the Northeast (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Circuits), seven in the South (4th and 5th Circuits), and six in the Far West (9th and 10th Circuits). Two will clerk for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Seventeen students will clerk for United States District Courts. Six of these have accepted positions in the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York (Courts sitting in Manhattan and Brooklyn) and two in the Northern District of California (Court sitting in San Francisco).

One student has been named a clerk to the United States Tax Court. Last year three accepted such positions.

As of February last year, 71 3Ls and recent graduates had accepted clerkships, as opposed to 62 this year. The only category which has shown a marked change is United States District Courts (down from 24 to 17).

Below are the names of those receiving clerkships, listed by court and judge.

Unless otherwise indicated, students listed below are now in their third year.

United States Court of Appeals:

1st Circuit:
Peter S. Hendrixson, *Chief Judge Bailey Aldrich*; and Thomas M. Seger, *Judge Edward M. McEntee*.

2nd Circuit:

Kenneth L. Wallach, *Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard*; Ira M. Feinberg, *Judge Henry J. Friendly*; A. Stephen Hut, Jr., *Judge Wilfred Feinberg*; and Andrew I. Schepard, *Judge James L. Oakes*.

3rd Circuit:

Charles B. Temkin, *Judge Francis L. VanDusen*.

4th Circuit:

Daniel J. Hurson and Roger M. Witten, *Judge Harrison L. Winter*; and Elliot S. Azoff, *Judge Simon Sobeloff*.

5th Circuit:

Alan W. Perry, *Judge Charles Clark*; John P. Lilly, *Judge Lewis R. Morgan*; Lyman G. Sandy, *Judge John M. Wisdom*; and Philip Lader, *Judge Paul H. Roney*.

6th Circuit:

James T. Ellis, *Judge Wade H. McCree, Jr.*

9th Circuit:

Don Howarth, *Judge Shirley M. Hufstедler*; Paul L. Warner, *Judge Charles M. Merrill*; Leonard H. Goldner, *Judge Herbert Y. C. Choy*; and James V. Babcock, *Judge James Browning*.

10th Circuit:

Robert C. Banks, Jr., *Judge William J. Holloway, Jr.*; and Lenard D. Rioth, *Judge William E. Doyle*.

District of Columbia Circuit:

John A. Herfort, *Judge J. Skelly Wright*; and James J. Knicely, *Judge Roger Robb*.

United States Tax Court:

Terry J. Hartzel, *Judge Bruce M. Forrester*.

United States District Courts:

California, Northern District:

William A. Falik and Michael K. Wyatt, *Judge Charles Renfrew*.

Connecticut:

Jonathan Z. Souweine, *Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld*.

Florida, Southern District:

Alan E. Sherman, *Judge Joe Eaton*.

Georgia, Northern District:

Craig E. Stewart, *Judge Newell Edenfield*; and John F. Sherman, III, *Judge Richard Freeman*.

Indiana, Southern District:

Susan E. Carlson, *Judge James E. Noland*.

Louisiana, Eastern District:

William J. Jefferson, *Judge Alvin B. Rubin*.

Massachusetts:

A. Franklin Burgess, '71, *Judge Levin Campbell*.

New York, Eastern District:

James S. Dittmar and Mark I. Silberblatt, *Judge John F. Dooling, Jr.*

New York, Southern District:

Deborah A. Batts, *Judge Lawrence W. Pierce*; Michael S. Oberman, *Judge Milton Pollack*; Raymond A. Bragar, *Judge Lloyd F. MacMahon*; and Nathaniel L. Gerber, *Judge Irving B. Cooper*.

Oregon:

Robert C. Alexander, *Judge Alfred T. Goodwin*.

Pennsylvania, Eastern District:

Marc J. Sonnenfeld, '71.

Alaska Supreme Court:

Kermit E. Barker, Jr., and Douglas J. Serdahely, *Chief Justice George F. Boney*; Robert E. Stoller, *Justice Roger G. Connor*; Victor B. Harris, *Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz*; and Phillip P. Weidner.

California Supreme Court:

Henry H. Drummonds, *Justice Mathew O. Tobriner*.

Mass. Supreme Judicial Court:

Peter L. Arenella, *Chief Justice G. Joseph Tauro*; Gale Munson, *Justice Paul C. Reardon*; Peter Katz, *Justice R. Ammi Cutter*; and Arnold B. Panzer, '71, *Justice Robert Braucher*.

Mass. Superior Court:

Gail G. Miller.

Michigan Court of Appeals:

Dennis C. Kolenda, *Judge Robert B. Burns*.

New Jersey Supreme Court:

Kenneth D. Meskin, *Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub*.

New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division:

Richard J. McManus, *Judge Lawrence A. Carton, Jr.*

Oregon Court of Appeals:

Alan E. Steier, *Chief Judge Herbert M. Schwab*.

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Women Accuse HLS of 'Bad Faith'

By Daniel M. Taubman

Two weeks after the inauguration of the Women's Law Association's new office in the Austin Hall basement, spokeswomen for the group have charged the Law School administration with a "complete lack of consideration" in dealing with problems of women students here.

Their grievances have centered around a feeling that the administration has dragged its feet in providing an office and telephone for the Association and in denying their request for a \$1500 budget for the present academic year.

Janet L. Benshoof, 3L, complained about the four month delay in readying the WLA's new office for occupancy. "There is a feeling that the Women's Law Association is a very superfluous organization," she said.

"There are 160 women and all their interests are absolutely ignored."

Regarding the new office, Rosalind A. Lazarus, 2L, maintained there was "an unreasonable refusal [by the administration] to recognize the things we were asking for were legitimate."

The allegations arose as a result of the WLA offering its former office at 23 Everett Street to the Day Care Center last September, and the group's subsequent efforts to relocate within the Law School's tunnel system.

Vice Dean William L. Bruce denied that there was any lack of good faith on the part of the administration. He agreed it "took us a long, long time to get it [the new office] ready," but placed the blame on usual building delays.

"It took them longer to get in than it should have," he commented, adding that the delay in refurbishing the office was due to "a normal series of events, not attitudes."

"There isn't a building project I have ever seen where everything goes on in an orderly fashion," he explained.

Bruce also said that while the

site for the new office was his idea, the women's group had to persuade him that an office within the tunnel system was warranted. "I made them sell me on that spot [the Everett St. office] to the same extent I made them sell me this one [the Austin site]." Asked when he was "sold" on the new office site, Bruce replied, "I really don't know."

