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TWENTY CENTS

Ad Board Orders Suspension After False Aid Report

By Daniel M. Taubman

An upper-class law student was recently suspended for the fall semester by the Administrative Board because of irregularities in his financial aid application, including his failure to report a \$1,000 award from an outside source to the Financial Aid Committee last spring.

The punishment was meted out following a hearing before the Ad Board and the Financial Aid Committee in September and October, respectively, at which time the

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Douglas Scores War, Pollution in Tufts Talk

By Paul Weiner

Justice William O. Douglas last Monday asked a Tufts University audience to help resolve "a series of problems confronting our country which I think my generation is incapable of solving." The senior Justice of the Supreme Court decried the present "era of submissiveness" and

called for a recapture of "the revolutionary spirit of 1776."

Douglas concentrated on three problem areas: environmental decay, the inequality and disorder of international affairs, and the "problems of a pluralistic society", which he equated with the broader meaning of due process.

The 74-year-old Justice described to a near-capacity crowd of 700 how in Texas he had seen "the conversion of every natural wonder into dollars — except the sunsets and I found a guy who was working on that." He at-

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Report from London

British Bar Presents Sharp Contrast to U. S.

By Mark Rutzick

(The author recently travelled to London, where he prepared this report on the British legal profession.)

London — Imagine having to eat at the Hark 36 times to be able to practice law. Imagine having to decide in your second year of law school whether or not you will ever appear in a courtroom during your entire career. Imagine having every litigating attorney in the eastern United States in an office in Langdell Hall.

Imagine being required to set up a practice of your own upon completion of law school, because partnerships are prohibited by law. Imagine being unable to accept clients directly, but only through another attorney. Finally, imagine only 2,600 practicing litigating attorneys in a country of 50,000,000.

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Mark Rutzick

Chambers of the Inner Temple

False Reporting Brings Suspension

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student was accompanied by counsel.

This case represents the first suspension of a student in connection with financial aids in several years. In 1968 or 1969 one student was suspended and another dismissed for participation in what Professor Andrew L. Kaufman, a former member of the Ad Board, described as, "a whole pattern of false reporting."

The identity of the student in the instant case was kept secret by administration officials. Ad Board Chairman Professor James Vorenberg, Assistant Dean Russell A. Simpson, and Assistant Dean Stephen M. Bernardi all refused to name the student.

The Law School became aware of the student's failure to report the grant when it received a routine letter last spring from the donor organization, Bernardi explained.

This is the first case of student suspension involving financial aids in several years

According to a memorandum distributed to faculty and students last week by the Ad Board, the student exchanged correspondence and met in person with the Financial Aid Committee. "Satisfactory answers not having been received, the student was afforded an informal hearing" September 7.

The memorandum notes that "After discussing the matter at length with the student, the Committee concluded that there was a pattern of knowing deception in connection with the student's attempt to obtain financial aid for the current year."

The case was then referred to the Ad Board, which held a hearing October 5, 1972. The Ad Board met following that meeting,

and also the next day, according to student committee member Richard B. Gross, 3L.

The committee voted to suspend the student from the Law School for the current semester and to recommend to the Financial Aid Committee that, should the student return to the University and need financial aid from the Law School, the student should be eligible only for loans, not for grants.

'The integrity of the financial aid system is something the whole school has a stake in.'

Vorenberg explained Monday that the Ad Board's decision "reflected the joint views of all the members of the board after a lot of discussion." The severity of the penalty, he noted, was "based on earlier cases and our notion of the facts of this case."

"The integrity of the financial

aid system, is something the whole school has a stake in."

aid system," Vorenberg added, "is something the whole school — faculty, administration and students — has a stake in."

According to Bernardi, the student will presumably return to the Law School in the spring semester. He had been enrolled this semester before he was suspended.

The student, in addition to failing to report a \$1000 award from an outside group, also falsely answered "No" to the specific question on the current year's financial aid application, "Will you be

tially lower last year because the student had obtained a job that involved partial payment of room and board and was at the time of filing the application considering retaining (and later did in fact retain) the same job for the current year.

Simpson confirmed Bernardi's statement that the Financial Aids Committee became aware of the unreported grant when the Law School received a letter from the donor organization. Simpson, a member of the Financial Aids Committee, added that the committee does not customarily review financial aids forms for similar omissions.

At the second faculty meeting of the year, held last Friday, discussion of the Ad Board decision was deferred because some faculty members apparently had not had sufficient time to read and consider the Ad Board's memo. Dean Albert M. Sacks directed that the discussion of the disciplinary matter be put over until the next faculty meeting, November 17.

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Stanfield, Grad, Upsets Trudeau

Robert L. Stanfield, the apparent victor in Monday's Canadian national election, is a graduate of Harvard Law School. Mr. Stanfield, a Conservative, received his LL.B. degree from the Law School, cum laude, in 1939. His Conservative Party won at least 109 seats in the Canadian Parliament to 108 for the Liberal Party of Pierre Trudeau.

Stanfield, a native of Nova Scotia, has an excellent chance to become Canada's next Prime Minister within a few weeks. But his tenure may be cut short, because another round of national elections is likely to occur in 1973.

Dorm Council Raises Drink Prices, Fearing Violations of Criminal Law

By Phil Spector

The Harvard Law School Dormitory Council, at its meeting last week, considered issues ranging from its potential criminal liability for TGIF (Thank God It's Friday) parties to complaints (as always) about the quality of food and service at Harkness Dining Commons.

Decisions were reached on several matters, while the complaints and problems of information dissemination were referred to committees for further investigation.

With regard to the TGIF's, the General Counsel of Harvard University informed the Law School that the part of the TGIF structure involving hard drinks for 50 cents was possibly criminally illegal under Massachusetts law. In response, the Council last week raised the prices of hard drinks to 75 cents and asked TGIF patrons to voluntarily limit themselves to two drinks. Dorm Council President David McDonald, 3L said, "We raised the price of the drinks to discourage people from drinking hard liquor."

Inn Joins UFW Boycott At Urging of Chicanos

By Paul Gutierrez

As a result of action by the Chicano Law Students Association in conjunction with the nationwide boycott of non-union lettuce, the Lincoln's Inn is presently buying lettuce handled by the United Farm Workers.

According to William McFarlane, Chief Cook at the Inn, the change took place last week. McFarlane stated that until recently the Inn had not been buying lettuce specifically packed by the United Farm Workers.

According to McFarlane, he was approached by Anthony P.

Marquez, 1L, representing the Chicano Law Students Association, who inquired into the lettuce buying policy of the Inn. Marquez requested that, if possible, future lettuce purchases bear the Black Eagle emblem of the UFW. McFarlane expressed his willingness to comply with the CLSA request.

Marquez commented that change in the Inn's policy on lettuce was a result of a previous misunderstanding of "union lettuce." Apparently, Marquez said, the Inn had, until last week, been buying lettuce handled by the rival Teamsters Union.

Geoffrey M. Connor, 3L, President of Lincoln's Inn, commented in a telephone interview that it had been his understanding that the Law School's only eating club had been purchasing "union" lettuce for almost two years. "To my knowledge," Connor said, "we've been buying union lettuce at the Inn since at least early 1970."

Connor also explained that at one time, at the beginning of the nationwide lettuce boycott, Lincoln's Inn did not buy any lettuce at all. "We served them cole slaw," Connor stated. Additionally, Connor expressed the Inn's desire to continue buying United Farm Workers lettuce.

In related news, the CLSA has advised the RECORD that it intends to approach the Harvard Coop in Harvard Square with a request that they no longer stock Farah slacks as a sign of support for the Mexican-American factory workers for Farah in El Paso, Texas who are currently on strike. The Chicano Law Students Association hopes that the Coop will follow the lead of other Cambridge stores in assisting the workers in their efforts for labor negotiations.

