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TWENTY CENTS

Placement Office Reports Profitable Year for Grads

By Bob Brown

Figures released by the Harvard Law School Placement Office show that 1972 is a typically good — and profitable — year for Harvard students in the job market.

Over three-fifths of both the second and third year classes have

reported acceptance of a job to the Placement Office, according to its director, Eleanor R. Appel. (Table I). Of this group, nearly three-fourths of the 3Ls and roughly 90 per cent of the 2Ls will be working for law firms. (Table II).

Amidst a reported pinch created by a surfeit of new lawyers competing for a limited number of jobs, HLS graduates have fared well. "I am convinced there is a great demand for Harvard law students," Ms. Appel stated.

Starting annual salaries in firms are high in spite of a recession-bound economy: New York, \$16,000; Los Angeles, \$15,000; Boston, \$14,500; San Fran-

(Continued on Page 2)

More Than 800 Recorded Against Nixon Busing Bill

By David Cocke

Over 800 law students signed a petition urging defeat of President Nixon's proposed anti-busing legislation after only one day of solicitation. The petition was sponsored by members of the Black Law Students Association and was circulated on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The petition will be sent to members of Congress who are opposing the legislation, including members of the Black Caucus, in the hope that it will be used to encourage defeat of the bill. BLSA representatives last week sent a lengthy memorandum to the President expressing their views in opposition to his proposal.

The petition read, "We the undersigned students of Harvard Law School urge defeat of President Nixon's proposed busing legislation (Student Transportation Moratorium Act of 1972 and Equal Educational Opportunity

(Continued on Page 2)

Dean Approves SDS Assembly At Law School

Ames Courtroom will be the site of a national meeting of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) tonight at 7:30 p.m. The controversial group was given permission for the meeting earlier this week by Dean Albert M. Sacks.

Until Sacks made his decision, the organizers of the SDS convention were without official approval for use of University property today. The dean of students of Harvard College, Archie C. Epps, had earlier approved convention activities following classes tomorrow. This concession followed weeks of negotiation between University officials

(Continued on Page 3)



Karla Green

Norm Besman, Craig Stewart, Greg Friedman, Abbott Reichlin, Charles Soberman, and Rich Rubin "Give 'em Laughs" in the Law School Show. H. Kaback reviews "The Greatest Show Unearthed" on Page 8.

Placement Enjoys Profitable Year

(Continued from Page 1)

cisco, \$14,500; Cleveland, \$14,000. Washington, D.C., where salaries ranged from \$13,500 to \$15,400, is a notable exception to the otherwise prevalent *modus vivendi* of uniform starting salaries within each city. All federal employees will be GS-11's, worth \$12,615 a year. The lure of a \$19,000 salary has led some students north to Alaska to fill judicial clerkships. Summer clerkships in firms are paying 2Ls

Placement Office figures are incomplete because not all students register with the Placement Office. Only three-fourths of each class availed themselves of the opportunity for Placement Office interviews last fall. Ms. Appel feels that most of those 3Ls who did not interview have taken jobs with the firms where they held legal clerkships last summer, thus pushing higher the percentage of graduates taking jobs in firms.

The number of employers interviewing was about the same as in previous years (550) but the number of interviews dropped off from 20,000 to 15,000. Ms. Appel attributed this to a new Place-

Table I. Use of Placement Office

	2L	3L
Number in Class	549	567
Interviewing with Placement Office	401	438
Reporting Jobs	337	349
Still Looking	42	84
Employment Status Unknown	170	134

\$300 per week in New York, \$250 everywhere else.

Ms. Appel found that geography played a prominent role in the job selection process. (Table III.) This effect was not due entirely to the obvious fact that some areas of the country have more jobs than others: "A great many students from this school will only go to certain cities." More than half of this year's graduating class are going to New York, California, Massachusetts, or Washington, D.C.; nearly one-third of the 2Ls will spend their summer in New York.

ment Office rule limiting students to 30 interviews each.

As in previous years, the relative number of students taking jobs in the public sector is small. Ms. Appel found that students have a "very active interest" in this line of work "provided salaries aren't prohibitive," a proviso that, needless to say, eliminates many jobs in this category from consideration. "There is today more opportunity to do this type of work if the person is willing to go anywhere," commented Ms.

(Continued on Page 14)

Table II. Job Category Distribution

	2L		3L	
	No.	%	No.	%
Law Firm	302	89.7	250	71.7
Judicial Clerkship	—	—	59	16.9
Federal Government	5	1.6	17	4.9
State/local Government	6	1.8	9	2.6
Other Private Sector	17	5.1	10	2.8
Other Public Sector	7	2.1	4	1.1

Percentage based on those reporting jobs.

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Students Attack President's Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Act of 1972).

Earlier, in the letter to Nixon, the BLSA attacked the proposal as interfering with judicial prerogatives and the basic right to equal educational opportunities guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The letter was signed by Consuela Washington, 2L, on behalf of the black students.

A similar resolution was presented by the BLSA to the 1972 National Black American Law Student Association Convention in Chicago last week. The resolution, which was approved by the convention, said busing was "not a panacea for the educational needs of Black children."

Second Woman Prof Will Work Part-time

Harvard Law School's second woman professor will become the first person to be accorded professorial rank for less than full-time work.

Diane V. T. Lund '61, recently named assistant professor, will work on a two-thirds time basis in order to allow time for family responsibilities, according to Dean Albert M. Sacks. He said the appointment was arranged in this manner at Lund's request.

In related news, the administration has requested that teaching fellow Harriet Tonskemper work this spring as advisor on women to the Admissions Committee. This appointment grew out of a request by the Women's Law Association that a woman be appointed to participate in the admissions process.

Tonskemper has already begun meeting with the Admissions Committee and "is looking at records and trying to understand the process. If there's something in a [woman applicant's] record I feel isn't being brought out, I mention it to committee members," Tonskemper explained.

Group to Suggest New Clinical Courses

By Daniel M. Taubman

The establishment of a Clinical Legal Education Resource Center and the institution of several experimental clinical education courses next year are among the proposals likely to be forthcoming after the spring recess from the faculty-student Committee on Clinical Legal Education.

The committee, which will present its proposals to the faculty sometime in April, met Monday but bogged down discussing several controversial issues and failed to approve in final form its recommendations to the faculty.

Nevertheless, the substance of its likely proposals — still in the tentative stage — has been learned via conversations with various committee members.

It is expected that the committee will recommend the appointment of a full-time administrator to head some form of Clinical Legal Education Resource Center.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Clinical Legal Education proposed the establishment of such a center to the faculty-student committee in a recent report, according to Professor Frank E. A. Sander, committee chairman.

Sander said, however, that two years ago the committee proposed the establishment of a similar clearinghouse for information about and assessment of clinical legal education opportunities.

According to the ad hoc committee proposal, the resource center will consider outside placement opportunities and also seek to refer actual cases to students involved in clinical courses.

Experimental courses for next year are likely to be offered in the fields of welfare law, family law, and criminal corrections facilities, according to a committee member who requested not to be identified.

"I am fairly confident that next year there will be several addi-

tional experimental offerings," Sander said.