He explained that an original budget, calling for expenditures of about \$1200, was approved by Dean Albert M. Sacks and passed on to the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Bruce maintained there was no specific budget for refurbishing the WLA office. Money was taken from a general fund, he explained. Costs did exceed his original ex-



Charles Soberman

Barbara M. Diamond, 2L, lounges in the WLA's new office in Austin basement.

Warren J. Thibodeau, Administrator of Plant and Services and supervisor of the office refurbishing, attributed the delays to difficulties in obtaining labor and materials. He said there were also ordinary delays resulting from "our getting together with the Women's Law Association, and their getting together with us."

Repairs, which included the installation of two built-in bookcases along one entire wall, were begun in late November, Thibodeau said. Other aspects of refurbishing were the installation of wall-to-wall carpeting, a new coat of red paint, new lighting fixtures and outlets, new and used furniture, and a telephone.

The cost of these repairs and installations was approximately \$1500, according to Thibodeau.

pectations, he admitted.

Lazarus contended that the Law School gave her the run-around concerning a budget for the office. "The administration never told me about a budget," she said. Benshoof agreed that "we never heard of any budget."

Thibodeau and Bruce told Lazarus "your budget is used up," she said. "They led us to believe a desk, desk lamps, and all reasonable facilities the school provides for an office would be provided, but they proved very reluctant to give us these things," she said.

"Why should this ill will be expressed every step of the way?" Lazarus queried, saying she couldn't understand the alleged difficulties with the administration in light of its ultimate

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Nader Group to be Financed by Student Fees

(Continued from Page 1)

explained, "With 200,000 students in the Boston area, the potential budget for MassPIRG: East could be large enough to support a strong comprehensive program."

The Group would be a student-financed, student-run and student-controlled organization, patterned on similar programs already operating successfully in Minnesota and Oregon. Over ten other states are in the process of implementing similar programs.

"Massachusetts is the only state that I know of where two Public Interest Research Groups will be organized," describes Berman. "MassPIRG: West will be composed of the colleges in the western part of the state. They are already presenting the proposal to the various colleges out there."

"Where the college has an activity fee, it is fairly easy to convince the people who administer the fees that the idea is a good one," adds Schmidt, who plans to work for Nader's Task Force on Congress this coming summer.

"But here at Harvard, it will be more difficult to have the ad-

cussed with us the various problems that will arise, and he thinks the general idea is a good one. We will now present the idea to the Law School Council for their reaction. Of course, everything is still tentative and preliminary but we have to start somewhere."

Ralph Nader will be in the Boston area this week-end to speak at various campuses in support of MassPIRG: East. He will speak at Wellesley and Boston College

through his annual assessment shall be a member of the school's local chapter.

The local chapter shall work with the university or college administration to run the fee collection procedure. The local chapter will also publicize the refund procedure, so that no student will incur a serious burden in obtaining a refund. In this way no one will be forced to contribute to MassPIRG: East.

Ralph Nader Will Speak in Boston To Support Fledgling MassPIRG

on Sunday, February 6, 1972 and Boston University perhaps Monday.

The ad hoc committee of MassPIRG: East is preparing to incorporate under Massachusetts law as a tax-exempt non-profit corporation. "This will be an incorporation of the organizing committee, not the MassPIRG: East itself," explains Berman. "We wanted to create an interim entity to which colleges could transfer funds. As soon as the plan is accepted by several colleges, the

The local chapter will have the right to select one or more student representatives to the Student Board of Directors, which will consist of the representatives from the various schools. The number from each school probably will vary with the size of the enrollment.

The Student Board of Directors will (1) elect an Executive Board from its own members and (2) determine policy guidelines for MassPIRG: East, which shall be implemented by the Executive and the professional staff.

The Executive Board would, among other things, be responsible for the hiring and firing of the staff director, the authorization of a budget, and establishing the salaries for the staff.

As to the matters to be attacked by MassPIRG: East, students would decide whether pollution, consumer protection, unfair housing, or some other social problem should be studied. If litigation is desired, the students will make that decision.

Any students interested in helping to organize MassPIRG: East should contact Peter Millock at 491-8036.

Organizers Need Support of Students As Well as the Harvard Corporation

ditional four-dollar fee assessed, since there exist no activity fees as such, and the various schools operate more or less independently. The problem is made greater by the fact that we will have to gain the support of the students in the various schools of Harvard and then get the approval of the Harvard Corporation, which must approve all increases in tuition."

"We have talked with Dean Sacks about MassPIRG: East," says Millock. "He was very interested and cooperative. He dis-

MassPIRG: East itself will be incorporated and the organization committee's corporation will be terminated with the assets being transferred to the MassPIRG: East, Inc."

All public and private colleges and universities in eastern Massachusetts which adopt the MassPIRG: East financing procedure will be entitled to participate in the program. The number of representatives each school sends will probably vary with the size of enrollment. Each student who contributes to MassPIRG: East

N.H. Campaign Subdued by '68 Standard

By Richard J. McManus
and David Cocks

On March 7 New Hampshire offers the first real test for nine presidential aspirants (including comedian Pat Paulsen) and one incumbent. Last weekend two members of the RECORD editorial staff drove into the Granite State to test the political winds and incidentally to see what their classmates were doing on the campaign trail.

Perhaps the pace may pick up

Youth Still Focus Of Politicians' Bids

in the next several weeks but right now it is relatively subdued, especially in comparison with the winter of 1968. Furthermore the campaign staffs this time around seem to have a decidedly professional character although still youthful. The McGovern office staff insists that they are more "organized" than the McCarthy Crusaders that made political history four years ago, and Richard Nixon's organizers have a special headquarters for youth, manned by a 22-year-old "professional" who has already been active in a number of campaigns.

What is missing this year are the busloads of volunteers who went from door to door in every corner of the state, reportedly reaching every voter two or three times. Spokesmen for the McGovern and Nixon camps said many areas were going uncanvassed for want of workers and several of the candidates are not even attempting to reach the voter through this traditional approach.

"Folksy" Wilbur Mills is depending on a media blitz to acquaint the voters with his homespun virtues. The Congressman from Kensett, Ark., hopes to be the first White House occupant from Harvard Law School since Rutherford B. Hayes '45.