The representatives stressed that Dorm Council activity cardholders would still get their first drink free, despite the price rise, and they voted to continue this discount for cardholders indefinitely. They also voted to charge faculty members, who had been getting free drinks, the standard refreshment costs starting with today's TGIF.

In other action, the Council voted to buy two pages in the 1973 yearbook and to issue a spring semester activity calendar. They discussed intramural football and basketball, a coffeehouse for the Hark, movies for the Saturday night program, and the possibility of a Law School holiday season party in December.

The representatives briefly considered a loan fund proposal submitted by McDonald. It will be analyzed in detail and voted on at the Council's next meeting, November 6th.

The fund proposal involves the Council's "restricted savings" account, currently made up of Law
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Boone Attacks Corrections System

By Kermit R. Kubitz

"We select mostly the black, the poor, the naive and the ignorant."

This was how Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner John Boone described the inmates of this state's correctional facilities in a low-key but stinging attack on the criminal justice system and current corrections policies.

In the first of a series of three talks sponsored by the Center for Criminal Justice, Boone delivered his feelings about his relatively new job to a sparse but interested audience Monday evening. Boone's basic attitude is that prisons only develop better criminals.

He noted two recent incidents involving men serving sentences longer than life as examples of failures of coordination between the three parts of the criminal justice system: law enforcement, judicial process, and corrections.

He rejected the idea of some members of the judiciary that longer sentences imposed on larger numbers of defendants would have a massive deterrent effect. "We turn over our population every two years. Such a policy would double our population and double it again soon thereafter. The costs are impossible to calculate."

Boone favors community-based corrections rather than prison reform. When asked by Professor James Vorenberg, he estimated that only 10 per cent of the current prison population could not be released to some type of community institution.

Prison reform of a type involving costly new facilities and a massive infusion of goods and services would be too costly. That and adding staff are not seen by Boone as helping to achieve the basic objective of rehabilitating the prisoner because, "He came from the community and it is in the community that he must get together again."

Reform of correctional institutions cannot be accomplished



Bernard Nelson

Commissioner John Boone

without reform of the whole system of criminal justice which Boone characterized as "seriously flawed from beginning to end. Selective enforcement is so common as to be a basic theme in law enforcement."

To check rising costs ("We are paying \$8000 to help develop people who prey upon the community") and rampant recidivism

(seven out of 10 come back in less than two years) Boone mentioned several strategies, including (1) strengthening probation and pre-trial diversion programs, (2) strengthening parole supervision capability, (3) full use of work, education, and training opportunities, and (4) de-institutionalization to the maximum extent consistent with the safety of the community.

An example of these approaches includes letting ex-offenders work in criminal justice systems. Boone noted that this was a recommendation of the National Crime Commission report but was somehow lost.

In an effort to promote de-institutionalization contracts have been let for three half-way houses in Massachusetts but the communities in which the houses are to be located opposed the sites when notified. On a more positive note he added that enlargement of the parole board may give new hope to 1400 men overdue for parole.

For those entering the legal community Boone's earnest injunction was to "clean it up, but be careful, that's dangerous business these days."

Faculty Approves New Joint Degree Program

The faculty has approved in principle the establishment of a new joint degree program which would enable students to be awarded a J.D. degree and a Master of Law and Economics degree in four years.

Upon the recommendation of Professor Robert E. Keeton, Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education, the faculty last Friday voted unanimously by voice vote to allow the Dean of the Law School to work out the details for the program with the Graduate School's Department of Economics.

The Master of Law and Eco-

nomics Degree is the first of its kind, insofar as it combines law with a traditional academic discipline. According to Dean Albert M. Sacks, the joint degree program will be available for students who started out with a background in economics.

The joint degree program will reduce requirements for the J.D. by permitting the student in the combined degree program to write a masters thesis which will also serve as a third-year paper, and which will be worth four credits in the Law School.

'Chase' Stars Comment on 1L Film Roles

By Peter C. Kirby

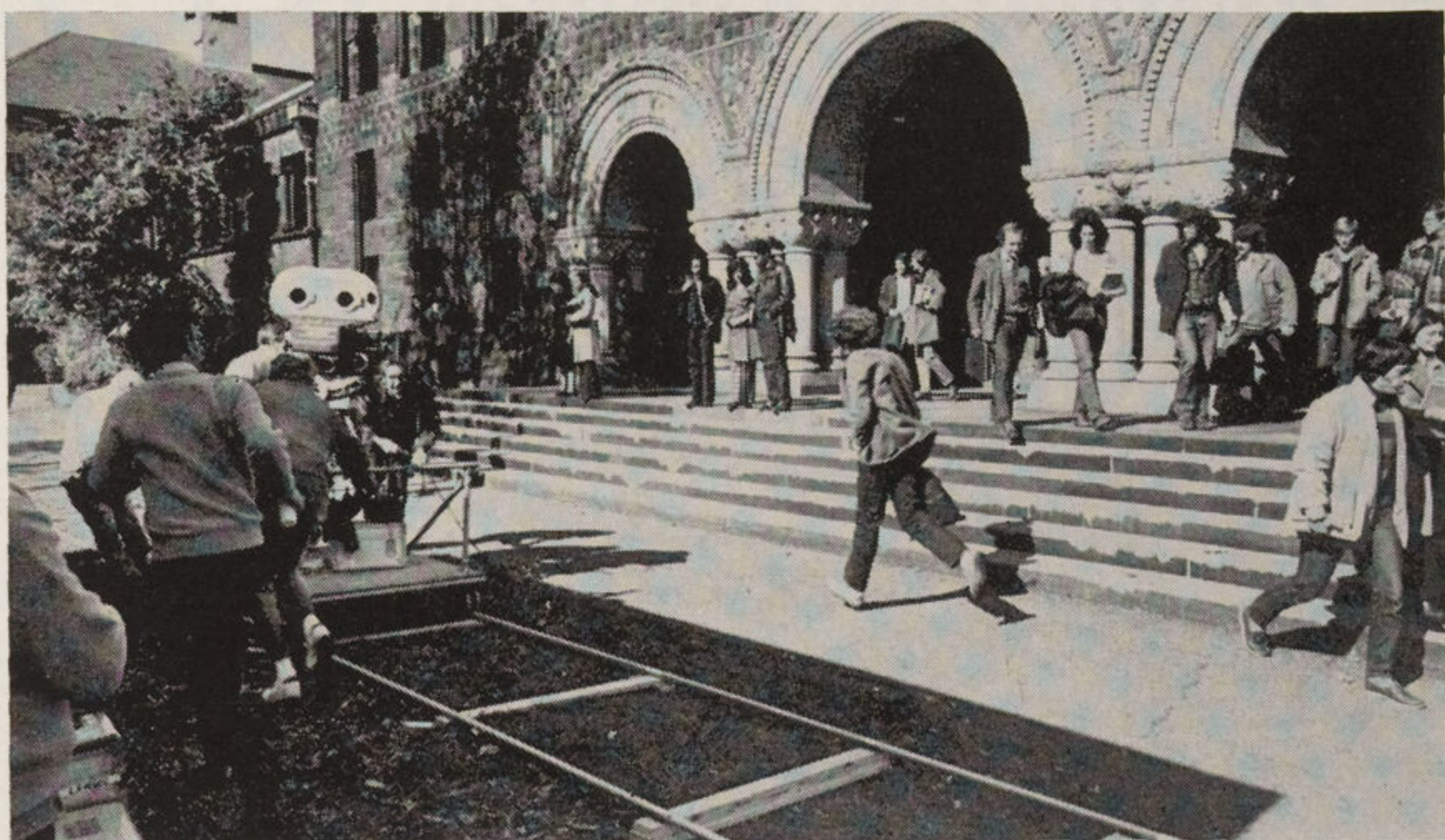
The grassy strip in front of Austin Hall was filled with cameras, trucks and more than the usual crowd for a sunny Wednesday morning. I stopped on the stone steps and asked a person sitting there reading a paperback what was going on. "I don't have the slightest idea," he said and burrowed back into his book. As I learned later, he was Timothy Bottoms, about to do a sequence for the movie, "The Paper Chase."

