

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 59, NO. 4

OCTOBER 11, 1974

TWENTY CENTS

Students Seek Guild Chapter By the Spring

By Michael Bowen

It is probable that an official chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild will be formed at Harvard Law School before the end of the current academic year, according to Elizabeth T. Rode 1L, one of the group's principal supporters.

Contacted Tuesday evening, Rode said that "there is a very good chance" that a Guild chapter "will be formed before the end of this year." Stephen R. Bachmann, 2L, another of the group's organizers, was more tentative, saying that the current organization "has a 50-50 chance of becoming a chapter this

(Continued on Page 14)

Sacks Foresees Tuition Hike In Speech to Alumni Group

By Robert E. Mack

Dean Albert M. Sacks told the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Fund last Saturday that the Law School would have to look to both its alumni and its present students to meet rising costs. The gathering of about 90 Fund workers and organizers heard Sacks state that tuition probably would have to be raised next year to meet escalating expenditures, which he attributed to higher fuel costs, greater book acquisition costs, and inflation in general.

The meeting also heard from Sheldon Oliensis '48, Chairman of the Year 25 fund committee, and Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., '48, Assistant Dean and Director of the Harvard Law School Fund. The Fund members met in Pound 102 for a morning session of speeches, discussions, and a presentation of audio-visual equipment and its uses.

Dean Sacks made a number of announcements to the group, as he reviewed the Law School's past year and discussed future developments. He announced that the admissions policy will be changed to decrease the number of students granted early admis-

sion. This year's waiting list showed a substantial number of applicants who would have been admitted to the School if they had applied earlier, Sacks said.

Sacks also announced that:

- "We will very likely have to take another close look at whether we can continue a financial aid program that is fifty-fifty." The school is considering a program in which loans would comprise more than one-half of a student's aid package.

- Efforts to get job interviewers to move back the interviewing season have met with no success. "That becomes something like trying to change the typewriter keyboard," reported the Dean. He has contacted various judges, however, asking them to halt the advance of the period in which they now hire clerks, some of whom are chosen as early as the second year summer.

(Continued on Page 9)