Senator Vance Hartke's supporters avoided the volunteer problem by bussing in teen-agers from Indiana to solicit enough signatures to place his name on the ballot. High school youth are in particularly high demand. Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey and Democrat Edward Coll of Connecticut (who at 32 is too young to be president but wants to advertise his anti-poverty Revitalization Corps) both are aiming much of their efforts at pre-college voters.

Six headquarters were visited in the New Hampshire tour. (Two belonged to Nixon. He has a separate one for youth.)

The McGovern state office in Manchester bustled with activity compared with the others and had a professional air. Lance Lawlor, 21½L, is taking the year off to lead the South Dakota Senator's First Congressional District effort. The Texas native was optimistic ("I'll be disappointed if we don't win.") but disheartened by the lack of volunteer activity from the Law School. Lawlor, who was also involved in the Drinan campaign, related that he had only been able to recruit one student to man the polls for that

Newspaper Plays Important N.H. Role

election and that the same lack of spirit was dampening the current effort.

The Muskie people were confident, expecting Manchester's ethnics to vote *en masse* for their Polish-American champion. Youthful workers were as evident as in the McGovern office and they were quick to point out that they had the youngest candidate for delegate in the country, an eighteen-year-old high-school girl. The only Harvard Law School representative was Richard E. Brodsky, '71, who is

an advanceman for the Maine senator, but who was out working and unavailable for comment.

Mills headquarters was empty except for a handful of local workers who insisted on showing their ace-in-the-hole, a 22-minute movie on the tax expert, "America's most distinguished Congressman." Mills is fielding a slate of delegates but is not entering the preferential primary or the "beauty contest," as one Muskie staffer called it.

Wilbur Mills, '33 Seeks Write-ins

Mills' campaign manager, a Manchester sugar broker, said the film would be aired on leading television stations. The film made much of Mills' attendance at the Law School but failed to show anything more than the spire on Memorial Church in the Yard.

Nixon's youth coordinator had a glad-hand for reporters, even offering to put them up in "our cottage." He was actively recruiting youthful volunteers and had an impressive file of New England college students, including two Harvard undergraduates. At the well-organized headquarters for "the old folks," a politically knowledgeable campaign worker talked with a Yale Law student with a "Re-elect the President" button on his lapel concerning the peculiarities of a New Hampshire campaign. The Nixon people do not seem to be taking any chances.

The news in Manchester, an old mill town, is dominated by the *Manchester Union Leader* and its arch-conservative editor, William Loeb, a student at the Law School from 1929-31. He is supporting, with front-page editorials, Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio for the Republican nomination and the gypsy

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Student Clinical Education Demand

By Bob Hernandez

In recent months students have become increasingly vocal about their desire for an increased commitment by the School to clinical legal education. While much of their activity has focused on securing more slots for students wishing to participate in legal

News Analysis

services, an equally serious concern has been the lack of emphasis on clinical courses in the curriculum.

The CASLS decision to limit student participation suggests that students have been inadequately prepared to be useful in legal services. Many students claim to be alienated from a curriculum which emphasizes corporate law and in which some of the major non-corporate courses are reputed to be poorly taught or lacking in substance. There is widespread criticism of Harvard's Socratic method—in virtually every other field of education the notion that the student should be intimidated into learning has been discredited. Students feel an increasing desire to participate actively in certain aspects of a course, to study materials which are related to current problems, to deal with real situations rather than hypotheticals.

With the success of Gary Bel-
low's courses, *The Lawyering*

Process and Criminal Trial Advocacy, there is an increasing belief among students and some faculty members that clinical legal education may be the answer to the ills of the curriculum. Although student proposals for major clinical programs were turned down by the faculty in 1970 and 1971, more students than ever are working on a new commitment from the faculty.

Richard D. Ellenberg, 3L, who has worked with the student-faculty Committee on Clinical Legal Education, told the RECORD, "What we really need is another clinical professor. I don't think the faculty realize how unhappy many students are with the way most courses are taught at present."

A group of students from the Ad Hoc Committee for Clinical Legal Education is presently attempting to formulate new clinical courses which might be introduced into the curriculum,

Ad Hoc Group Urges Expansion

and members are urging professors to add field-work components to existing courses. Barbara A. Schatz, 2L, who heads the group, emphasized, "While a straight clinical program isn't necessarily the best alternative for all students, we feel strongly that clinical courses should be available in every substantive area of the Law School."

The same enthusiasm has not necessarily been shown by the faculty.

Frank E. A. Sander, chairman of the student-faculty committee, believes that there is already an extensive clinical program at the Law School. A subcommittee has collected information on various courses presently taught which have some clinical aspects. The list includes: the Bellow courses; Dr. Allen A. Stone's *Human Relations in Legal Practice*, which treats lawyer-client interaction minus the fieldwork aspect of the Bellow courses; *Trial Practice*, which seeks to develop trial skills; Charles M. Haar's *Land Use Planning*, in which students may have a paid summer internship prior to their participation in the course; courses with an optional field experience for additional credit, such as Sander's *Welfare Law*; and courses which use the problem approach rather than the standard Socratic method, such as Sander's *Taxation V* and Derrick A. Bell's *Race, Racism and American Law*.

In addition, Sander points to the possibility of obtaining up to five or six credits for directed independent work which might be of a clinical nature.

While Sander recognizes the need to expand clinical education—including the development of ties between the Law School and the public sector—he seems to place major emphasis on courses with a "problem oriented focus," including *Business Planning*, *Commercial Transactions*, *Estate Planning* and his *Family Law*. Although they may not have a field work or document-drafting component, he finds them to be "clinical courses in the best tradition, in that in the traditional classroom context they are addressing themselves to real-life problems. If the goal of clinical work is to learn to work like a lawyer or to think like a lawyer, then these are very effective courses."

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Suggests Needed Curriculum Reform

Sander's position, however, falls short of the objectives of other members of his committee as well as a number of students presently seeking an expanded clinical program. Ellenberg, for example, who helped compile the list of courses, specifically denies that most of the courses on the list fit within his definition of "clinical." He has found that students participating in many of the courses were dissatisfied with the experience for many reasons, but primarily because there was little direct tie-in between the course and outside experiences.

While new approaches to teaching law are welcome, that does

Drastic Change Still Doubtful

not necessarily satisfy the desire of students for an expanded clinical education. For many, clinical education does not mean a role-playing or problem-solving approach to the course or outside activity related to the course, but rather integration of the course with outside, real-world activity, perhaps on the model of teaching hospitals. Hypothetical problems, even if based on real cases, remain hypothetical to the student; while the problems may be of interest to him or her and educationally useful, (s)he is still not dealing with real people and is not in a real-life situation. And unless a course is closely integrated to the outside activity, (s)he is still left largely to his or her own devices to transform that outside activity into a genuinely educational experience, for better or worse.