The committee is also considering alteration of the so-called "40-12" rule, whereby second and third-year students must take at least 40 classroom credits and no more than 12 credits, including a third-year paper, of non-classroom clinical work and/or cross-registered courses in other colleges.

Sander indicated that Visiting Professor Gary Bellow's *Criminal Trial Advocacy* course would be expanded to both fall and spring sections next year.

Lack of personnel willing and able to teach experimental clinical courses is an additional problem the committee is discussing, he said.

Students Protest Berrigan Trial With Two-Day Holy Week Fast

A two-day fast earlier this week by more than 30 law students marked a simple protest of the trial of Father Philip Berrigan and six other defendants in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

There were no leaders of the

group but it was sparked by students who have been involved in the trial as researchers for Professors Gary G. Bellow, Charles R. Nesson and former Visiting Professor Leonard B. Boudin, all three of whom have been participating in the defense of the seven individuals charged with attempting to kidnap presidential advisor Henry Kissinger.

The fast coincided with a national protest of the trial during "Holy Week." The Law School protest culminated Tuesday night with a "short service followed by a breaking of bread." Many of the students wore armbands to demonstrate their feelings.

Elliot Burg, 2L, one of the participants in the protest, said that the group considered the Harrisburg trial representative of "all political trials," and hoped that the fast would be the "starting point for further mental and tangible commitment" to the defendants, should they need additional financial or legal help. Such a need should become clear by next week when a verdict on the conspiracy trial is expected.

SDS Holds Convention Here Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

and SDS representatives concerning the location of the "Conference on Racism," which had been scheduled for today in national advertising. During the height of the conflict SDS organizers attempted to move the site of the meetings to MIT and Tufts but were turned down at both locations.

The request for use of the Law School's facilities was made by a number of law students with support from Professor Derrick Bell. Dean Sacks, after checking the "background" of the earlier negotiations with University officials, approved the Ames location. "Since we had space available and

it was needed by a group of students that was going to be here I granted permission. My decision should be self explanatory," said the dean.

Bell said he was "very pleased" with the decision and thought that Dean Sacks was "very courageous" to allow the meeting to take place. "It much more befits a university to allow such conferences, running very little risk in permitting even an unpopular group to meet, than to take the stance made by Harvard officials in recent weeks," he said.

Law student fire marshals will be recruited to help in tonight's meeting. Subsequent workshops and assemblies will be held in other University facilities.

Tax Program Celebrates Years Of

By Michelle Scott

In the Pound Building's fourth floor north wing, little known by the majority of law students, the International Tax Program will mark this summer 20 years of research and instruction directing expert scholarship to the benefit of international organizations and businesses, fiscal administrators and tax collectors around the world.

Established in July, 1952, the International Tax Program grew out of the desire of the United Nations Secretariat to secure the cooperation of a university in working on members' tax and fiscal problems and the concurrent interest of the Law School in effectively using its resources in the international legal field. Professor Oliver Oldman has since succeeded Professor Stanley S. Surrey as director of the program founded with the cooperation of Professor Milton Katz, director of International Legal Studies.

Elisabeth A. Owens, lecturer in law, left Hill and Barlow, Boston, and joined the program in 1955. Miss Owens is presently director of research, and has been named the first woman professor at the Law School. At various times, Professors William D. Andrews, Richard A. Musgrave, Frank E. A. Sander and David Westfall have participated in the program.

The work of the International Tax Program falls into three related categories. The first area is the *World Tax Series*, numbering eleven volumes to date, each outlining the tax system of a major country. Several supplements have been published and additional volumes are being prepared.

Research Associate Martin Norr helps edit the series and produced the volumes on France and Sweden. For the latter book, Norr, whom Miss Owens describes as "an extraordinarily good writer," was honored by the Swedish Crown. He is also the author of numerous articles and

handbooks. Norr was recently awarded the Legion of Honor by the French government for his work on the French tax system.

The series volumes require from one to five years of preparation. Copy editing for the series and other program publications is done by Gretchen Hovemeyer and Nancy P. Mairs.



Jean Dorin

Elisabeth A. Owens

International aspects of U. S. taxation constitute the second focus of the program. The program has assisted research and published works by its own associates and visiting scholars.

Recent publications include economist Peggy B. Musgrave's *United States Taxation of Foreign Investment Income: Issues and Arguments* and a study of taxation and foreign currency by Donald R. Ravenscroft, visiting scholar to the Law School, set for release this autumn.

Annually a course on the *International Aspects of U. S. Income Taxation* is listed in the regular Law School curriculum. Though presently conducted by Professor Surrey, the course was taught by Miss Owens from 1964 to 1969. Her course materials form the basis for a draft of a casebook whose completion now depends on her other research and teaching obligations.

Miss Owens' initial research in the program led to a major tax work, *The Foreign Tax Credit*, published in 1961. Together with Gerald Ball of Arthur Andersen & Co., Chicago, she has begun updating that book. They have completed a draft for *The Indirect Credit* which will ultimately be incorporated in the revised second edition.

The United Nations commissioned a study entitled *U. S. Income Taxation of Private Investment in Developing Countries*. Largely written by Miss Owens, the study is broader in scope than its title suggests. It analyzes international tax treaties and conventions, assesses their effect on developing nations and presents model treaties.

The third area of program concern is assistance to tax reform in less developed countries, particularly through a new series of tax handbooks and a taxation curriculum.

The series of *Tax Technique Handbooks* will provide a digest of the experience of a number of developing countries in drafting income tax legislation. Each handbook will focus on basic structure for a tax system and administratively feasible solutions to the technical problems involved in effectuating tax policy. Although a direct outgrowth of the program's experience with developing nations, the books' treatment of subjects will be relevant to the study and administration of income taxation generally. Present plans include handbooks on the relationship between the corporate income tax and the individual income tax on shareholders, on business expense deductions and the taxation of foreigners and foreign income.

The tax techniques handbooks are not just for fiscal officials. They are also designed to assist tax teachers. "And I hope they're being distributed to accounting and business school teachers too," Miss Owens remarked.

International Research

The program has also published studies of individual developing countries. A 1959 work, the *Fiscal System of Venezuela*, developed recommendations for that South American nation which were subsequently very influential in reform of the Venezuelan fiscal system.

Other current research includes *World Tax Series* volumes on Belgium, Japan and the Netherlands, studies of tax administration and tax incentives in Israel and agricultural land taxation in developing countries.

The *Taxation Curriculum* of the International Tax Program comprises nine months of instruction by Law and other Harvard Faculty professors in the design and administration of a modern tax system. Courses feature a multidisciplinary approach utilizing law, economics, accounting and public administration techniques. Each participant must prepare a report written in English on a substantial research project. Field trips to Canada and Washington, D.C., to visit government offices, research groups and international organizations supplement formal classes and seminars.

Several teaching fellows and assistants participate in the curriculum. Economist David Cole conducts a first-semester economics course. Fellow Michael J. McIntyre '69 also has an appointment as a research associate. Teaching assistants, Richard D. Pomp, 3L, and Donald Walkovik, 2L, conduct introductory review courses in U. S. taxation and accounting, respectively.