While the scene was being shot, I talked to someone in the crowd about the book, which I had read over the summer, and with which he seemed to be familiar. He asked me what I thought about "Chase's" characters and I said they all seemed overdone and caricatured with the exception of Ford, who seemed about the only one to act realistically. As I later found out, the question was from Graham Beckel, a young actor who will play Ford in the forthcoming movie.

* * *

Timothy Bottoms started off his career wanting to be a veterinarian and is currently somewhere in Toronto in an exact replica of Langdell North Middle playing the hero of a movie about the first year at HLS. Produced by Twentieth Century Fox and adapted from a book by John Osborne, '70, "The Paper Chase" chronicles what happens to a James Hart in a series of events that could better be termed "Trauma Story."

I talked to Tim about how he prepared for playing a law student and a Harknessite. Well, he said, he visited Yale for a week and had sat through some classes in *Contracts* here, in particular, with Professors Dawson, Areeda and Byse. Harvard seems more formal, he reported, and students are shot down more in class here; but he felt that sharp clashes



Charles Soberman

On location in front of Austin Hall

and exchanges are the "essence of lawyering." Thus, he concluded, the style of teaching here is justified even though the friction does produce some anxiety.

How will he play a 1L? It's a year of formation for Hart, Bottoms said. His head starts off full of "mush" but is hardened by encounters with the "superior wisdom" of professors.

How will he play his classroom duels with Professor Kingsfield? Hart knows he will be put down, Bottoms admitted, but it won't bother him. It'll be like the fabled match between two practitioners of the Oriental martial arts, he said: the two circled each other with their eyes locked until one stopped and gave in, knowing simply from the other's expression "which was the better."

But Bottoms does intend to play Hart with some political defiance. Hart will come across as an outsider to the Ivy League, a shy Minnesotan who knows that HLS and the like have been "feeders" to the forces that have exploited minorities, "like the Indians", and that have raped the landscape. And he felt, speaking as Bottoms that the "surrender speech of Chief Joseph" [after the Nez Percé had been chased by the U. S. Army] contains as much wisdom as any legal authority.

But, he said, Hesse surely competed with Chief Joseph for wisdom and turned back to his paperback, *Journey to the East*.

Prior to "The Paper Chase," Bottoms had starred in "The Last Picture Show" and "Johnny Get Your Gun" and said that if acting started to bore him, he would happily become an animal doctor. For Beckel, however, "The Paper Chase" is his first movie.

Graham Beckel regards the opportunity to play Ford as the "fulfillment of a fantasy." He spent two years at Boston's Emerson College, toyed with the idea of law school but eventually dropped out to go into acting. He will stay with acting until it "ceases to define my existence," and then, he said, he might consider going back to academics and trying to attend a place "like Harvard Law School."

He was especially impressed with the classes he attended here, he told me. The women, for example, seemed to him to "participate more than their numbers" and were "articulate and aggressive" while still "retaining their sexiness."

Beckel visited a variety of classes, like Arthur Miller for *Civil Procedure* and Duncan Kennedy

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Bestseller Exposes D. C. Law Practice

By Robert Flanders

THE SUPERLAWYERS, by Joseph C. Goulden. Weybright and Talley, 408 pp.

Although published some months ago, Joseph C. Goulden's book about Washington law practice continues to occupy a best-seller niche, besides drawing widespread acclaim from more critical quarters. Ostensibly a book focusing on "superlawyers," it really cuts a much wider swath, exploring some of the more sensational foibles of the federal regulatory world, as well as detailing the legal hegemony of such firms as Covington and Burling, and Arnold and Porter.

Just what is a "superlawyer?" Adroitly skilled in the art of procrastination and ex parte cajoling, the "superlawyer," according to Goulden, is a man whose job it is to grease corporate wheels and soften bureaucrats' wills. "Whoring for the corporations," "influence peddling" — these are some of the more polite castigations hurled at such legal high-rollers as Clark Clifford, Tommy

"the Cork" Corcoran, and Thomas Austern.

Goulden has garnered the bulk of his material from 90-odd interviews with Washington lawyers and sundry government nabobs. In the process, he has come up with some remarkable gems: stories, legends, epigrams and believe-it-or-not tales which, if somewhat apocryphal, are nonetheless illuminating...

●On Randolph Guthrie, partner in Nixon's old firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, and Alexander — He is said to have addressed a company about to be taken over by a client he represented with the following: "Gentlemen, you are about to be raped. Now why don't you lay back and enjoy it?"

●On Clark Clifford — A midwest corporation general counsel wrote Clifford and asked what his company should do about certain tax legislation. Three weeks later Clifford's one-word reply arrived in the mail: "Nothing." And a bill for \$20,000. Incensed, counsel wrote back and demanded more of an explanation for that

kind of a fee. "Because I said so," Clifford responded, appending \$3,000 more to the bill.

●On superlawyer Tommy Corcoran: "A great man cannot be a good man."

●On Abe Fortas: "called a smart S.O.B. by some; others leave off the adjective."

This is not the work of a meticulous academician whose primary concern is the punctilious documentation of his every assertion. Goulden is a free-wheeling spirit, a non-lawyer who delights in being a voyeur of corporation-agency incest, a reveler in the muck of backroom elbow-bending. His exuberance, his ear for the felicitous epithet ("a man of proven complacency") and his unabashed zeal in invading the big-firm cloisters, have made *The Superlawyers* into the cause celebre of the literary guilds.

"What Washington Law needs, more than anything else, is competition." So begins the conclusory part of the book which focuses on the superlawyer's nemesis: the public-interest advocate, i.e. Nader *et al.* The chapter goes a long way toward disturbing the pro bono/pro malo myth that supports the dichotomy between these two groups, yet is ultimately too weak a cordial to dispel the aftertaste of concerted superlawyering.

All in all, *The Superlawyers* is good light reading and ought to provide some fodder for those who enjoy mulling over legal priorities. Moreover, it enables one involved in the interviewing process at Law School to respond to the inevitable query of "Well, what exactly do you want to know about our firm?"

"Sir, by any chance, do you happen to employ, or be desirous of employing, or are yourself, a Superlawyer?"

'Chase' Stars Comment on HLS

(Continued from Page 5)

for *Contracts* and, like Bottoms, felt the professors were extremely "sharp and hardworking" and a great improvement over the college lecturers who just read from yellowed notes.

Regarding his part as Ford, Beckel finds especially difficult his role in the study group. He starts off as the conciliator in the debates about who gets which outlines but eventually gets angry at the "pettiness" of the group and leaves it behind. He said he hopes real study groups here are not as picky and childish but felt that the unnatural pressure of the ex-

am situation here would certainly explain any resemblance.

Beckel was especially complimentary of the crew producing the movie. He said that the director, Jim Bridges, let him suggest the script for a scene with Hart, unlike most directors, he felt, who treat actors like puppets. The cameraman who had done "The Graduate" and "The Godfather," he felt, was doing another sensitive portrayal.

Beckel thought the shooting should be finished around Christmas and that with the editing taking a few months it should be released by spring. He recommended it as a "break from studying for exams."

Student Knocks Profs' Open-Door Policy

By Phil Spector

A student knocks lightly on a professor's door. "Come in!" the voice yells from inside. The door opens on an office cluttered with books and papers.

"What do you want?" No introductions, no offer to sit down,

ities of their colleagues. Most of the time the student can get more advice on what courses to choose and how many units are needed from another student. Both the adviser program and the "open-door" policy need thorough reconsideration.