"We're not looking for a rehash," said Ronald Simon, 2L, an organizer of the ad hoc committee. "We want to be taught new subject matter in a new way. We want both theory and how to apply it, taught to us in a more

human way. In a sense, it's a break with everything that's been done before."

Students on the ad hoc committee suspect that most of the faculty still regard clinical education as either a passing fad or a somewhat interesting experiment which might be appropriate for

a few courses. Although it is rumored that the School is about to undertake a search for one or more additional clinical professors, there seems to be little indication that the faculty is planning an extensive program by next year.

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New Clinical Education Wants Polled

First- and second-year students began turning in a questionnaire this week designed to elicit student opinions on clinical legal education opportunities for next year.

The survey, conducted Tuesday by the faculty-student Commit-

tee on Clinical Legal Education, will be used to "formulate and present to the faculty and administration a workable plan for the expansion" of present clinical opportunities.

A five page description of present opportunities and proposed programs informed students of the scope of clinical education possibilities, and served as the basis for the questionnaire.

Under present programs, the only course offerings listed were *The Lawyering Process* and *Criminal Trial Advocacy*, both taught by Visiting Professor Gary Bellow. Volunteer, noncredit work with the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, Voluntary Defenders, and the Harvard District Attorney Project were also described under present programs.

Among the proposed programs was the establishment of a new office in Cambridge or a nearby community, financed by Harvard to meet community needs and provide clinical placements for students. This option, known as the "Gross plan", was first formulated by Richard A. Gross, 2L. Other proposed programs included placement in an outside legal service agency and a full semester of clinical work with full time casework.

The Committee hopes to have results of the poll tabulated in time for its meeting on Wednesday, February 9.



"But I thought 'Field' work meant *Civil Procedure*."

Prof. Walter Barton Leach Eulogized

Walter Barton Leach, Story Professor of Law, Emeritus and member of the Law School faculty for 40 years, died in Cambridge December 15, 1971. Leach was a graduate of Harvard College and the Law School where he received his degree *cum laude* and served as Note Editor of the *Law Review*. In 1929 he joined the faculty as an instructor and became Professor of Law two years later. For 38 years he remained on the faculty, much of that time as Story Professor of Law. Leach retired in 1969.

On Thursday, January 27, students and faculty members of the Law School paid tribute to "Bart" Leach in a service at Memorial Church in the Harvard Yard. Selections from speeches eulogizing Leach during this service are printed below.

I had heard of Bart Leach before I met him. In the early thirties, I saw him at the annual meetings of the Association of American Law Schools, usually carrying a small satchel in which, I learned later, was a thermos of warm milk from which he drank periodically to sooth an alleged ulcer. I was never certain whether the ulcer was real or existed only in his imagination. In any event, his satchel and his great height made it difficult for him to go unnoticed in any group.

Bart Leach had two distinct careers. One was the teaching and writing he did as a professor at the Harvard Law School for approximately forty years. The other was his work for the United States Air Force. . . . He was a natural born teacher and probably enjoyed his hours in the classroom more than anything else he did. He had a great sense of humor and unsurpassed wit, characteristics that he employed to the maximum in his teaching.

The Rule Against Perpetuities was reduced to manageable size by Bart's classic piece entitled

"Perpetuities in a Nutshell." From that platform he led a crusade to introduce simplifying statutory reform measures relating to the Rule Against Perpetuities that in the last ten years



have been adopted in most of the states of this country. Lawyers everywhere are indebted to him for his contributions in this complex area of the law.

We entered the service together in 1942, each with the rank of major, but by pre-arrangement my commission was issued two days before his, making him my junior officer. Our entry into the military service was the turning point of the war, a fact not previously disclosed. . . .

Bart's wit was always with him as he toured the country from time to time speaking and playing his accordion at legal gatherings. On one occasion he was speaking at the Harvard Law School Association of New York and just happened to have a Yale Law School Catalog with him. After displaying it to the audience, he remarked, "I see the Post Office regards this as Second Class Matter."

It is unfortunate that no one quite like him will pass this way again.

— A. James Casner,
Weld Professor of Law

During the 1924 Term, he was Law Clerk to Justice Holmes. That was, of course, a great experience for Leach. I suspect, too, that he hit it off very well with the Justice, for Leach had a keen mind, a ready wit, a broad outlook, and a measure of pride in his military contacts — all qualities shared in large measure by the Justice.

Bart's great work was in the field of property, and his great distinction was in a special segment of that field, filled with history and intricacies, intertwining substance and technicality, the Rule Against Perpetuities. In carrying on this work, Leach was maintaining a tradition established by his great predecessor at the Harvard Law School, John Chipman Gray.

Bart Leach was a very intense person, with much mental and physical drive. It would not be accurate to refer to him as hard-driving, though he drove himself hard. But he was a kind person, too, often light-hearted, with a ready wit and not averse to the more earthy forms of wisdom. In reforming the law of the Rule Against Perpetuities, he created "the fertile octogenarian" and the "unborn widow." And he is also remembered by his students and friends for his accordion, and "non-negotiable you," and "Why should I work on the law, when I can let the law work on me?"

When the war closed, Leach was a Colonel. I will not undertake to review his later military career, except to say that he retired as a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve. During the early post-war period, he commuted to Washington regularly, but with firm regard for his class obligations in Cambridge. I worried about his health, but he came through. We had some problems about providing security for his papers here in Cambridge, but they were worked out. Bart enjoyed the

By Colleagues at Memorial Service

special flights he took in Air Force planes from Bedford Field, where he was the only passenger.

It is hard to think that Bart will rest in peace, because he was always restless. I think, though, that we can be sure that he returns to us in spirit, because a large part of his heart was given to the law and to the Harvard Law School. I feel that I speak for all who are here, and for all who knew him, and who were affected by his person and his work, when I express our gratitude for his unique contributions which, to a remarkable degree, were both of the probing intellect and of the broad-visioned spirit.