Foreign students enrolled for the 1971-72 course include 21 government tax or fiscal officials and foreign university professors from Ethiopia, Ghana, Vietnam, Israel, India, Brazil, Mexico, Ceylon, Japan, West Pakistan, Venezuela, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, British Honduras and Columbia.

Throughout the program's 20 years, the majority of students has represented small, developing countries. Admission depends in part on an intention to return to government service or research in the student's home country. Most have returned to their government posts. Occasionally a few accept interim short-term jobs in international organizations.

The program's work, its directors and staff believe, has helped both public and private agencies in the international economic field. Much of the research greatly anticipates public notice of issues and problems. Topics discussed at a program symposium in the early 1960's, Miss Owens explained, have only recently appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*.



Charles Soberman

Oliver Oldman

"There is still a lot of work to do in all areas," Miss Owens stated. "And I've come to realize that it isn't always true that if we don't do it someone else will." Neither government experts nor law professors, she remarked, have sufficient time for the basic research necessary.

At present the chief problem is money. Several of the International Tax Program's major fund-

ing grants recently were exhausted. Professor Oldman indicates that he can balance the budget on a short-term annual basis, but admits it would be preferable to find a source of more reliable, long-term support.

In the past the Ford Foundation provided the program's main support. The business community has also underwritten research concerned with international business problems. Students in the *Taxation Curriculum* pay the regular Law School tuition and fees. Each year the U. S. Agency for International Development and the United Nations Development Program sponsor a number of students. The Law School over the years has contributed personnel and facilities as well as some financial support from its general funds.

Insufficient money and staff have limited the opportunities for law students to participate in the research program. With three major research programs — Professor James Vorenberg's Center for Criminal Justice and Professor Jerome A. Cohen's East Asian Legal Studies as well as the tax program — now at the Law School, Miss Owens suggested that some thought might be given to increasing student involvement in all three projects' work.

Noting that the work could be coordinated with activities such as the Writing Program, Miss Owens emphasized, "All the law students need is to work for someone with very high standards. No one is ever smarter than at 22 or 23."

While student participation in the research activity of the International Tax Program seems only speculative at present, another feature of the program would bear immediate and welcome imitation by others writing and publishing books at Harvard. Students in the tax program enjoy a 50 per cent discount on books written by the program's directors and staff. It's time that a program with such influence around the world had some economic impact here at Harvard!

Councilman Offers Proposals, Counters

This is the second of two articles by Arthur Angel, 3L, member of the Law School Council, concerning the problem of inaction of the council. In his first article [RECORD, March 17, 1972], Angel discussed the problem of faculty dominance and its effects on the council and the School. This week Angel outlines the four proposals for action which he presented to the council on March 21, 1972. The council viewed the proposals and accompanying comments as in effect having made out a prima facie case and voted to transmit the proposals to the Committee on Legal Education and the Committee on Clinical Legal Studies with a request that they consider the proposals and report their views back to the council.

1. VOLUNTARY HARVARD LAW REVIEW

I ask that the Committee on Legal Education transmit to the *Harvard Law Review* and to the faculty the Committee's request that the voluntary participation format be adopted by the *Review*, in the interest of making available the educational experience of law review work for those who want it, de-emphasizing the significance of first-year grades and equalizing the status of all of Harvard Law School's student-run law reviews. Moreover, I ask the Committee to request that the faculty adopt a resolution prohibiting the release of grades to the *Law Review* for selection purposes.

Comments:

I would expect four main arguments against this proposal.

(1) It is important that the elite status of the students selected for *Harvard Law Review* be preserved to provide an incentive for students to work hard, and to reward and give recognition to the ability demonstrated by those selected.

(2) The long-recognized high quality of the *Review* would be undermined by such a selection process.

(3) Everyone interested could not practicably be included on the *Review* staff.

(4) There are several other law reviews here, operating on a voluntary basis in which interested students may participate.

As to (1) I have already indicated in the March 17 RECORD my views that the grading process is not all it is cracked up to be; that most HLS students would learn conscientiously even without the incentive of high grades and that the proper function of the Law School is to help its students learn, not to rank-order them according to perceptions of their ability which may or may not have a valid basis.

I know from my own experience that law review writing and editing can be the most valuable educational experience available at law school. There is little useful writing for the average HLS student. The supervision in

courses and the "writing requirement" program is often minimal. Even at its best it is certainly nothing which approaches the close writing supervision one can get in law review work. Opening the *Review* to those who desire that kind of writing experience would provide a meaningful writing educational experience for students who need and want that kind of writing experience. And if the *Review* were on a voluntary basis students could still receive recognition of their good classroom work (honors on diplomas, etc.).

The second argument assumes that the current selection process (primarily grades) picks out the best qualified people, and that other students could not put out a *Review* of commensurate quality. Given, however, the highly selective admissions process it cannot seriously be maintained that there are not a large number of highly qualified students here who could do high quality law review work.

Review Work Desirable, But Students Won't Clamor to Join

Moreover, work quality is strongly influenced by the motivations of the worker. If students were allowed to become *Review* staff members because of their interest in *writing*, they might do even better work than those who join the *Review* mainly because it is an honor available which a "best" student should have.

Finally, there has been no perceivable decline in the quality of the law reviews at Stanford or Yale since they have been operating on a voluntary basis. Nor has there been a decline in the quality of performance of the other Harvard Law School student organizations that have switched from a grade to a volunteer selection process. And, the *Harvard Law Review* itself has not declined in quality as a result of selecting some of its editors from a writing competition. In fact, they are over-represented in the top editor positions.

I don't really believe that if the *Review* were voluntary hundreds of students would clamor to join up. Not everyone wants or needs the painstaking writing experience of law review work. It is hard work, often dull and boring. And some students would certainly drop out after facing some subciting and prelimming and other drudgeries. But if the response were larger than could be accommodated, a random selection method could be used, with those not selected having priority in third-year selections.

There are several other law reviews here, all with somewhat specialized coverage—the *Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*, *International Law Journal* and *Journal on Legislation*. Many

Expected Criticism

faculty members and many students perceive them as but poor replicas of the one *real* law review. It would be more appropriate for all the student law reviews to have the same status, with the *Harvard Law Review* recognized as the one of general coverage.

In conclusion, it is worth pointing out that the idea of a voluntary *Harvard Law Review* has been suggested before, with no action taken on the proposal. And last year the *Review* itself promised to provide a report to the Committee on Legal Education on voluntary selection, but never did so. Against this pattern of past inaction I ask the Committee to consider this proposal expeditiously.

2. PASS-FAIL OPTION IN INDIVIDUAL COURSES IN ALL THREE YEARS

I urge the Committee on Legal Education to adopt the following proposal:

(a) Each student shall have the option of taking two courses per semester on a pass-no pass basis, during the first, second, and third years of Law School.

(b) The option shall be selected by the student before the end of the fourth week of classes.

(c) When a student elects the pass-no pass option the course professor shall be notified, and he shall give and record only a pass or no pass grade and not a number grade and only a "P" or "NP" shall be entered on the student's transcript.

(d) For students who elect the pass-no pass option, any determinations which remain based on grades, such as *Law Review* and academic honors, shall be based on all courses not taken on a pass-no pass basis.