Undoubtedly the main reason

Faculty adviser program should be eliminated; many advisers do not know what is going on.

a gruff, hurried tone in the voice. The student quickly and clumsily asks his question, something about the course work which has been troubling him. The professor answers perfunctorily and adds "Now, is that all?" The student nods and gratefully escapes to freedom, perhaps vowing never to go to a professor's office again.

"You should feel free to call on your professors. While they are unusually busy people, most professors maintain an 'open-door' policy so that the points not cleared up in class may be discussed later in the office . . ." —*Harvard Law School Handbook for Entering Students 1972.*

The experience of the student calling his/her professor too often makes a mockery of the "open-door" policy. The door may be open, but the person behind it may be closed, engrossed in other matters or simply not interested.

Then there is that other vehicle of student-faculty contact: the assigned faculty adviser. The problems of the concerned student going to an uninterested professor are multiplied by the fact that many advisers simply do not know what's going on. They're not familiar with the administrative procedures for choosing programs, they know little about course content outside of their specialty, and they're reluctant to give truly candid evaluations of the teaching abil-

ities of their colleagues. Most of the time the student can get more advice on what courses to choose and how many units are needed from another student. Both the adviser program and the "open-door" policy need thorough reconsideration.

for professors being distant when students stop by is because they are busy. The student can knock at anytime, without knowing what's happening inside the office. The professor may be in the middle of writing a sentence or of developing a profound thought; there may be a colleague in the office or a phone call. Such interruptions in one's work are of course annoying.

Even when the professor isn't actually doing anything, (s)he may feel that (s)he must appear cold so that the student isn't encouraged to come back again too soon or perhaps simply in order to avoid letting the student know the professor isn't busy every moment. Professor Alan A. Stone, a psychiatrist and lecturer on law, in an article titled "Legal Education on the Couch", points out, that for practical and prestige reasons, professors need "to establish some reasonably acceptable social device for avoiding students. One common adaptation is to develop a somewhat harried, unapproachable, forbidding demeanor . . . It is ironic that the professor's gratification in belonging to a small community of scholars is threatened by his students' demands to belong to it." 85 *Harv. Law Review* 392, at 404.

To avoid threatening professors and, more importantly, to assist students without the sham of the helpful professor, the first-year faculty adviser program should be eliminated. Those students who

want advice can get it from classmates, 2Ls, 3Ls, members of the Board of Student Advisers assigned to their Legal Methods group, and their Legal Methods instructors. They might even go to their own professors, or the professors whose classes they are interested in taking, particularly if the "open-door" policy is eliminated.

Instead of theoretically encouraging students to knock at any time, but then often resenting the intrusion, professors should establish fixed office hours. If they could announce and post a two or three hour period each week when they would be available in their office to discuss the course with students, most of the problems of the "open-door" policy would be eliminated. The student wouldn't have to worry about interrupting other work or about getting a quick hint to leave. The professor wouldn't have to be interrupted, nor worry about appearing busy, since he'd be expected during those hours to be doing little but talking to students. The student could clear up questions not answered in class; the professor might gain an understanding of difficulties with his/her presentation of the course material.

One wonders why office hours haven't been tried on a large scale before. They are, after all, nothing new, being used in most colleges for years. It must also be questioned why the present fac-

The Backbencher

ulty adviser program was ever initiated. The answers to both queries presumably involve bureaucratic inertia and the faculty's cherished independence. With 1L course choices for next semester soon to be made, the Committee on the First Year should consider an early investigation of advisers and the "open-door".

British Bar Centers on Inns of Court;

(Continued from Page 1)

When you have imagined all of that, you will have begun to understand the structure of the British legal profession.

Great Britain, the source of the common law tradition, trains its attorneys in a manner far different from what American law students are familiar with, and employs those attorneys within a framework foreign to American lawyers and law students alike.

The most fundamental difference between the two countries is that in Britain members of the legal profession are separated into two distinct and exclusive categories: barristers and solicitors. The barristers do nothing but litigation in the courtroom; the solicitors do virtually no litigation—but rather the whole range of corporate and commercial law, wills, labor law and the rest.

There are only 2,600 practicing barristers in Great Britain (9,000 have passed the bar but many do not practice). Solicitors number around 22,000 in practice. The total of fewer than 25,000 practicing attorneys represents a per capita ratio of attorneys less than one-third that in this country, which has 370,000 attorneys.

Of these 25,000 attorneys, most practice in London. This of course contrasts markedly with the United States, where attorneys are spread widely through the 50 states, practicing the law of 50 jurisdictions, plus federal law in 11 circuits. There is only one jurisdiction for England and Wales (Scotland and Northern Ireland do have slightly different law, though the House of Lords is the ultimate appellate court for all of them), and there is an enormous centralization of the courts and of demand for legal services in London.

The capital is the commercial and financial hub of the country to a degree far greater than that of New York in this country. London probably has as great a proportion of commercial activity in Britain as the 20 largest cities in the U.S. And most of the litigation in England and Wales occurs here, since only a few other cities—Birmingham and Manchester among them—have higher courts, and they conduct relatively little business.

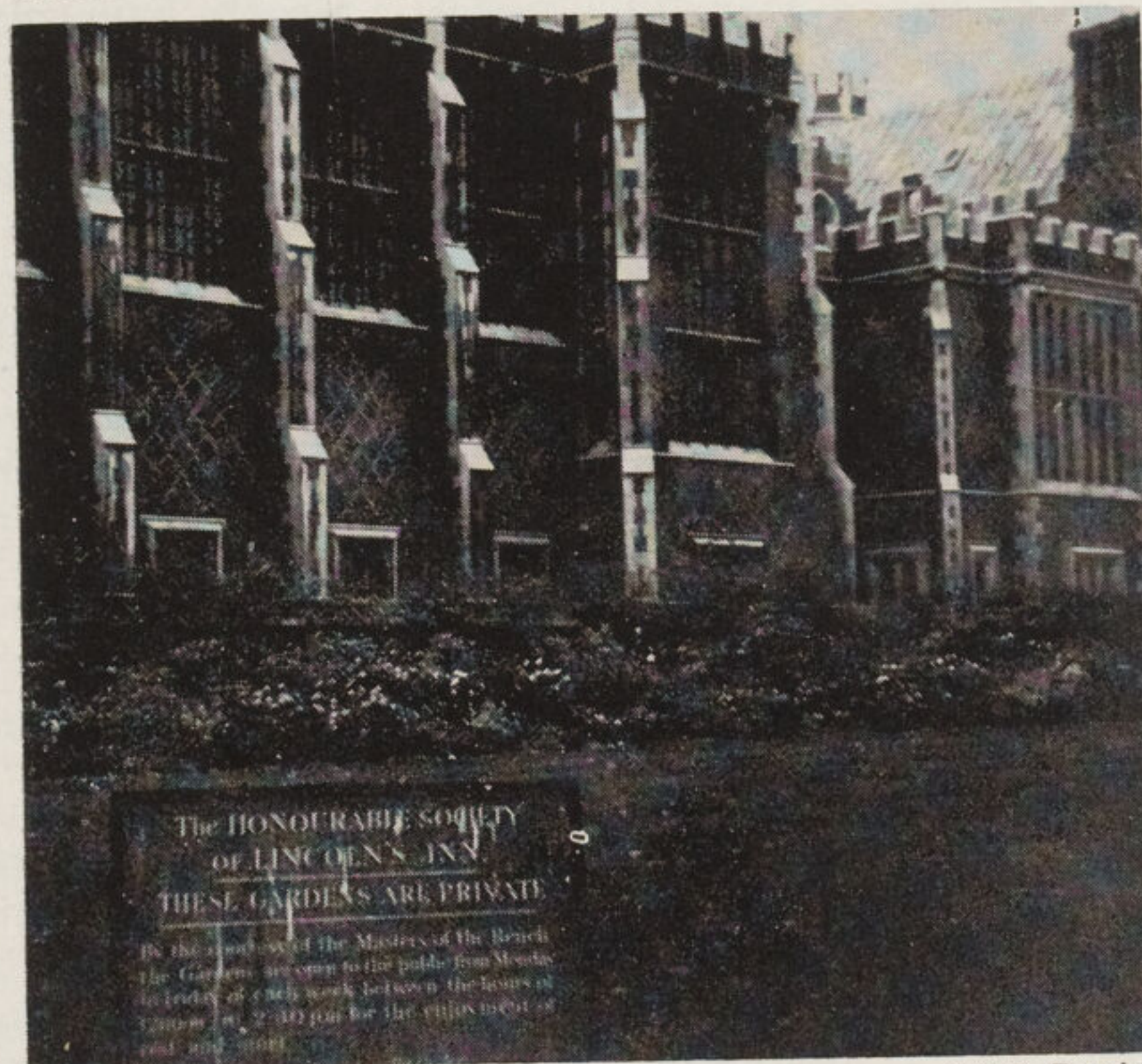
Legal education for both barristers and solicitors begins at the undergraduate level, if the student so desires. An undergraduate who receives his degree from the university in law may immediately upon graduation take the first half of the two-part bar exam.