— Erwin N. Griswold,
Solicitor General of the
United States and former
Dean of the Law School

* * *

It says something of me that I recall little of the detail of the Law of Future Interests. What remains with me, rather, is a feeling about law and lawyers and some perspectives upon law that show the mark of a superb teacher. In Bart Leach's classes there was a sense of excitement, born of a sparkling teacher who knew every aspect of what he was teaching, who obviously loved his subject and who used candor, spontaneity and humor — within broad limits — as the keys to successful teaching and successful learning.

Bart Leach found various fascinations in the law. There was, first, the law as a series of intellectual puzzles which, when solved, produce a complex and somewhat bewildering picture of real property law, but nevertheless a coherent picture for the particular period — whether it be 1650 or 1950. In putting to students these puzzle-like questions, Bart's quick, bright, rigorously logical mind was in full control. But even when focusing on earlier centuries, his ideas were

obviously more than intellectual games, as was shown by the contemporary practical significance of his work on the Rule against Perpetuities, growing out of his classic work.

More important was Bart's concern with the lawyer as the prac-

sometimes dull but more often truly fascinating "characters." Whenever possible, a case became a vehicle for a story of human passions and foibles, such as the tale of Justices Terry and Field. While Bart Leach understood that law represented an effort to impose order on disorder, he also

Rule Against Perpetuities Bart's Forte; Crusaded for Simplification of the Rule

itioner of a craft. The cases were dissected with the utmost skill and finesse. The teacher was chief pathologist, noting with regret and relish what lawyers' errors had led to the litigation, and pressing students to consider what the lawyers should have done. In 1946 and 1947, this approach was rare if not unique in the classroom, and it was very useful to the students.

But more insistent than any other theme in his teaching was Bart's concern with the human

saw and rather enjoyed the fact that the effort never wholly succeeded, so that law also reflected the irrational qualities and the unresolved dilemmas of human existence.

As a teacher, as a colleague, and to his great credit also a writer, Bart Leach communicated more than the dry ideas of a bright, quick, logical mind. He was a hard-driving person of great vitality who delighted in competing and in striving. If he pushed students hard to reach for excellence, he pushed himself equally hard. But his desire to win in any competition, or simply to succeed, whether in the classroom, at the bridge table, in military planning, or on the amateur stage, was tempered by a playful wit and an exuberance that in essence viewed people optimistically. Despite many burdens that he carried, he loved the career he had chosen, as well as the institutions that he served, which after all is a rare, blessed event in human experience.

— Albert M. Sacks,
Dean of the Law School

* * *



dimensions of the cases and the problems he considered. The distribution of family wealth was seen in a setting of family characters who were real people,

According to Professor Casner, Professor Leach's family has requested that in lieu of flowers, gifts should be made to the Harvard Law School in the name of Walter Barton Leach.

Midday Auto Supply Company

The rash of car thefts from the newly-created off-street parking garage on Everett Street has continued this past week despite attempts to thwart thieves with a chained entrance way at night. The thieves have simply altered their *modus operandi* and prefer now to operate during the daylight hours when the chain is not in place. (The chain apparently serves its intended purpose at night now that it has been lowered — when it was first installed it was possible to drive under it if an accomplice simply lifted it up.)

Cambridge is experiencing a wave of automobile thefts at this time, and the full impact of this crime wave can perhaps best be told with an anecdote: A law student, a non-car owner, had to go to the hospital in Arlington for an operation. When it came time for him to leave, he called the friend that had driven him there, only to be told that his friend's car had been stolen the day before. He called another friend. "I'd love to help you," said the second owner, "but my car has been stolen."

With financial aid standards already aimed at deterring the ownership of cars, the thefts would seem to many to be the last straw. While cars may not be necessary at the Law School one cannot deny that their owners suffer greatly when they are stolen. The administration appears content for the moment to sit back while students' cars are being stripped, burned and destroyed by thieves, although they are quick to charge the student at least \$40 for the privilege.

The thefts in the parking garage are perhaps attributable to the general increase in car theft, but a major incentive to potential thieves is the seclusion of the upper levels of the garage — thieves apparently prefer to work there rather than on the street. This structural defect of the garage should be remedied, as it will be a continuing and costly one to those who choose to park their cars there.

A full-time attendant would seem to be out of the question, as the estimated cost is considered to be in the neighborhood of \$13,000. But it would seem that a mechanical gate, operated by a magnetic card, would be a relatively inexpensive preventive device well worth installing. As it stands, the garage is of little value if the people it was created to serve, including staff and commuters, prefer to park their cars on the street rather than risk the rising possibilities of theft.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

The following was nailed to the front door of Dean Albert Sacks' home in Wittenberg, Mass., early this morning. It was simultaneously released to all the wire services. In addition, Mr. Don Shula, Esquire, was informed of its contents via telephone call late last night.

I, Fenno:

Disturbed about the crime rate in this Nation, and in the World, and at this Law School,

Taking into account the right of all men (and women) to be secure in their homes and property,

Moved by the desire to assure, in all Nations, and for all Individuals, justice, equity, and blintzes, under Law,

Mindful of the great tradition of the Harvard Law School,

Mindful in particular of the legacy of Holmes, Pound, Frankfurter, and Chadbourn,

Mindful more than even the two previous mindfulnesses, of the "Delaware trap,"

Recognizing that "easy come, easy go" is *not* the policy of this Law School in respect to the Automotive Vehicles of its Student Body,

Concerned with the ability of said students to take off during the week for ski trips,

Equally concerned with the ability of said students to ferry their dates from Wellesley and from Miss Johnston's Steno-Pool School, back and forth,

Solicitous of the transportation needs of the rest of the Cambridge community but,

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An extract from the prospectus will be available shortly.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Student Saddened By Class Reaction

To the Editor:

Concerning the *Business Planning* "exchange," I am saddened by the mere "stunned disbelief" of the one hundred or so "reasonable men-(women)" in the class. If their primary action had not been quite so passive the need for remedial action by Dean Sacks and/or others might not have arisen.

Surely HLS students should practice what they preach about protecting others' rights.

John Duff, 2L

Witness Challenges Article's Objectives

To the Editor:

As a witness to the incident which occurred a few weeks ago in Prof. Herwitz's *Business Planning* class, I must take issue with Mr. Hernandez's reporting of it. I question the wisdom of permitting one who is supposedly reporting an incident objectively also to comment editorially on the incident in the same issue of your paper. Mr. Hernandez seemed unable to distinguish between the two, since he indiscriminately labelled the incident an "assault" (without any apparent justification for that charge) in both article and editorial. Passing beyond that, why does he mention the alleged offender's name but not those of the four others who purportedly requested a formal investigation, or that of the uninvited "guest?"