Comments:

Complete program pass-fail proposals have been rejected several times. The main justification that would support such rejections is that grades result in merit selections for jobs rather than selections

Course-by-Course Pass-Fail Would Allow Study Flexibility

based on connections, wealth, race, etc. Whatever merit that argument has, it does not apply to an individual course pass-fail option. As I emphasized in the March 17 RECORD, the Law School's primary function is to help the students learn. The great significance that is attached to grades interferes with learning to some extent by deterring some students from taking some courses they see as useful, for fear of a low grade — either because of the course subject matter, or the professor's reputation as a low grader. Since I believe that a broad legal training is highly desirable, this

effect is undesirable. This proposal is aimed at eliminating fear of a low grade from a student's consideration of what courses he wants to take and to give the student some flexibility in concentrating his study and research time.

3. STUDENT INITIATED COURSES AND INDEPENDENT RESEARCH CREDIT

I propose that the Committee on Courses provide for the granting of regular Law School course credit for student-initiated courses, and independent research, as provided below.

(a) Student-Initiated Courses

Any group of two or more law students may seek credit of one, two, three or four hours for a student-initiated course by petitioning a Committee on Courses (to be created by the Committee on Legal Education) before the end of the first week of classes in the semester in which the course is to be offered. The petition shall include a brief description of the course, a course outline, proposed reading list, and the name of the faculty member or members who have agreed to serve as course sponsors. It is the students' responsibility to secure the sponsor. The sponsor may give lectures or merely supervise and participate in discussions, as agreed upon by the instructor and the student sponsors. The Committee on Courses should be generous in its approval of student-initiated courses but may suggest modifications, or may require, as a condition of its approval, that a report be filed at the end of the semester on what was done in the course.

(b) Independent Study Credit

The Committee on Courses should provide one, two, three or four hours credit for independent research projects undertaken by individual students under the supervision of a Law School instructor. Students should be appraised of the independent research option through the catalogue and by other means as appropriate.

Comments:

Both of these proposals are aimed at providing more options in the types of learning situations in which HLS students can engage. The yearly unit (or class hour) requirements constrain the learning activities in which students may realistically participate outside of the School's course credit structure. The Law School should recognize that much valuable learning can take place in non-lecture learning situations. And allowing students to pursue their own interests injects some of the flexibility necessary for the Law School's educational package to meet the varied educational needs of the diverse students it supposedly serves.

4. CLINICAL LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES

Students have clearly expressed their interest in more clinical opportunities. Gary Bellow's course is a good first step. But clinical legal education at HLS should not be confined to this one discrete program. Clinical opportunities should

(Continued on Page 14)

Parody Lost, Show Still Entertaining

By H. Kaback

It was an ambitious idea.

This year's Law School Show premiered on Friday, March 17. It was an original musical comedy. Book, music, lyrics, choreography—all were done from scratch. Even the set involved originality and extra work, for it was meticulously manufactured to the exact specifications of the director.

The Show was enjoyable and entertaining. Yet it was never able to extricate itself from one fundamental, supervening problem. This problem was a self-created one, a likely though not inevitable result of the framework in which the Show's originators chose to operate. It consisted in the essentially dual and ambiguous nature of the Show. In this precarious duality lies the key to understanding much of what happened on stage, and why.

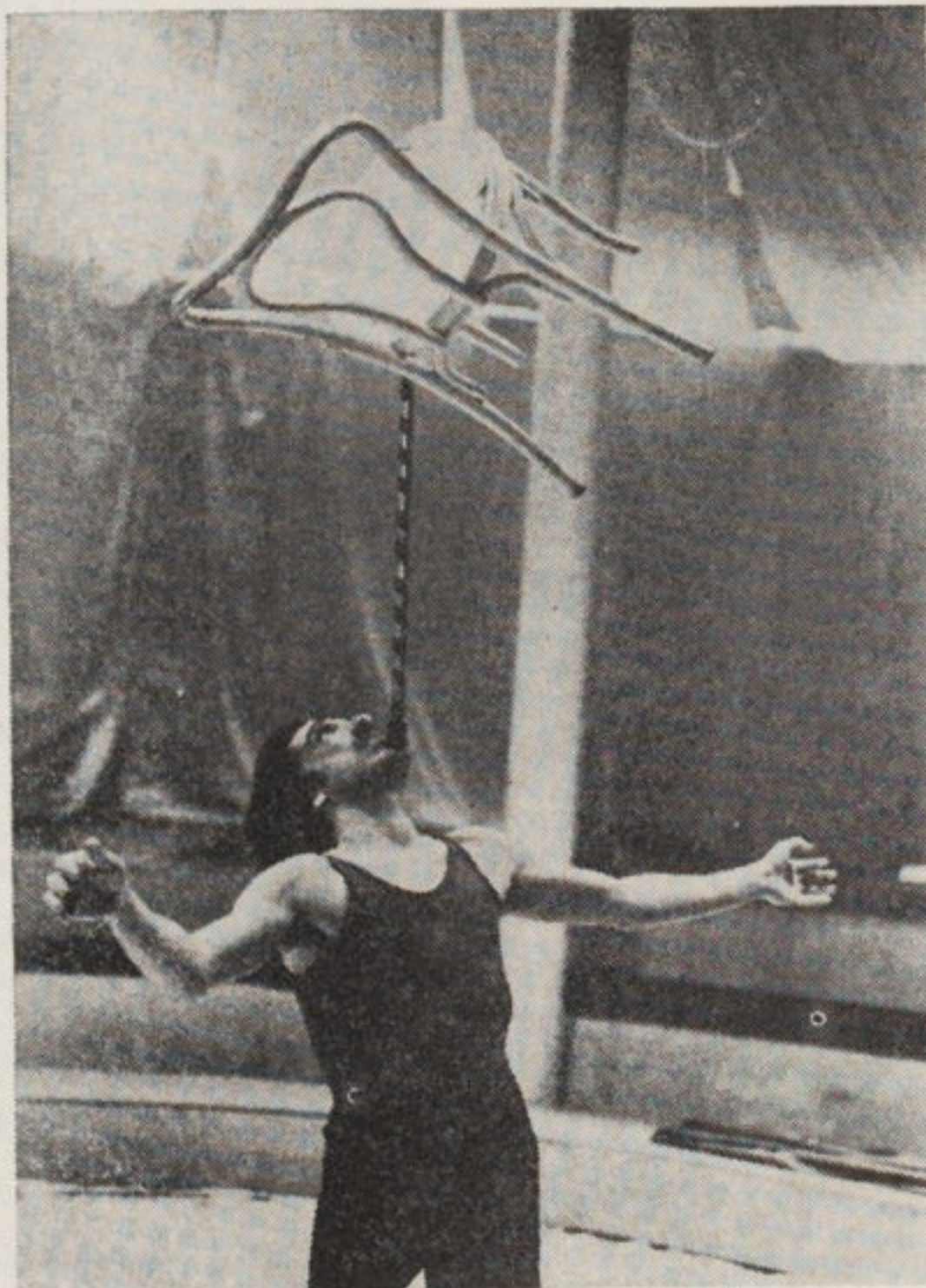
"The Greatest Show Unearthed" was the story of three law students who flee the Law School and its attendant miseries, and seek happiness in a circus. Fillmore (the president of the *Law Review*), three "straight" students, and the Dean all try to persuade the renegades to return. The Dean also happens to be holding a mortgage on the circus. Since he is a humanitarian, he is about to foreclose. Eventually, of course, everything is ironed out (though the denouement is a little abrupt, even for a musical comedy), and a solution is found to end everyone's woes.