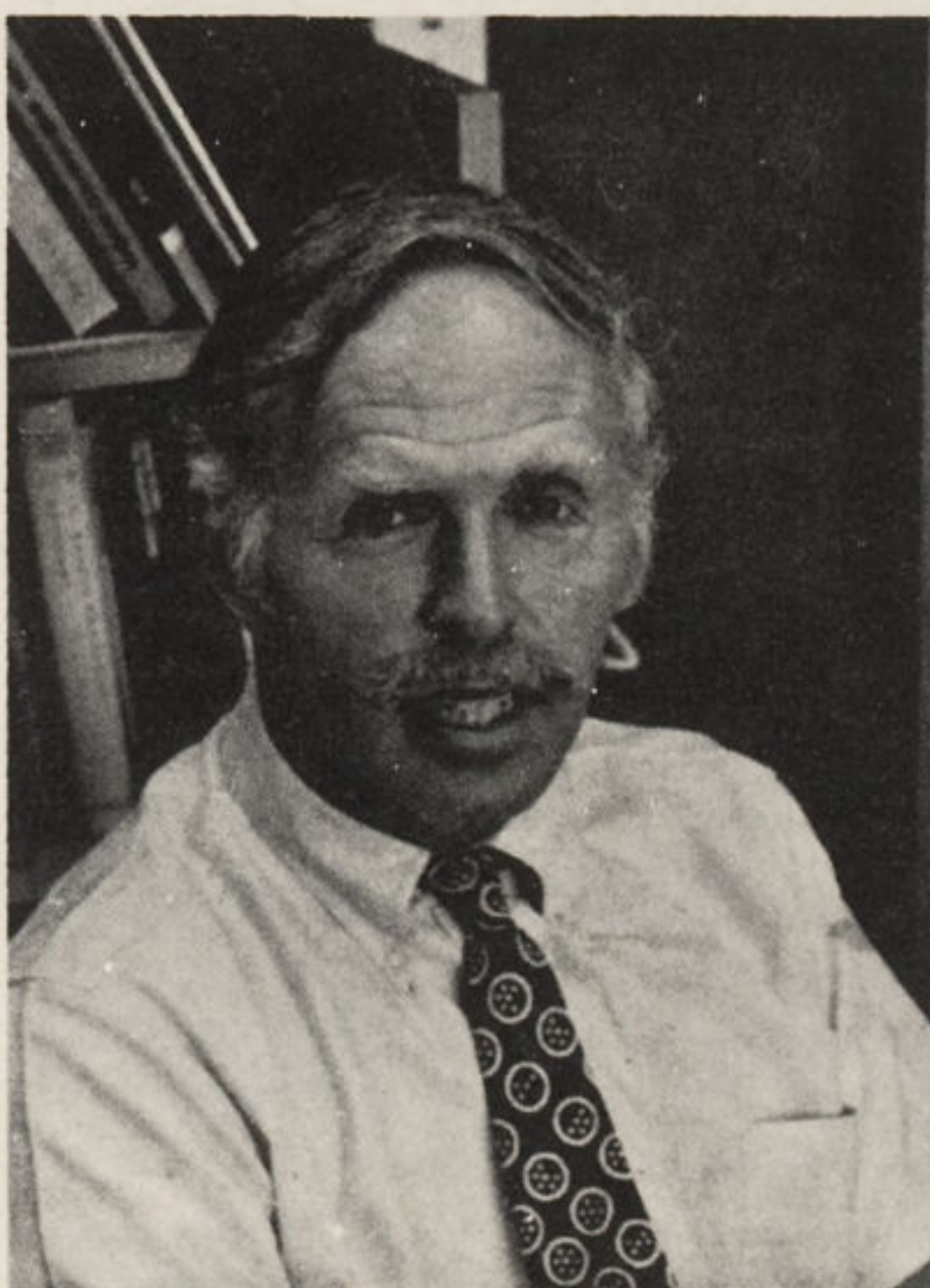
Professor Cohen's Remarks Spark International Debate

By Frank E. Sisson

The verbal battle which has been raging between the Japanese government and Professor Jerome A. Cohen has apparently subsided.

The controversy had its origin in Cohen's September 12 statement at the Washington Press Club that current and past Japanese government officials had gained financial benefits of questionable propriety through political support of South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

In particular, Cohen named present Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and former Prime Ministers Eisaku Sato (1964 to 1970) and Nobusuke Kishi (1957



Professor Jerome A. Cohen

(Continued on Page 9)

Scott Reflects Upon 68 Years Here

By Richard Briffault

In the fall of 1906, Teddy Roosevelt was President of the United States, Langdell Hall had not yet been constructed, Gannet House was a student residence, and a young Rutgers graduate named Austin Wakeman Scott took his first classes at Harvard Law School.

Sixty-eight years later, Scott, law student, scholar, renowned expert on trusts, and Dane Professor of Law Emeritus, is still here, coming daily to his Langdell Hall office to prepare annual supplements for his massive six-volume treatise, *Scott on Trusts*.

Last night, Scott was honored by over one hundred faculty members, administrators, students, and distinguished alumni at a dinner celebrating his 90th birthday and highlighting a year-long drive to raise \$1,000,000 to establish an endowed chair in Scott's name.

In an interview last week, Scott reflected on changes in the Law School, commented on developments in the law, and expanded on the pleasures of teaching during the two-thirds of a century he has spent at Harvard.

"Teaching the students is the thing I've been most proud of," the noted scholar remarked. "I enjoyed practice, and I found working with the American Law Institute on the Restatement of the Law valuable in preparing my treatise, but I've enjoyed teaching more."

Calmly puffing on his pipe, the faculty member who has put in more years of service than any other person in the history of both the Law School and the university explained "what I like about teaching is the combination of the academic and the practical. I admire the pure mathematician, and have a high

opinion of men capable of industry, but teaching the law combines the two things — the practical and the intellectual."

"If I had to choose over again I'd do the same thing, except I might have practiced a little more than I did," he added.