But if a student graduates with a degree in another field, he or she may take Part I of the bar after studying law independently for 9-12 months, without having to attend classes. Thus, less than a year is gained by those who study law at the university level over those who concentrate in other fields.

Each graduate must decide before he takes Part I which exam he will attempt, since different tests are given for barristers and solicitors. However, recent liberalization of the selection procedure has allowed what is in effect reciprocity between the two exams. Thus a graduate who passes Part I of the barristers' exam and then decides to become a solicitor is exempted from Part I of the solicitors' test. This exemption is not available for Part II of either exam.

Part I of both exams encompasses such subjects as contract law, tort law, and English constitutional law (an intriguing concept for a country without a written constitution, at least to an American). These are the subjects taught at the university, and appear to correspond to the subjects in the first year at American law schools.

Those who successfully complete Part I of either exam then must go through one year of classes in



Mark Rutzick

The original Lincoln's Inn

law before attempting Part II of the bar. This one-year requirement is relatively recent, and was instituted in an effort to improve the legal backgrounds of the attorneys. Before it took effect, no graduate classwork was required to join the bar, and it was widely felt that too many attorneys were in fact ill-prepared to practice law.

The year of classwork required for Part II, and any independent study needed for Part I, do not occur at a law school or university. Rather they take place at a unique British institution—the Inns of Court. Every barrister who practices in London, and every student who studies in London, must immediately join one of the four Inns of Court—and remain a member all his life.

The Inns of Court in London combine elements of law school, the bar association and a private

De-Emphasizes Graduate Law Studies

club. The four inns for barristers are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Located within blocks of the Royal Courts of Justice, they stand virtually hidden from the public eye in vast courtyards behind the shops and flats of Fleet Street, the Strand and the High Holborn. For five centuries, these edifices have represented the vital heart of the common law tradition.

'The Inns stand virtually hidden behind the shops of Fleet Street'

The inns contain the chambers of every practicing barrister in London, and in fact the availability of chambers limits the number of new barristers who may begin practice after passing the bar. Competition for empty chambers is aggressive, and those with family or business contacts, and those from Oxford and Cambridge, find it easiest to obtain space.

Another central feature of the inns are the Dining Halls. Each inn has a large dining room which fills every day with barristers as well as students. These meals are more than a convenience for both.

The barristers often conduct business over lunch with clients and co-counsel, since it is a firm rule that nothing said within the walls of the Dining Hall may be repeated outside. A violation of this rule brings dismissal from the inn, though it is not known how often that penalty is invoked.

Another rule of the inns is that barristers may not entertain visitors of the opposite sex in the Dining Halls, except other barristers. It is openly admitted that this regulation was intended to bar women in the days before women were barristers. (Today an increasing number of women are joining the bar, as in this country.)

For the students, dinners at the inn are even more important because both admission to the bar and the right to appear in court are conditioned upon eating a certain number of dinners at the inn. Each year is limited up into "Dining Terms" of six to eight weeks in length. Every student must partake of three dinners per term for eight terms in order to join the bar, in addition to passing the bar exam. To be able to appear in court, he or she must then complete four more terms, bringing to 36 the total of dinners required, over an 18-month period, to become a practicing barrister.

Any analogy to the Hark is unfair, because the Dining Halls at the Inns of Court resemble our cafeteria only as the Four Seasons resembles MacDonald's. The Dining Hall at the Inner Temple is typical. A high-ceilinged, wood-paneled room of

imposing length, it contains several rows of wooden tables reaching toward a long head table at the front of the room, all covered with white table cloths and set with pewter, silver, and cloth napkins.

Before lunch the appetizers are set out on a serving table; among them are whole smoked trout, blank eyes staring about the room. Near the door stands the wine butler, a man who has worked in this room since 1928.

On the broad walls are a series of colorful coats-of-arms, each labelled with a name and date. Informed that each one represents a man who was Treasurer of the Inner Temple for one year, a visitor looks more closely. Starting in 1971, he looks backward through the long series and finally reaches the first Treasurer, a man named Thomas Littleton — Treasurer in 1460, 32 years before Columbus' journey to America.

The original building of the Inner Temple dates back even farther — to the 12th Century. The Temple Church was constructed in the first half of that century by the Order of Knights Templars — known today as the Crusaders. An intriguing gothic structure, its stained glass windows recall the religious fervor of that era.

Eventually the Crusaders fell out of favor with the Crown, and in 1608 James I took the property from them and gave it to the bar. From that distant Order, then, come the names of the two inns which share its land — the Inner and Middle Temples.

Similarly, history dictates the practices in the profession to this day. Every young barrister who wishes to appear in court must undertake an apprenticeship (called the "Pupillage") immediately upon completing Part II of the bar. He must arrange to work in the chamber of an older barrister for one year, for the first six months of which he may not appear or handle any cases. This period corresponds to his last four Dining Terms at his inn.

'For six months the young barrister does little but watch his elder'

For six months the young barrister does little but watch his elder at work. He may do some research or note-taking in court, but his primary task is to learn the profession by watching. Far from receiving a salary, the apprentice must pay his supervisor 100 guineas (about \$250) for the year, and must pay the clerk (pronounced "clark") in the chambers 10 guineas.

After six months, the young apprentice may begin to take cases on his own. But here the

(Continued on Page 13)

Poll Watching

The startling results of the RECORD presidential poll published in the last issue should give us pause. When five out of six HLS students support a candidate whose national public rating falls far below 50 per cent as of a week before the election, it says something about the institution that may be of value to us.

There are many ways to explain the figures. First, McGovern is a popular campaigner among the young and especially on college campuses. Second, HLS male students are (or were) of an age to be particularly concerned with the continuation of the war. Third, the law recently has been seen as a vehicle for change, which may explain why liberals are attracted to the profession generally. Finally, many students come from upper-middle class, Northeast, professional families from which a large group of McGovern supporters would be expected.

But while these political figures are impressive and are confirmed by liberal landslides in HLS polls before the last four Presidential elections, they conflict with the sociological data on law students. Surveys of job placement show that HLS graduates are going to the same establishment positions in private corporate practice and government as they did years ago when Harvard had a conservative image. Whatever liberalism pervades the HLS campus, it is not activist liberalism.

Whether the massive outflow of liberal law students from Harvard will have a progressive impact is yet to be seen. That they will have an impact is certain. In government alone HLS grads compose almost six per cent of the House of Representatives, nine per cent of the Senate. Their chance of becoming a U.S. Congressman is something over 300 times that of the "average" citizen, many times greater than that of other lawyers. Their impact in American business and social life is probably in the same range.