There were a good many musical numbers in the Show—17 in all. Several of the more lively numbers were group endeavors. Early in the first act we were told why the students are "Running Away" in a very cute song. Later in the Show we hear a song about the "going rate," a number by the Dean and the "straights" about the joys of foreclosure, and an animated and interestingly choreographed number with three clowns and the

three "straights," entitled "Give 'em Laughs, Give 'em Law."

The strength of the Show lay in its character roles. This is in the nature of the animal. The leads—Mark Syers and Howard Sawyer as the two male students and Paula Rose as the female ingenue—were good but were necessarily delimited by their roles. All three are undergraduates, yet handled the "inside" jokes with seeming knowledge. Each has appeared either professionally or extensively in amateur productions.

Michael Hudson played Spumoni the Strong-Man in a Jerry Colonna moustache which curled at only one end. He flexed his muscles and popped his eyes to great advantage.



Charles Soberman

Jack the Juggler (Jack Calman) made intermission a high point.

One of the funniest lines in the Show came when Fillmore, spying Spumoni adorned in his leopard leotards, remarked, "Who's the joker wearing the seatcover?" Later, when Spumoni was asked whether he was a chauvinist, he replied, "Oh, no, Signorina, I'm a Catholic."

[Hudson had acting experience in college. It showed. His girl assistant was also good.]

Don Meader as the Dean was

excellent. He affected some very funny mannerisms. A little touch of Groucho in the night might have been interesting, but then I love Groucho. It is hard to fault Meader's characterization.

Lori Robert stopped the show with her song, "A Mother's Plea," in which, as the Jewish mother of one of the male students, she arrives at the circus and importunes him to leave. Miss Robert played the role as a cross between Gertrude Berg and Zero Mostel. The audience responded with a warm round of applause, including several bravos, an appreciation which carried through to curtain call.

I found John Myers, as the unctuous, conniving *Law Review* whose sole goal in life is the maximization of money, the funniest of all. He mugged outrageously, but in this particular part it was right on the mark. He knew what he was about.

The most sophisticated and subtle moments in the Show occurred in Greg Friedman's first act solo as Bokko the Clown. The forlorn clown sings of his inability to juggle more than "One Ball." He does very well with the single ball—but that is all he can do. The audiences, understandably, don't like him very much. He is not very happy.

The one ball "juggled" by Bokko during the song is imaginary. This is a nice touch, for it prevents us from being distracted by an actual ball's going up and down. Further, it underscores the nature of the clown's problem which is psychological rather than manual.

But Greg Friedman went beyond this. He seemed, in fact, to evince an understanding of the essence of comedy.

In his brilliant book *Tragedy and Comedy* Walter Kerr tells of a movie routine of Charlie Chaplin's. "One evening I sat with a friend during a showing of Chaplin's *The Circus*, and when Charlie, having surreptitiously managed to eat the whole of a small child's hot-dog, soberly reached



Charles Soberman

The cast of "The Greatest Show Unearthed" celebrates a unique merger.

for a napkin and most thoughtfully wiped the child's lips, my friend clapped his hands in astonishment and fell back in his seat—I thought he was going to fall out of it—exclaiming, 'He believes it! He believes it!'

It is the same with Greg Friedman's Bokko. Bokko's problem is *real*. He can only juggle one ball. It is very funny, wildly funny, and it is also very sad.

Not surprisingly, much of the show's humor was either sexual or bathroom-related. I wonder, however, whether it is legitimate to expect peals of laughter from the sixth or seventh joke about fecal matter. Many of the sex jokes, though, were witty, in particular some of Howard Schulman's lyrics in "I Can't Waste My Life on the Law." ("There's a bulge in my jeans/That I've had since my teens" and something to the effect of, "There are girls I haven't smitten/Toilets in which I haven't written"). Yet, the song as a whole was too long and repetitive and was so suffused with sexual references that it was very easy to get tired of listening.

There were a few lines in the Show which seemed planted for future plot development, but which simply faded away. This was a failure of craftsmanship. There were also several instances where potential was present but actualization was not. The best

example was the song, "I Don't Understand English Anymore," a commentary upon the language gap between those "in the know" and the "cubes." It could have been wonderfully clever. It wasn't.

I find myself constrained to say that one song in particular was totally unnecessary and was without redeeming value of any sort. That song was "Glands," a tale of biology related by a bearded lady. It was unfunny, pointless, and tasteless.

"Glands" is symptomatic of one facet of the paramount difficulty which the Show created for itself. In several places, it seemed to be

'It Seemed to Be Not a Unified Whole'

not a unified whole, but rather a series of separate numbers. A priori, such a conception is neither here nor there. In fact, it has much to recommend it. If done properly, a "revue" or something of that ilk has tremendous power to charm and entertain. I am thinking, for example, of "Beyond the Fringe." And I am thinking of it in Law School terms. Such a show could be tremendously successful. I hope that it is done soon.

But this was nothing like the

intent the director of "The Greatest Show Unearthed" had in mind. Never mind the result. The Show *was* shooting for coherence. It was aiming for a level of coherence roughly equivalent to that of the normal Broadway musical.

But, though it attempted to do so, the Show did not "hang together."

Now, what about that Broadway staple, the ingenue's saccharine songs? These songs went very slowly Friday night. They *always* go slowly, even on Broadway, and even when done well. But on Broadway, they are obligatory. They are recognized as a necessary part of the show by both producers and audience. They serve a purpose, on Broadway. In a Law School Show, such songs are all risk while affording very little hope of gain, precisely because they are so hard to do well. (I am using "do" here in the total sense of words, music, and performance).

It was not clear what the saccharine songs were a vehicle for. But whatever else they were, they were not a vehicle for moving the Show along.

Besides the saccharine songs, there was another mandatory Broadway item. The only trouble was that the Law School Show's production number was not particularly good. The words were garbled, and the execution was messy.

Why have saccharine songs and production numbers?

The answer is obvious enough. Because there was a clear, felt need for the Show to *be* a Broadway musical. What was overlooked was that such a course inevitably invites comparison.

Yet this is only half the story. The Show's originators did not conceive it solely as a Broadway musical. They presented it both as of the genre, Broadway musical, and at the same time as a parody of a Broadway musical.

But parody is a tricky business. You run great risks with it, often. *Mad* magazine does not, but the reason for this is that when their parody doesn't succeed, that is

(Continued on Page 12)

Firm Desire

Interpretation of Placement Office statistics is a game played twice a year, in the spring as all the students prepare for the movement out of the protective environment of the School, and in the fall as the figures become more concrete. At this stage, any sort of prediction as to the final job situation for this year's graduating class is premature, but some predictions can be made although not without trepidation.