Whether or not the student's conduct was incorrect or offensive, it was not "clearly outrageous", or "criminal", as Mr. Hernandez suggests. And the class simply was not "visibly and audibly shaken by the experience." Most considered it a minor interruption. After the incident, which lasted only a few minutes, the class resumed its work and went on as if nothing had happened. I am confident that if Mr. Hernandez had witnessed the incident, which he did not, he would hardly have thought it worthy of so much comment.

Mr. Hernandez fears a "whitewash." Yet I fear the harm that can be done an individual by such slanted reporting and veiled ideological prattle. In your unsigned editorial you already have the "attacker" committing actions which might "be criminal outside."

If the RECORD is willing to pass judgment on the basis of second-hand interpretations of the event, then why does Mr. Hernandez ask for an investigation? Or is it really only another disruptive confrontation that he wants, just for confrontation's sake?

Michael K. Wyatt, 3L

Offer 1L Options Outside Classroom

To the Editor:

Your December 10th editorial praising the first year committee's proposal (and joining in the hassling over grades) stinks, as does the proposal. Like the first year committee, you ignored the roots of students' boredom and distaste for their education, which are caused by the lack of *doing* anything realistic or, to be trite, relevant.

Semesterization offers hope *only* if the four or five hours of "options" are spent *out* of the classroom. The opportunities are infinite for first year students to do meaningful legal research and paralegal tasks.

In other words, students will find their education satisfying only when the Law School recognizes its obligation to teach the student to *do* like a lawyer, not just teach him to think like a lawyer in tiresome, endless classroom situations.

Bruce Friedman, 2L

Law Notes

Two second-year students and five first-year students were chosen Tuesday, January 25, as members of the Board of Directors of the Environmental Law Society. New officers are Karin W. Carter, 2L; Greg E. Studen, 2L; Robert A. Schwed, 1L; Michael A. McCord, 1L; Robert D. Marshall, 1L; Douglas K. Mertz, 1L; and Marshall W. Taylor, 1L.

The International Law Society will sponsor a two-day panel on "Career Opportunities in International Law". Private international law opportunities will be discussed on Wednesday, February 9, at 3:30 p.m., and public international law opportunities on Thursday, February 10. Panelists will include a representative from the United Nations Office of Legal Counsel, a spokesman from the World Bank, local attorneys and faculty members. Names of panelists and room numbers for the program will be posted.

* * *

The *International Law Journal* has announced its new editorial board, elected at the beginning of January to serve for one year: Editor-in-Chief, Stefan M. Lopatkiewicz, 2L; Executive Editor, George L. Bustin, 2L; Article Editors, Byron Boggs, 2L, and William C. Benjamin, 2L; U.N. Editor, Bruce Ismael, 2L; Comment and Note Editors, W. Joseph Dehner, 2L, and Charles E. Roh, Jr., 2L; Special Projects Editor, Joseph A. Hugg, 2L; Managing Editor, Edward Savage, 2L; Book Review Editors, Terry I. Albertson, 1L, and Barry M. Hager, 1L.

* * *

Beginning Saturday and Sunday, February 5 and 6, access to the Langdell stacks and the I.L.S. Reading Room on Saturday nights (6 p.m. to midnight) and Sunday mornings (8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.) will be extended to library users, without any requirement of special permission. This change is made in response to a request from the student members of the Library Committee of the Law School.

The following procedures will apply:

1. On Saturdays, at 6 p.m., the Langdell Reading Room will be closed and readers on the premises at that time can move to the Langdell stacks or the I.L.S. Reading Room and remain there until midnight. The lights in the Langdell Reading Room will be shut off at 6 p.m., the elevator in the Reading Room will be locked, and the gate at the bottom of the stairs will also be locked.

2. Circulation from the Langdell Reading Room to the stacks will be permitted prior to 6 p.m. and such materials should be left at the basement control desk when the reader leaves or, if they are materials which can circulate from the building ordinarily, may be taken out when the reader leaves.

3. No circulation of any kind will be permitted *after* 6 p.m. at either the control desk or the I.L.S. circulation desk.

(Continued on Page 16)

Women Accuse

(Continued from Page 3)

willingness to refurbish the office.

Benshoof also charged Bruce had "told us in December to kick out babies, cribs and the Day Care Center people," and that their former office on Everett Street was still theirs. Bruce said Monday the WLA still has a hold on that office, but that he expected the switch to the new office would be permanent.

The women also complained about the alleged reluctance of the administration to provide a telephone for the office. "[Dean] Bruce told me that he and Dean Sacks were reluctant to give us a telephone because they thought we would talk to our boyfriends long distance for hours," Benshoof maintained.

Bruce denied making such a statement, noting he had sought to explain to Benshoof the need for financial responsibility with an office telephone. "If there is no security," he said, "you can incur substantial long distance liability for males or females."

A telephone finally was installed January 17, but it was limited to Harvard calls. This was apparently an error on the part of the telephone company, and three days later an open line was put in.

Benshoof pointed out that the WLA submitted a proposed \$1500 budget to Bruce which was completely rejected. She felt this was a way the administration maintained a say over the existence and activities of the organization.

Bruce replied that no money was given to the women's group, but "they were told their projects would be supported." "It was felt more appropriate to go forward with projects on an item by item basis," he said.

Asked to comment on their new office, the spokeswomen conceded "we're happy with it," but cautioned "it's so belated we just seem exhausted by getting it."

Car Thieves Strike Again

By Paul Weiner

Chain or no chain, the Everett Street Parking Garage remains a focal point of car theft and debate. (See RECORD, January 28.)

On Monday, January 31, Dean Sacks met with the Dorm Council to consider possible solutions to the garage problem. Council members suggested that a guard be placed on duty 24 hours a day. According to Dorm Council Treasurer, Melvin M. Cox, 3L, the dean replied that each guard would cost \$5,000 to \$8,000 per year and that the current year's budget could not absorb such an expense.

Dean Sacks said that the Law School would have to try further less expensive crime control measures or, as a last resort, end overnight parking. He has commissioned a comparative report on car thefts from the Perkins lot and the commuter lot next to the engineering buildings.

Larry Wernick, 2L, had his car stolen from the parking garage at about 2 p.m. on Saturday, January 29. This is the second time this year his car has been stolen from the garage. It had been stolen in October and later found in Somerville stripped of about \$1500 worth of parts.