Yet HLS's Congressmen are little different from the "average" in Congress. ADA and ACA ratings show them as a group to be only slightly more liberal than their colleagues. And most people would characterize HLS alumni as conservative.

The question is, will the same students who have such liberal views in a protected and reinforcing environment feel the same way after ten years on Wall Street or after admission to the Capitol Hill "Club"?

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno stepped back from the mirror. Clearly, he could see in the image that reflected back in the shimmering silence, he did not look like a law student. Sure, he thought, his hair was shiny, his face a sculptured masterpiece, his teeth as white and pure as Big Al's thoughts, but . . . but he did not look like a law student and surely that would not do. In a few minutes fame and fortune would place themselves within his grasp, and he knew he must take them. Twentieth Century Fox was casting for "The Paper Chase" and was looking for "stars" to play law students—a role Fenno sorely wanted.

But Fenno knew all about show biz. For instance, he knew it would be a family film. Already they had censored the main actor's name—Timothy Bottoms. Not only did Fenno have such keen insight but he had experience. He had once played a supporting role in a crowd scene, but now his moment was near. If he played his cards right, if he gave the right impression, if he caught the director's eye, perhaps, somehow, some way the glittering glories of the silver screen would be at hand, the sweet sensation of sparkling stardom would be his, for he had a shot at the role of—"bystander." The thought was too much—Fenno had to sit down and catch his breath.

It was then that he decided. In order to cinch the role he had to look like a law student, a Harvard law student. Let's see, he thought, they'll probably want the studious type. Fenno looked around and put on a pair of wire spectacles, pulling them down to rest comfortably on the tip of his nose. To be sure, he thought, he picked up his copy of *The Defense Never Rests* and posed confidently in front of the mirror. Maybe it was the early image they wanted, he thought, rolling up his pants legs and tucking them into his Argyle knee socks to make a pair of makeshift knickers. Or perhaps it's Ivy League they're after, he muttered to himself, rolling one leg back down. There, now he could be both. How about the veteran, he thought. Fenno rummaged around his locker, withdrew a moldy fatigue jacket, put it on and stepped back admiringly. But he needed more.

To give the "Boy-Next-Door-Who-Made-It-Big" image he borrowed his roommate's eyebrow pencil (?) and drew five strategic freckles on his

nose; to be the athlete—a football helmet (with number 1, naturally); to be casual—a pair of retread sneakers (complete with holes); to be radical—a false beard and a “Stop the War” placard; to be political—a McGovern button on his lapel (and underneath, “Nixon’s the One”); to be “now”—an embroidered strawberry sewed to the seat of his pants. And finally, the pièce de résistance, a six-inch wide necktie with a delicately nude young lady whose eyes lit up at the pull of a string!

Fenno stepped back to the mirror with a satisfied smile. A quick glance at the clock told him it was ten until five. Can’t be late, he thought. He rushed outside and down the stairs singing happily, “There’s No Business Like Show Business.”

When he reached the Hark, Fenno could tell that the director would appear shortly, for already the hopefuls were holding the pose that revealed their best side. Already they were beginning to ease their way to the front, conveniently placing an elbow in the face of the competition. Star-
dom was in the air, they could sense it.

At last the director arrived, puffing violently on an unlit cigarette and followed by his troop of worshipping assistants. He entered the room in the Hark, stopped suddenly and in that great moment of surprise, his jaw dropped to his chest, his eyes grew white, his cigarette fell to the floor, his face became pale. Before him posed one hundred “law students” who, right down to the strawberry, looked exactly alike!

Letters to the Editor of The RECORD

To the Editor:

I enjoyed your open letter to Nick Johnson in the October 6 issue of the RECORD.

Your comments and what I gather is the thrust of *Test Pattern* contain great interest for me.

I have attempted to find *Test Pattern* without success. Would you kindly note the publisher and other relevant information to assist me in obtaining the book?

Thank you for your enjoyable article and kind consideration.

Barry L. Collen '66

[Ed.: Nicholas Johnson's *Test Pattern* for Living is published in paperback form by Bantam Books and sells for \$1.25.]

To the Editor:

This is in regard to the article in your September 29 issue in which a student describes his experience in being called upon to respond to random interrogation by professors in class as one of “the most terrifying experiences of my life.”

His comments remind me of an evening in 1959 when a few of us had dinner with the late Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound. He told of his appointment as a visiting professor in India.

He opened the class by asking a

student a question. The students as a group appeared shocked at this procedure and the individual student who had been selected at random objected with the comment, “But, sir, we came to learn from you.”

Dean Pound asked the protesting student if it were not true that in order to respond to the question the student would have to use his mind. He followed quickly with another interrogation as to whether or not the use of the student’s mind would not benefit his educational process.

After the initial shock, the Indian students accepted the alien technique imported by the late Dean Emeritus.

I notice that the student discussed pros and cons of the Socratic method, but omitted the chief advantage described by Dean Pound, except with the initial statement, “I was so nervous that I could not make my mind function.” It is better to experience this degree of nervousness in school than it is before the Supreme Court of the United States.

I think any reasonable person would prefer to encounter this kind of pressure in school, than never to have met it before one encounters it in an important court on an important case.

Robert E. Manley '60

(Continued on Page 13)

Law Notes

1972-73 Harvard Law School Directories are available for students at the Receptionist’s Desk in Langdell Hall. Only one copy is available per student.

The Samuel Pool Weaver Constitutional Law Essay Contest, sponsored annually by the American Bar Foundation, will have as this year’s subject: the scope of Congress’ power under the enforcement clauses of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to “expand” or “dilute” the interpretations of those amendments by the Supreme Court.

The final date for submission of the essays, which will decide a \$5000 first prize, is January 1, 1973. Information can be obtained from the Foundation,

1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Current exhibits in the Law School Library include a memorial exhibit to the late Professor Wolfgang Friedman, 1907-1972. Professor Friedman was an expert in international law at Columbia University. This exhibit of his legal writings is on display just outside the International Legal Studies Library.

The Great Campaigns of Theodore Roosevelt is the subject of the exhibit on the main floor of Langdell Hall near the elevators. This exhibit includes photographs, political cartoons and a newspaper clipping from the Theodore Roosevelt Collection of the Harvard College Library (Widener). This exhibit was prepared with the generous assistance of Wallace F. Dailey, Curator of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection.

Basketball intramural team lists must be turned in by Monday, November 13 to either Charlie Roybal, in Ames 213, or Xavier Suarez, in Ames 305.

Lists should include team name, team captain and his phone number, league desired (first and second choice), and team members (including class and college varsity experience, if any). Each team must have at least eight players.

Like last year, teams will be organized in leagues A through E, with A including the most experienced players.

An innovation this year is a proposed league for players less than 5’ 10” tall, which will be formed if enough teams wish to participate. Otherwise, the short teams will be placed in one of the regular leagues.

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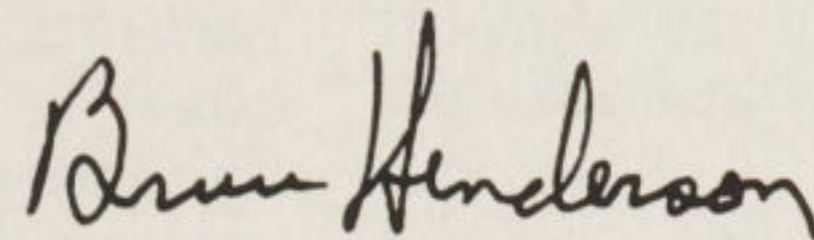
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A law firm and a management consulting firm are very similar in everything except technical work content. Lawyers are concerned with what should not be done. Consultants are concerned with what should be done. Both professions require extraordinary analytical ability, self-discipline and interpersonal skills. Both require a large background of knowledge and creative ability. However, the emphasis shifts from background technical knowledge to conceptual ability for the consultant.