The statistics are based on the reporting to the Office of jobs (or no jobs) by students, and represents the response of about three-fourths of the third-year class. While approximately the same number of students as last year reported they are still looking for jobs despite their interviewing efforts, significantly more students have reported jobs this year (61 per cent of the class versus 53 per cent of the class of '71). And the number of those who will work in firms has also jumped — up from 61.4 per cent to 71.7 per cent. How does one explain this increase?

Assuming that all those who have jobs at the time they are asked to report their status do in fact report, it would appear that fewer students are without jobs this year than last, having either been offered more jobs collectively or jumping more readily at the jobs offered. Because the law firm interviewing season is much earlier than the season in other areas of the law it is difficult to say whether students are turning to the firms out of fear that they will not be able to find another job if they wait or out of an increased desire to do the type of work offered by the firm.

If it is out of fear, the Placement Office has failed in its attempt to provide employment opportunities for its students. Despite efforts to move away from the law firm dominance in the interviewing arena, 90 per cent of the Placement Office interviewers are from firms. Unless the student strikes out on his own, an especially difficult task if he wishes to return to his home state, he interviews the firms to get an offer in his pocket — and then accepts when faced with a choice between \$15,000 and possible unemployment.

But whatever the reason, the fact is that fewer students from Harvard are going to be available to the late hirers, and this will mean fewer students going into what is generally referred to as the public interest field. Whether out of desire or fear, the firms have regained their status as the post-graduate legal training ground for Harvard lawyers and the end to pro bono may be just around the corner.

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Fenno

(It is late at night at Gannett House.)

Supreme Court Editor: O, that we now
had here

But one or two of those men of Lang-
dell that do no work tonight!

Pres.: No, my fair Ed.: If we are
marked to slave, we are enough
To do our journal homage; and if to
shine, the fewer men, the greater
share of glory.

By Bok, I am not covetous for gold,
Nor care I who doth eat my chips
potato;

It yearns me not if men my type-
writer use;

Materiality dwells not in my desires;
But if it be a sin to arrogant be,
I am the most offending soul alive.

No, faith, my Ed., wish not a man from
Langdell.

Rather proclaim it, loyal Ed., through
this group,

That he which hath no stomach to
this task,

Let him depart.

We would not sweat in that man's
company

That yearns his fellowship to sweat
with us.

(Glances at watch-calendar.)

This night is called the night of Galley
Proofs

He that outlives this night, and stays
awake,

Will stand a tip-toe when this night is
named,

And rouse him at the sight of M. H.
Wald.

Then will he wash his eyes with sooth-
ing drops,

And say, "This cite I checked on Gal-
ley's night."

We few, we happy few, we band of
buddies;

For he tonight that toils together with
me shall be my buddy; be he ne'er
so dull,

This night shall sharpen his condition:
And gentlemen of Langdell now a-bed
Shall think themselves accursed they
were not here,

And hold their degrees cheap whiles
any speaks

That worked with us upon Great Gal-
leys Night.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

50% Women's Quota: Only for the Rich?

To the Editor:

Recent editions of the RECORD have carried demands by some sectors of the Law School community for greater representation for women in the Law School student body. I also am in favor of a Law School student body which is representative of all elements of society, but I see possible problems in a policy of simply going out and recruiting women students to attend the Law School.

In the first place, if the end result of such a program is to attract a lot of rich Radcliffe or Smith women to the Law School, I say the hell with it. I may be missing the point, but it makes little difference to me if the dominant racial, ethnic and economic groups at the Law School become balanced sexually. You'll still have the same upper middle class perspectives, values, etc. predominating to the same absurd degree, totally unrepresentative of the nation as a whole.

Secondly, an attempt to establish anything like a 50% women's quota might be inherently biased against those groups, particularly working class, in which women have not yet assumed career oriented values.

I'd really like to see Georgia red-necks, Bedford-Stuyvesant blacks and steelworkers' kids (male or female) at the Law School—some life might be breathed into the place. The Law School definitely needs to open up its admission policy, but "opening it up" to Vassar or Bryn Mawr isn't opening it up at all as far as I'm concerned.

John Barone, 2L

Old Reviewer Rebuts Nader

To the Editor:

I have some admiration for Mr. Ralph Nader and some interest in public interest law. As to the latter, I am spending a fair amount of my time as a member of the Board of Advisors of the Project for Public Participation in Foreign Affairs Decision Making (more briefly known as the International Project) of the Center for Law and Social Policy. I nonetheless—or perhaps therefore—disagree entirely with what seems to be Mr. Nader's concept of what a lawyer needs to know, and what the *Law Review* con-

tributes to his getting that knowledge [RECORD, March 3, 1972].

Before one can be an effective lawyer in the public interest field, one must be an effective lawyer. I am perhaps biased, having been an editor of Volumes 50 and 51; but a very substantial portion of such skills as I acquired at the Law School were a result of long hours at Gannett House. I like to think, also, that the highly disciplined disputations which took place there into the early morning hours helped to develop some appreciation for the social content of the law.

I'd be hesitant, moreover, to suggest that the work of Holmes, Brandeis and Frankfurter, not to mention a good many others, had less beneficial impact on the society in which we live than has the work of Mr. Nader. The transformation of our society which resulted from their influence (and that of others who may not have had the benefits of a Harvard education) has been fundamental—perhaps more important to more people than will be putting air bags in automobiles. "Sacrifice" is not, in my perhaps sybaritic view, particularly relevant.

Seymour J. Rubin '38, LL.M. '39

Stingray Strippers: Clouts, Not Heroes

To the Editor:

I read a letter entitled, "Strip Stingrays for America" in the March 3, 1972 RECORD with a mixture of amusement and alarm.

As the letter came from a trial court judge in one of our major states, I was amused by his tongue-in-cheek view of the car stripper as a leader in the struggle for social justice. One envisions "Liberty Leading the People" with a stereo tape deck in place of the tricolor.

The alarm was caused by the possibility that he was serious. Obviously, the judge is not *really* suggesting that car thieves be given free rein, but as one whose car was stolen in 1967 during a CLAO meeting, I felt justified in commenting on his Honor's assumption that cars serve only the recreational urges of an idle rich student body.

Maybe things have changed in the two decades between Justice Leff's era

at the Law School and my own. The overwhelming majority of students in my class were of modest circumstance, and car payments tended to be made by working wives, parents or the students themselves.

Passing on the intriguing possibility that a trial court judge is suggesting that crime is socially justifiable because it is committed by "unfortunates driven to commit these acts," it is upsetting to read the other side of his coin (if you forgive the metaphor): He assumes that if a man is poor and angry with the status quo, he will steal. Some thieves are sick, some are just selfish and many steal to support habits (narcotics, alcohol or gambling). Their economic backgrounds vary markedly—just as do law students'.

I don't claim (any more than the judge would) to have all the answers on preventing crime: Do we harden the target, punish offenders or treat them, improve the police, or all of these things? But what we should *not* do is indulge in sophistries on the evils of parking garages and the "right" of car clouts to prey on students, poor people (by far the most common victims of *all* crimes) and even judges.