On Saturday, Wernick's Cougar was parked on the fourth level of the garage, opposite his room on the third floor of Story Hall.

Carl E. Hawkinson, 2L, Wernick's next-door neighbor, saw two men working on the inside of Wernick's car and another waiting for them in a Corvette Stingray (which had been stolen in Saugus). Hawkinson told Wernick what was going on.

Wernick, Hawkinson, and two other students from the third floor of Story ran down to the entrance of the garage. They barricaded one exit with saw-horses and got John J. Strumreiter, 3L, to block the other exit with his car.

The two men in Wernick's Cou-

gar and the one in the Stingray drove down the ramp at high speed. Wernick and Hawkinson were standing at the two sides of the exit.

Wernick pointed towards the thieves. They accelerated and headed straight towards the barricades. Wernick and Hawkinson jumped out of the way, and the thieves drove through the saw-horses.

Strumreiter took off after the thieves and followed them as far as Porter Square, at which point he lost them.

They then called the police.

Wernick had a "crook-lock" on his car.

There was no guard on duty at the time the theft took place.

On Tuesday, Wernick had planned to go back to Maine and exchange his Cougar for his father's Ford Cortina which he hoped would be less attractive to thieves.

Wernick has not recovered his car.

Sports Briefs

The fourth week of the Law School basketball league season featured several battles between unbeaten teams. Nunc pro Tunc beat The Rabbits 58-56 to take sole possession of the lead in the B league.

The Exhumators beat the Hollis Street Hoopers 38-31 to remain in contention with The Sky Kings for the C league crown. In the D league the Mau-Mauing Radicals scored 40 to the Great Danes' 31 and are still tied with The Most Fowl for the lead. The key game between these two teams is scheduled for next week.

In the A league the competition enters the second half of the season with four teams still sporting undefeated records. The showdowns are scheduled for the final weeks, so the race should be an exciting one to the end.

Nixon Will Take Stock in America

By Bob Dwyer

DOVER, Feb. 2 — President Nixon announced here today the formation of USA, Inc., a Delaware corporation, which would assume the functions of American government. "It is about time that we run our government on solid business principles," declared Nixon, in announcing the incorporation, tax-free under IRC §351.

Each American citizen will receive one common and one preferred share of the new corporation. The shares are freely alienable and the 17.76% preferred is convertible into common at a 1:4.35 ratio. The preferred elect

Corporation Formed In Dover, Delaware

the Senator-directors, the common the Representative-directors, and together they elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

J. K. Galbraith, Nixon's corporate state advisor and President of INDIA, Inc., a USA subsidiary, explained that the new corporation had revalued its assets to

eliminate the national debt. The White House is valued at \$10 million, Yellowstone Park at \$100 million, and Vietnam at \$700 million.

Corporate revenues would increase by charging for what had previously been improperly considered "public" goods. USA's

Re-evaluation Seeks To Eliminate Debt

subsidiary, MURDER, Inc., announced that police protection and national defense would be provided on the "New York Protection Plan." Access to the courts would be conditioned on the payment of 0.1% of annual income.

Corporate officers will take advantage of their public positions to endorse commercial products. Mel Laird has signed on with Vitalis, and Henry Kissinger with Dodge Swinger. Nixon will do the Windex "Let me make one window perfectly clear" ads.

H. R. Hughes and E. S. Muskie are reportedly considering a takeover bid, in spite of their usual avoidance of open-end investment

companies. They are proceeding slowly, however, pending an SEC investigation of the new corporation. SEC spokesman J. Money Baggs likened the new issue to "the old uranium mine pie-in-the-sky deals. The corporate directors and officers of USA, Inc. are so temperamentally given to puffing, innuendo, and half-truths that we are requiring disclosure of the issue as point-three factor stock — investors should believe only three-tenths of everything they read."

Chairman Nixon objected strongly to this SEC action and expressed his belief in the growth

Bubble Threatened By SEC Stop-order

potential of his new company. "Ours is a strong and proud company with a fine heritage and tradition. I will not be the first American chairman to preside over an SEC stop-order. Someday, under my leadership, the letters USA will be as familiar to the American public as IBM, LSD, STP, DDT, LTV, and RMN."

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'Dealing' Features Harvard, Little Else

By Robert Flanders

Local color enthusiasts will get yet another chance to gawk at familiar scenes, perhaps at the considerable risk of rousing the mawkish ghosts of *Love Story*, by attending the latest attempt to capture the student college scene in all its cinematic splendor.

Dealing: or The Berkeley-to-Boston Forty Brick Lost Bag Blues finds Harvard grad Paul Williams at the helm directing a relatively unknown cast, with the exception of Barbara Hershey, in an adaptation of Michael

gives way to a frightened whine when he and Peter confront a corrupt cop trying to make a little something on the side after confiscating a coast-to-coast grass shipment.

The boys decide to press their luck and put the squeeze on the errant Lt. Murphy, in exchange for the release of a nameless girl who was arrested at the airport carrying their forty bricks.

Peter meets this girl earlier in the film on a West Coast junket, and they change a few vows, snorts, and vows of authenticity

tinguished, the characterization shoddy, and the direction inconsistent, yet there are some moments of genuine humor. But like the girl behind me whispered to her friend, as Lucifer and Barbara Hershey played kissey-face, "This is absolutely hilarious. Why isn't anybody laughing?" "I don't know," replied her stone-faced friend. Obviously, they weren't Cliffies.

One final admonitory note. Just because a cop is run over by a car several times, then plowed flush into a wall of ice and left broken and bloody under a foot of snow, doesn't mean that he's dead or even hurt bad enough to stop him from jumping into his car and driving away from this movie like the rest of us. After all, you can't keep a good man down, even if his character is a little tarnished.

'... kind of collegiate "French Connection" though... sophomoric by comparison.'

Douglas' (the Crichton brothers' *nom de plume*) novel of the same name. The movie is a kind of collegiate *French Connection*, though it seems sophomoric by comparison.

Gone forever are Ryan O'Neal and Ali McGraw capering in snow-bound Harvard Stadium; the camera has shifted to the Square and its attendant drug scene.

The story centers on two undergrads, Peter, alias Lucifer, (Robert Lyons) and John (John Lithgow), who deals in marijuana. John is an autocratic campus impresario who affects a cultured mien and smooth bravado, until his nasal hauteur

before bedding down in a recording studio, thereby relieving any doubt as to whether this was the real thing or not. It was the kind of issue-spotting only an alert viewer could have seen.