Consulting like ours is not for everyone. Our median age is under thirty and so is our overall average. Yet we must effectively change the minds and the policies of the senior management of the world's most successful organizations. We must rely on logic and persuasion, not knowledge or experience. Law training is superb preparation for that. The J.D.'s on our staff are highly valued. We wish we had more.



Bruce D. Henderson
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British Bar Presents Sharp Contrast to U. S.

(Continued from Page 9)

novice is at the mercy of the clerk of the chambers, and of his contacts among the solicitors in practice, for the barrister is forbidden by law to enter into a partnership with another barrister, and at the same time may only receive cases from solicitors, never from the client directly. The client will always seek the advice of a solicitor, who will then select a barrister if litigation is necessary.

Rather than selecting a specific barrister, many solicitors may go to a chamber in which perhaps 10 of them work, and ask the clerk, who acts as something of a business agent for all of them, to assign the case to one. Thus a barrister with no independent contacts must depend entirely on his clerk to find him work. However, because there are so few practicing barristers in London, virtually all of them become successful after some years of work.

Indeed, one of the arguments in support of the separated bar is that the quality of trial attorneys tends to be much more even than in this country, in which skillful and articulate attorneys are often

able to overwhelm their less aggressive opponents with fast talk. All the barristers are competent, and cases are decided on their merits more than on flashy courtroom tactics.

A striking similarity between the two countries' professions is the large proportion of Jewish attorneys in both. In the U.S. the Jewish population of 3% provides 20% of all attorneys. In Great Britain, with a Jewish population of under 1%, Jewish attorneys constitute perhaps 5% of those in practice. (This unusually large Jewish presence manifests itself as well in Parliament, where 6% of the House of Commons, 3% of the House of Lords, and one of nine Lord Justices are Jewish.)

As in this country there are Jewish solicitor's firms, and non-Jewish ones. Unlike barristers, solicitors may form partnerships, after the completion of their two-year apprenticeship. Until 1967 there was a legal limit of 20 partners to a firm, and since that limit was eliminated, many firms have been growing rapidly. The largest Jewish firms in London have 90-100 solicitors, but only 15 partners. The largest non-Jewish firms may employ as many as 300 solicitors.

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Letters . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

To the Editor:

In regard to your poll on McGovern Versus Nixon.

I'd like to know why a college of this repute would back a treason talking lying unpatriotic person like McGovern and his coarse egotistical running mate.

Some colleges have an enrollment mostly of Blacks and other so called unprivileged [sic] students. They are bombarded with propaganda constantly as to why they are under privileged [sic] so I would expect some to fall under this influence, but not a high class intelligent group (?) like Harvard.

I also notice the faculty went 34 to 4. I wonder if it is their influence showing up in the poll. If so the boys better get together and find out if they have been brainwashed.

This is a great democratic state [North Carolina] but we know a good man from a bad one. Follow us.

Paul Barthelme

Ed: The writer, not an alumnus, resides in Sea Level, N.C., and read about the RECORD poll in the Raleigh News & Observer.

Nixon Offers Decisive Leadership

By Mark Elliot Mazo

Author Mazo is a veteran of South Carolina Republican politics, a graduate of Princeton, a former White House intern and President of the Law School Forum.

Early in the campaign I was approached by a Michigan State University junior who asked me, "Do you really like Richard Nixon?" What could I say? I do not find Nixon's public personality to be particularly appealing. His style is certainly one of his less attractive attributes. So I answered the fellow as best I could. "No, I don't especially like Nixon, but I do think he has been a damn good president."

The salient characteristic which enables Nixon to be an effective chief executive is not a folksy image. It is his ability to consider in a lawyerlike fashion all facets of an issue before reaching a conclusion and then, once the decision is made, to stick by it in the face of criticism. This decisiveness and strength are basic features of Presidential leadership. They are characteristics which John Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey have shown, and sadly enough, George McGovern lacks.

By patient, decisive action Nixon has led the world towards a goal of stability between the major powers by introducing an era of international negotiation. Even Nixon's most rabid critics recognize the historic importance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union. For the first time since the development of nuclear weaponry, the two most powerful countries of the world have mutually agreed to limit both the offensive and defensive tools of nuclear destruction.

The opening of relations with the

Peoples' Republic of China has brought America far down the path of cooperation and understanding with the third most powerful nation in the world. And however one may have felt about the President's Vietnam policy, we are on the brink of settling that filthy war and once again negotiations have brought us to this point.

A third area of the world where Nixon's patient negotiations have achieved real progress is the Middle East. The cease-fire arranged by Secretary Rogers was described by Israeli Ambassador Rabin (in an address to the HLS Forum) as "the most important step towards peace since the end of the Six Day War." Nixon's bold decision to mobilize the sixth fleet during the 1970 Syrian invasion gave the Russians fair warning not to aid the Syrians. Nixon's decisive action to maintain the balance of power in the area has earned him the support of many Israelis. On June 15 the editor of *Maariv*, the largest and most influential newspaper in Israel, wrote in

Nixon Introduced Era of Negotiation

his lead editorial that "one thing is certain: there was never an American president who showed such understanding of the needs of Israel's security as Nixon. And there was never a candidate who aroused fears, from the Israeli viewpoint, as McGovern."

Nixon has shown the same boldness and strength in his approach to domestic affairs. But here he has met serious problems in Congress. In the face of concerted Democratic opposition in both Houses, Nixon has trimmed Defense Department appropriations to the point where his 1973 budget allocates \$2,207,000,000 less to the Pentagon than in Lyndon Johnson's last budget. Military pay scales have dramatically increased as Nixon has instituted an all-volunteer military. Yet military expenditures are down to 32% of the federal budget and the proportion of our GNP actually spent on the military has declined from 7.1% to 4.4%.

Despite repeated frustration Nixon stuck with his revenue sharing proposals until they were passed.

Revenue sharing has typified Nixon's support of local and state governments.

This has won him the grudging praise of Democratic mayors around the country. The comments of Peter M. Flaherty, the Democratic mayor of Pittsburgh, were typical: "My attitude toward the Nixon Administration is one of pleasant surprise. We have been treated as well by the Nixon administration as we would have been by a Democratic Administration. It hasn't hurt at all."

This is one reason that so many big city Democrats are either lukewarm or openly hostile towards McGovern.

Nixon's bold action has also been effective in improving the economy. When Nixon entered office, inflation was running at about 6%. In spite of the political unpopularity of the move, Nixon cut back on spending in order to control inflation. The rate of inflation declined in the next few years but by the summer of 1971 it was apparent that inflation had not declined enough. So Nixon again made an unpopular decision in order to deal with inflation—he imposed wage and price controls.

The effort has been, on the whole, successful. From July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972 the rate of inflation was cut to 2.1%. At the same time, real GNP rose 9.2%, the fastest growth rate of any industrialized country. Food prices have remained a problem, but even Richard Nixon could not have prevented the corn blight which raised the cost of cattle fodder and meat. Unemployment has also remained high, but 2.5 million new jobs were created in the last year, bringing the total number of jobs to a record 82 million. And, most important, real personal earnings (after inflation) rose 4%, the largest annual jump since the government started recording it.

The real issue in this campaign is whether George McGovern would make a better President than Richard Nixon. Nixon's strength and decisiveness have brought the world into an era of negotiation and nuclear stability. George McGovern, on the other hand, has displayed an indeciveness and naivete that might make him ineffective in dealings with other nations. Nixon has not saved the world in 3 3/4ths years, but he is still the superior choice to George McGovern.

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Douglas Links GNP, Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

tacked "the desire of the young people to get on the golden gravy train that goes by."

He blamed America's pollution problems on its worship of an ever-increasing gross national product. "The true measure of our progress has been the net national product"—net of all the polluted Lake Eries and other debits of the environment.