Eric E. Younger '68

Academic Credit Urged for Jessup

To the Editor:

I wish to correct two inaccuracies in the quotations and text of your story "Jessup Host Fails to Field Team" [RECORD, March 17, 1972].

First, I informed the members of the putative team in the first week of January (and not February, as the article states) that I would not be able to participate in the Jessup, thus giving them three months before the competition to find another member. Secondly, the non-participation of the others mentioned in the article was not due to my absence, but to the fact that

(Continued on Page 12)

Law Notes

The Harvard Law School Dormitory Council recently elected its new officers, who will serve for the balance of this spring and for the 1972-73 academic year. The new officers are: David T. McDonald, 2L, president; Daniel J. Wacker, 1L, vice-president; Brian A. O'Connell, 1L, secretary; Sandy Froman, 1L, treasurer; and Michael J. Critelli, 1L, comptroller.

Show Successes Highlight Faults

(Continued from Page 9)

pretty much the end of the matter. For *Mad* works in a medium different from that of the underlying subject-matter. It is quite a different scenario when the parody occurs in the same form as the thing parodied. Then the failure of the parody may have dire consequences. You must be very careful with it, else it will often itself become an example of what it is parodying, and then it *must* come off very well indeed. If it does not, you are dead both ways. The audience will reject the parody and, looking past it, will judge with a hypercritical eye.

Thus the failure of the saccharine songs, the production number, some of the choreography. Yet there were some notable successes. The blues number which opened the second act was very well done: it was a takeoff, and it was funny; and, it also succeeded in its own right. Similarly, John Myers' love song was excellent. The lyrics were crazy, not anything like what you would hear in a John Raitt or Ray Middleton love song. But that was the point. The song was of course helped by the fact that, in addition to his comic gifts, Myers has a nice baritone. It succeeded as a parody and also on its own terms. Myers' voice was sufficiently good, in fact, that were you dull enough not to realize that the song was a take-off, you could still think it was good.

Unhappily, however, these very successes served to highlight the failures.

There is an additional, related problem — that of ambiguity. The audience may not even go so far as to reject the parody and then look underneath it. Instead, they may view the whole thing as ambiguous and never even bother to go further. The audience may feel that it doesn't really matter which the thing is — parody or meant to be taken seriously — because, either way, it's not good.

And that is a bad position for any show to be in.

The originators of the Law School Show seemed to think otherwise. And they made their



Charles Soberman

Lori Roberts, the bearded lady, glorifies "Glands".

intentions clear from the beginning. The program cover tells us that "Ed Bloomberg and Karla Green, in association with the Harvard Law School Drama Society, present Mark Syers, Paula Rose, Howard Sawyer, in Jim Brook's 'The Greatest Show Unearthed.'" It also tells us something more. For in this star-billing approach the program out-Broadways Broadway. In so doing, it alerts us to the difficult task which the Show set for itself.

It is a delicate problem. The Show struggled with it, and, in places, was overcome.

Letters

(Continued from Page 11)

they also had more pressing time commitments.

The answer to Harvard's continued non-participation in the Jessup competition would seem to be for the school to give academic credit for participation, as an "activity" under the wing of a professor.

Bart S. Fisher, 3L

Would FTC Approve Tuition Add-On?

To the Editor:

I have read with interest in the February 4, 1972 issue of the RECORD the proposal of the Public Interest Research Group in eastern Massachusetts to obtain funds by having all students at a cooperating college billed \$4.00 a year with the right of any student to get his money back if he asked for it.

Is there any difference in principle between this and practices criticized by the FTC when adopted by corporations of making charges to customers for services which the customer may or may not want but will have to pay for unless he takes affirmative action to prevent it?

Howard E. Thomas '34

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Inflation itself is not bad. Who would care if prices were twice as high but each and every buyer had twice the money? Problems from inflation come from the lag in changes of relative price and relative income. Controls, therefore, may be worse than inflation unless they prevent these distortions of relative income. To be of any real value controls must rectify the distortions caused by inflation, not merely slow them down.

The constraints on the range of prices vs. pay differentials are narrow if productivity is to be maintained and the average standard of living is to grow instead of shrink. The economy must grow if there is to be prosperity. Growth requires capital. Even inflation is financial growth that requires capital.

If prices go up slower than pay, then business cash flow retention is squeezed. There is little margin for such a squeeze. In such a squeeze the least profitable products must be dropped. Dividends must be cut. Growth must be curtailed. Debt must be increased. The weaker firms become insolvent.

Only the most prosperous firms can survive a continued squeeze on margin. One by one the less prosperous competitors must retrench and drop out. This must happen primarily in the mature slow growth businesses. Really fast growth products are essentially unaffected by a price freeze.

Fast growth businesses have rapidly declining costs in real terms. Each 3% annual growth in physical volume is usually sufficient to offset the effect of 1% in annual inflation because of the Experience Curve Effect. For products growing 15% and more annually on trend in physical volume, a price freeze is essentially meaningless, even with inflation as high as 5%. For such products prices will go down in current dollars sooner or later.

The mature business, however, cannot offset creeping inflation by physical volume growth. Even 2 or 3% inflation requires 6 to 9% growth in physical volume to compensate by cost decline. That growth rate is well above the national average. Therefore, prices must rise with inflation or the mature business will be squeezed until it can no longer grow at all, but must shrink or go bankrupt.

A pay-price squeeze will concentrate the mature businesses in a few companies. If continued for long, the inevitable result is shortage and rationing even though output has been concentrated in the efficient producer.

A pay-price squeeze applied to the U. S. automobile industry, for example, would progressively eliminate first American Motors, then Chrysler, and then Ford. General Motors could still survive and grow, but it would be hard pressed to grow fast enough to meet the demand. To merely absorb all the growth of the industry, General Motors would necessarily have to double revenue in about six years on a trend basis. An 8% price-cost squeeze would leave American Motors, Chrysler and Ford selling below cost. Even after discontinuing all dividends, defaulting on all interest payments, and discontinuing all income tax payments, they would still have a negative cash flow if they attempted to maintain their existing capacity.

The same reduction in margin on sales of 8 percentage points would leave General Motors healthy and solvent though not as prosperous. However, General Motors would necessarily have to grow about twice as fast to compensate for the fact that other companies could not grow. General Motors would have to grow even faster if it is forced to replace the higher cost competition.

Such drastic concentration of U. S. industry is obviously not the intention of pay-price controls. Yet it is the inevitable if we have creeping pay scales, full employment, frozen prices, and a growing economy.

Because of the political power of organized labor this is the probable consequence of controls in combination with prosperity. The shortages will appear as soon as prosperity fills existing capacity. The attrition of the smaller and lower margin businesses will begin immediately.

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Grads Face Profitable Market

(Continued from Page 2)

Appel. "But most students are inflexible — they have expectations that the opportunities must exist in places where they are willing to work." Ms. Appel noted that her efforts to interest students in one apparently exciting and worthwhile job in state government had been unsuccessful, apparently because it required living in Columbus, Ohio.