Dealing is not a memorable movie. It will appear neither on the "best" or "worst" film lists for 1972. The acting is undis-

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Ames Competition — Consider the 'Alternatives'

By Daniel M. Taubman

Two first-year students were notified by a Board of Student Advisers member last week that they would have to present an oral argument for their Ames alternative project, more than one month after most 1Ls had completed their participation in the regular Ames competition.

Fortunately, the students' protest was successful, and they did not have to present an argument. Nevertheless, the incident is indicative of the Board of Student Advisers' patronizing, deprecating attitude towards those who chose to participate or sought to participate in the first formal offering of Ames Alternatives.

Starting with the initial memorandum to all 1Ls explaining that "although the faculty has approved a limited number of alternatives to Ames, they believe that first-year students will benefit more from participation in the Competition than from work on an Ames Alternatives project," first-year students were discouraged from selecting an alternative. Those who chose the Ames alternatives were continually told by Board of Student Advisers members that Ames alternatives were not as useful, as valuable, or as wholesome as traditional competition.

Notwithstanding a discouraging memo which warned there would be room for only 61 applicants (in addition to others who might work in special student-proposed projects), the number of requests exceeded the supply. More importantly, the performance of those who participated in the Alternatives

suggests the Alternatives are at least as valuable as the regular competition. Alternative participants worked enthusiastically on their projects, some writing briefs exceeding 40 typewritten pages. They did not feel constrained by the usual 13 page, 30 lines per page limitation, and derived additional benefits from researching real cases or problems.

Four students, who worked with the Environmental Law Society, had three memoranda sent to the Environmental Defense Fund. Two women wrote a 45 page brief which will be used in an upcoming case. Several Mexican-American students researched the problems of Chicano exclusion from California juries.

While only about one third of Alternatives participants presented

environmental law frequently assumed actual responsibility.

Given this state of affairs, the BSA will undoubtedly find its interests threatened by an increased participation in Ames Alternatives. To the extent more 1Ls elect the Alternative program, Board members will be left with less actual preparation for and supervision of the Ames competition. They will then either collect their annual \$700 stipend for less work, or will be content to let fellow student specialists supervise Ames alternative cases while still maintaining their prestige and salaries.

Perhaps the faculty should consider reducing the stipends of Board of Student Advisers members so as to provide some compensation for students in the Committee for Legal

Board of Student Advisers' Interests Seen Threatened by New Programs

oral arguments, those who did fared as well as regular participants. One involved in a special project involving American Indians was complimented by his faculty judge for an argument of Supreme Court caliber.

Thus, it is clear that those who worked on an Alternative learned to effectively utilize the library, write memoranda or briefs, and in some cases present oral arguments. Certainly there should be an effort made next year to ensure that as many students as possible are given opportunities to present oral arguments.

It would also appear that all those who want to participate in the Alternatives be given the opportunity to do so, but the interests of the Board of Student Advisers militate against such flexibility. Board members were assigned to "supervise" Alternative participants, but more often than not, their supervision was on a pro forma basis. Other second- and third-year students with expertise in such areas as the draft, civil rights, and en-

Research on the Draft, the Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Research Committee, the Environmental Law Society, and the Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau, who supervise Ames Alternatives participants. This would undoubtedly diminish the status of the Board of Student Advisers, but such a change of affairs might not be unwelcome.

Another faculty goal should be the encouraging of Ames Alternatives. The faculty was understandably reluctant to stimulate participation in the Alternative program, given its newness, and as the Board's memo phrased it, "the need to insure a meaningful educational experience." If the Alternatives did indeed provide a "meaningful experience" for the 100 students who participated this year, there is no reason to arbitrarily limit involvement. Should the faculty Committee on the First Year continue to belittle the Alternatives, perhaps they should consider renaming the regular program the Amish Competition or the Aimless Competition.

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Clinical Demand Suggests Reform

(Continued from Page 7)

Dean Sacks has indicated to some students that he is unconvinced that a significant number of students actually want clinical education. If this is the Dean's position [in a recent interview he refused to comment on the issue until the student-faculty committee has issued a report], it may be difficult to build sufficient momentum for major curricular changes at this time. New faculty appointments are already being made and the new catalogue is scheduled to come out in a very few weeks.

Apart from the appointment of Gary Bellow last February and experimentation with the courses, the students have had little to show for their efforts in the past. Nevertheless, more students are actively involved in the clinical education movement this year than ever before, and it is somewhat less likely that faculty foot-dragging will be ignored. Thus, it is possible that the involved students will not settle for less than a substantial commitment to major curricular reform.

Campaign Subdued

(Continued from Page 5)

mayor Sam Yorty, of Los Angeles, for the Democratic spot. Political savants in New Hampshire predict that Loeb can carry at least 15% of the vote for each. Said Nixon's political expert, "Loeb can't make a candidate but he can break one."

Ashbrook's headquarters could not be found and, while a thorough search uncovered Yorty's office, it was locked and empty in the middle of a Saturday afternoon.

Four years ago at the Law School, political activity was generated by a very active Young Democratic Club which gave an overwhelming endorsement to Gene McCarthy before the New Hampshire primary. Students here were among the first in the country to fall behind the would-be giant killer, running a candidate for president of the National College Young Democrats who was pledged to McCarthy and, of all things, peace.

Some at the Law School are seeking to rekindle the old spirit. McGovern aide Fred Geldon, 2L, is still heading teams of students who are traveling to New Hampshire each weekend to somehow change America's political course.

Law Notes

(Continued from Page 11)

The current exhibition at the Law School Library from January 18 through February 29 is on capital punishment. Prepared by Mr. Jan Stephan, Reference Librarian for International Legal Studies, it reviews the problem of capital punishment in the light of historical considerations and contemporary developments. The exhibit is particularly timely in view of the current hearing of the capital punishment cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. It is being shown in display cases in the Langdell Reading Room and in the passageway between Langdell and the Faculty Office Building.

* * *

The Harvard Law Wives are hosting a gala winetasting on Wednesday, February 16, at 8 in the Harkness Commons. It's free and all winos are welcome, members or not.

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in Agatha Christie's

MURDER SHE SAID

and

MURDER AT THE GALLOP

"She Said" at 2, 5, 8 p.m.
"Gallop" at 3:35, 6:35, 9:30
KE 6-7067