Douglas reaffirmed his earlier charge that the Army Corps of Engineers was "public enemy number one. . . . They have the delicate and difficult job of keeping 40,000 civilian employees employed." Unfortunately, "the only thing they're authorized to do is build dams."

He added that the situation was worse in the Soviet Union; he recalled spending an hour and a half circling Irkutsk, Siberia waiting for the smog to subside.

Douglas called for the formation of politically active citizens' groups, with their own experts, to combat the environmental problem.

Turning to the international situation the Justice called for a new world order based on a rule of law. "The rule of force is obsolete. . . . We have disarmament conferences which are very lively social affairs, but they accomplish nothing except that each side gives up the weapons that have become obsolete."

Douglas noted that when Khrushchev had proposed that all boundary disputes be submitted

to an international court, "official Washington practically laughed him off the front pages."

Douglas scored the deterioration of Latin American governments into military dictatorships, spurred by misguided U. S. intervention.

Douglas recalled that in 1963 he had helped write the constitution of the Dominican Republic. "I never knew anyone who was less a Communist than Juan Bosch."

The Justice called for the formation of a Latin American community similar to the Common Market. He thought that such an organization, combining a free trade zone with common administrative and judicial agencies, would both stabilize the region and break the economic grip of foreign investors.

Returning to domestic affairs, Justice Douglas described the battle over the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which he considers the principal bulwark of a pluralistic society.

Douglas believes that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was intended by its framers to make the first eight Amendments apply to the states; this is his brand of strict construction, shared in modern times only by the late Justice Hugo L. Black.

"When I heard that the administration was going to put strict constructionists on the Court, I said to Hugo, 'Hey they're talking about us.'"

Douglas derided some other Justices who take a more subjective view of what satisfies the Fourteenth Amendment: "If it makes you vomit, it's a violation of due process."

The Justice closed by inveighing against "the danger of a so-called Presidential war." He said that he couldn't see why Truman's seizure of the steel mills during the Korean War had presented a justiciable controversy, while a draftee's challenge to the Viet Nam War did not. "Is property more sanctified than life and liberty in this country?"



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Council Elections Set For Monday

Scheduling of 1L elections was the main item on the agenda at the first meeting of the Harvard Law School Council last Friday.

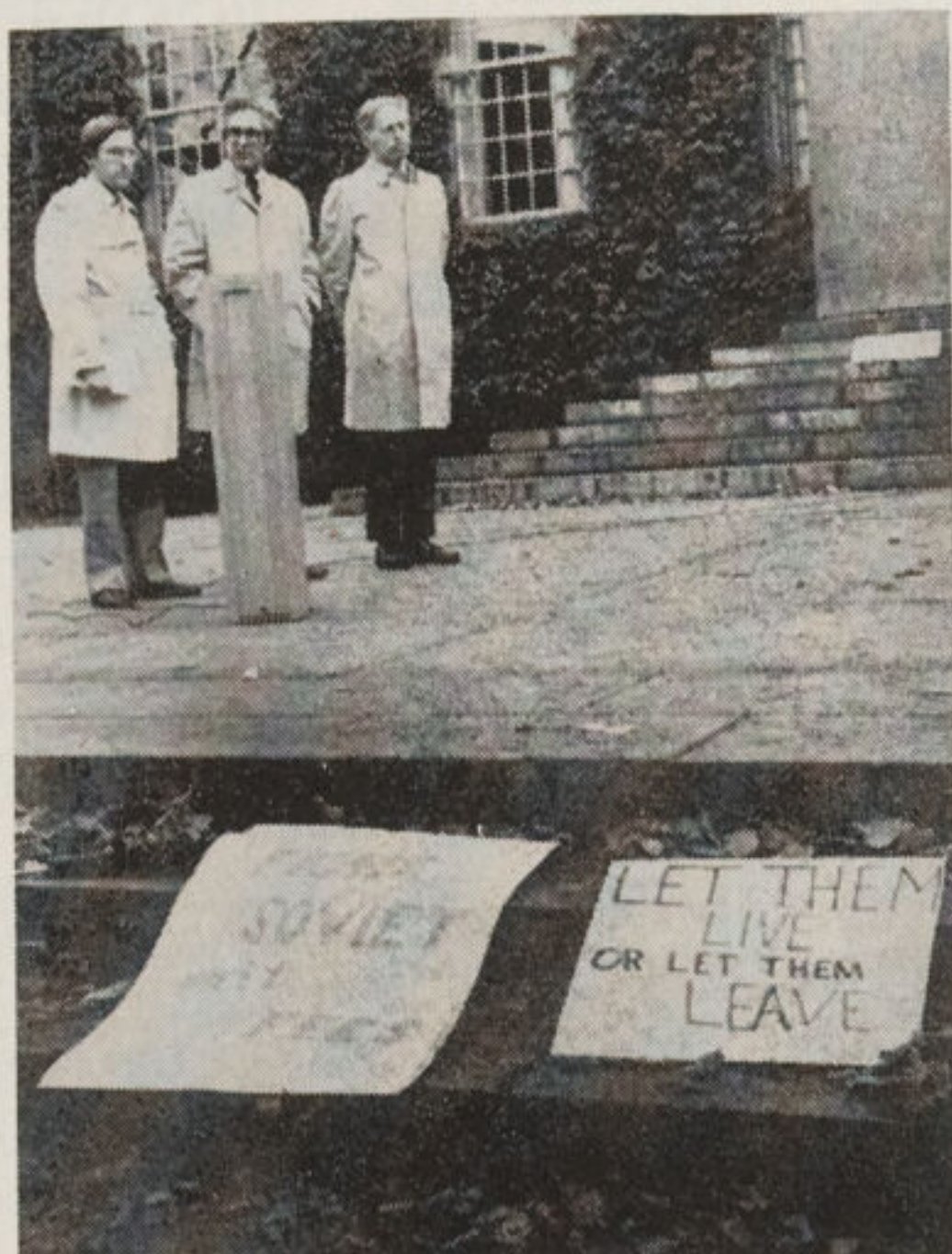
The Council decided that the first-year students would choose one representative from each of the four sections and one representative-at-large in elections to be held Monday. Run-off elections, if necessary, will take place Wednesday.

William O. Ligon, 2L served as acting chairman and presided over the meeting.

The Council met Friday afternoon at the same time the faculty was holding a separate meeting. Consequently, none of the five faculty members of the Council attended. The Council's one teaching fellow, Karen S. Metzger, was present for the two-hour meeting, and all but one of the 10 2L and 3L members were in attendance.

Ligon expressed his hope that students who are not members of the Council would attend meetings this year, and he indicated that efforts would be made to find a more convenient time for future meetings.

Soviet Exit Fee Sparks Protest



More than 100 law students and students from Harvard College protested the levying of exit fees on Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel on the occasion of the arrival of the President of the Soviet Academy of Science. Professor Jerome Cohen, right, was one of the speakers at the Tuesday demonstration, held outside Memorial Church in Harvard Yard.

Drink Price Up At TGIF Fetes

(Continued from Page 3)

School funds and designed to secure the Council's debts. McDonald proposes paying back the Law School and establishing a similar account with a fund taken from the Council's surplus. The Council would then be free to make small, short-term, low-interest loans to groups in the Law School community needing a "grubstake" to get started in presumably remunerative ventures.

The President of the Dorm Council is enthusiastic about possibilities for the fund. Mentioning the present full extension of the Council's volunteer manpower resources, McDonald pointed out that, "if we had the activities fund, people could start their own good ideas as more or less independent programs . . . For example, if people wanted to start a new legal journal, they might apply for a loan from the fund." McDonald mentioned recycling programs, the Law School Show, a film society, and a coffeehouse as other potential borrowers from the proposed loan fund.

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