Another reason students end up in firms is that firms comprise about 90 percent of the employers who interview at HLS. Ms. Appel cited numerous efforts by the Placement Office to encourage public interest employers to interview, but indicated that the superior size and financial resources of firms make it easier from both a monetary and an organizational

Table III. Geographical Distribution				
	2L		3L	
	No.	%	No.	%
New York	111	32.9	76	21.8
Massachusetts	48	14.2	43	12.3
California	32	9.5	36	10.3
Washington, D.C.	30	8.9	32	9.2
Illinois	20	5.9	20	5.7
Pennsylvania	12	3.6	15	4.3
Georgia	12	3.6	7	2.0
Ohio	9	2.7	11	3.2

Top eight states. Percentage based on those reporting jobs.

standpoint for them to travel the interview trail. Ferreting out public interest jobs requires a greater effort by the student.

But there is little doubt that the Placement Office gives Harvard students what they want.

According to Ms. Appel, a veteran observer of HLS for twenty-two years from her vantage point in the Placement Office, "There is inbuilt in students from this school a great predisposition for the prestigious law firms."

Councilman Offers Proposals, Counters Criticism

(Continued from Page 7)

be offered where students do their field work as empirical research, as well as legal assistance programs like Bellow's. Individual courses can be offered on a clinical basis by simply having a field work supervisor work in cooperation with the classroom lecturer. In some situations, the same person can perform both functions; sometimes not. But for many projects obtaining a field work supervisor should not be difficult. Neither massive expenditures nor massive long-term planning should be necessary.

Among the courses obviously appropriate as clinical courses are *Environmental Protection*, *Consumer Protection*, *Family Law*, *Law and Poverty*, and *Civil Liberties*. Appropriate state agencies or "public interest" groups working in the various areas would undoubtedly welcome some competent (and free) assistance and would provide in return real life, socially-useful opportunities for students to learn by doing.

These points have, I am sure, already been considered to some extent. What may have been overlooked is that a number of courses already established as traditional lecture courses might very usefully be taught on a clinical basis. These include, for instance, *Insurance*, *Land-use Planning* and *Trusts*. Professor Charles M. Haar has indicated that he has some ideas about a trust course dealing with public trusts, which might be a very

worthwhile clinical course. His ideas in that area should be considered. And *Insurance*, usually taught very traditionally, would be a highly appropriate clinical course. Students could, for instance, do as field work an empirical analysis of the no-fault system in Massachusetts. It should not be difficult to find someone such as Michael S. Dukakis '60, who would be willing and able to supervise the field work.

I hope that prompt action will be taken to provide a number of clinical opportunities in the near future. And the Law School must not offer clinical options with second-class status. Clinical experience is a highly legitimate law school learning experience, often likely to be more conducive to learning law than classroom lectures. Clinical programs should be given credit which will realistically enable students to take full advantage of them as learning/doing experiences. If problems are raised because of minimum hour requirements for bar admission Harvard should use its prestige and influence to have the requirements altered so they do not impede clinical legal education.

I am willing to explore the proposals suggested above in further detail at committee meetings, faculty meetings, or any other appropriate forum. I urge students to make their views known and to present their proposals for changes in Law School policies to the appropriate committees and to the Harvard Law School Council.

Truth a Hostile Witness, Justice a Stranger

By Robert Flanders

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT
by Sandor Frankel. Stein and Day, publishers. \$7.95.

"This is a forum in which we are trying to seek the truth," the prosecutor began his final argument to the jury, "and there are guidelines to use in seeking the truth from what you hear." Just what these guidelines are, and, necessarily, what they should be, is what the reader keeps asking himself throughout Frankel's retelling of the murder trial of two black men accused of the brutal slaying of three people during the robbery of a Washington, D.C. carwash. The book itself is nowhere near as important as the thorny problems it raises, problems which, if not ignored, are at least underplayed.

Beyond a Reasonable Doubt leaves a provocative yet ultimately ambivalent taste in one's mouth: the author's true-to-life chronology and don't-miss-a-thing thoroughness certainly bespeak the kind of responsible journalism which ought to be encouraged, yet this book is not meant for one moment to be a tidy job of reporting, not at all an attempt at criminal realism. On the contrary, when the police are scientifically processing the murder scene for clues, when the defense lawyers are trying to plot their strategy, and when the jury is listening to the impassioned pleas of counsel—there too is Frankel commenting, criticizing, and contrasting with all the om-

niscience of a Monday-morning quarterback.

But these authorial asides are not so much intrusive as they are cumulatively irrelevant. By the end of the book, one begins to realize that whether or not the prosecutor has failed to exploit a piece of contradictory testimony is as insignificant and, indeed, as *untrue* as the jury's final pronouncement of guilt or innocence.

The either/or compulsion of the criminal law is pushed to its limits by the nebulous "facts" of this actual case, a case in which the government relies principally on the testimony of a deceased prostitute (through her grand jury deposition) who is also a heroin addict, and who is also one of the defendant's ex-girlfriends. In such a courtroom, truth is a hostile witness and justice a stranger. A sordid equilibrium balances precariously: the illusory quest for truth tries to recreate the by-now banal brutality of the murders. But the question remains: were the killings any more senseless than this trial?

The defendants are led into court trailing a lifetime of incarceration, half in jail, half in the ghetto. Their testimony is an oleo of lies, denials, and contradictions. One of them, when pressed to recall exactly what he was do-

ing on such-and-such a date, replies with exasperation, "I don't know anything about time."

It is at once a deliberate evasion and a remarkable insight; an intuitive rejoinder from a prototypical miscreant which, as much as it indicates a likely guilt, serves to illumine a profound innocence. What is truth, guilt, or innocence to the timeless man, the man who lives the only way he knows how to live—with a vengeance for life?

Frankel's doubts are all too often strategic to be well-considered. Perhaps what is needed is a Cartesian criminologist to give the whole system a thorough shakedown before a welcome ergo. But right now, the doubts, reasonable or no, are strewn all over the lot, and the hope is that we haven't got so far beyond them that we've lost our way back.

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Sports Briefs

Maulers Beat Montezuma, Sweep University Finals

By Willard Fraumann

The Law School basketball league play-offs ended Thursday night with the Mashpee County Maulers retaining their title. The final four teams in the tournament were all A League teams. The MCM reached the semis with a tough 55-50 victory over the Sky Kings.

Arnold Ellis led the C League champions in their upset bid. Meanwhile, the Grovigators repelled the Rabbits 47-

43, Montezuma's Revenge blasted Most Fowl 73-37 and Jackson Five whipped the Radishes 56-46.

In the semi-final round, John McCarthy and John Mathias led Montezuma's Revenge past a very tough Jackson Five in a high scoring contest 118-106. The MCM crept by the Grovigators 97-73.

The finals featured a very close first quarter. Then with 10 minutes to go in the half and the MCM leading by only three points, Jerry Lopez, Rich

Stoner and Bruce Campbell combined for six consecutive steals, and Tom Pfister got a hot hand as the Maulers blasted to a 73-37 lead at the half. The final score was 132-69.

In other action the Mashpee County Maulers beat the Business School 59-32 and the Medical School beat Radcliffe (the College champion) by one point. In the final round, the MCM blasted the Medical School 59-33 to sweep the University championships for the Law School.

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