Although he has no regrets about spending his life teaching and studying the law, Scott commented that it was just "an accident" that he became a teacher.



Austin Wakeman Scott, Dane Professor of Law Emeritus

"In those days students never thought of teaching law," he explained. A year after he graduated law school, Scott was requested by Harvard to take over the classes taught by Dean James Barr Ames, who had just died. During the spring of 1910 he continued to be a member of the New York firm of Winthrop and Stimson, while he commuted to Harvard once a week to teach. In the fall, he became a full-time member of the faculty.

Although there were 700 students at the law school then, there were only nine or ten professors, Scott recalled. "I was not just an

assistant professor," he chuckled, "I was *the* assistant professor."

Looking back almost seventy years, Scott remarked "at that time we thought it was the greatest law school in the world," and despite the many changes since then "I still think it is."

Asserting that the changes have primarily been "for the better," Scott acknowledged "I don't think that Harvard Law School stands out above the others the way it did then. But that's mostly because the other law schools have improved tremendously."

Contrasting the curriculum and teaching methods of the Harvard of James Barr Ames with that of today, the 90-year-old scholar commented "the law was simpler in those days."

"Subjects like *Taxation*, *Labor Law*, and *Administrative Law* were small and non-existent, and the curriculum didn't cover as many subjects," he explained. There was less specialization among the faculty and "all taught several subjects" and students in all three years.

More significant than the growth of the school or changes in the curriculum, Scott emphasized the evolution of the philosophy of law and law teaching methods over the past seventy years.

"The chief changes is that the law has become much more flexible. There is always this problem of certainty and flexibility. When I was a student we felt certainty was more important and we used a great deal of logic to bring about that certainty," he explained. "But the wave of the law since then has been flexibility. The law is now more ready to override a prior case."

"Perhaps we made the mistake of turning general principles into fixed rules," he observed.

Scott also praised recent changes in the use of the case method, especially the incorporation of statutes, while affirm-

(Continued on Page 13)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Published ten times each semester by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 617-495-4418. Subscription price: \$3.00 semester, \$6.00 year mailed; \$8.00 year mailed outside U.S.; students \$3.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies including back issues: 20 cents at the Law School, 35 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass. Copyright 1974 by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation. The opinions expressed in the Harvard Law Record are those solely of the students comprising the Board of Directors of the Harvard Law School Record Corporation.

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Focus on Facts To be Noticed In Model Trial

By Charles Loeser

The difficulty of 1Ls in appreciating the application of classroom theory to courtroom practice is again the target of Professor Robert E. Keeton's Model Trial, to be held October 21 at 4:10 p.m. in the Ames Courtroom.

Revived last year by Keeton and the Board of Student Advisors, the simulated trial is on a somewhat grander scale than the earlier tradition which it emulates.

Almost all the actors will be playing their real-life roles, including Federal District Judge Edward Gignoux of Portland, Maine. Defense counsel will be Raymond J. Kenney, Jr., whose practice for Martin, Magnuson, McCarthy, and Kenney includes defending insurance companies in the type of negligence case presented by the hypothetical facts. Plaintiff's counsel, Jerome Facher of Hale & Dorr, is familiar to 2Ls and 3Ls as an HLS trial practice instructor.

Keeton emphasized that the Model Trial is no substitute for watching actual trials. Keeton described real-life litigation as more "authentic" simply because less expert attorneys are involved. Yet given the time constraints of 1Ls and the impossibility of a scheduled en masse courtroom visit, Keeton denoted obvious advantages to preparing a case with which student observers can become familiar. Each section spends roughly 3 hours in pre-trial planning.

Last year's trial was video-taped and used by other law schools in Australia and the U.S. Keeton plans to accumulate videotapes of the general categories of tort litigation for class use. Last year's case was malpractice; this year's is negligence by a parking garage (local auto mechanics will serve as witnesses.).

In contrast to Ames and the general thrust of law-school exposure, the focus will be on facts. These, Keeton cautioned, will be sufficiently unclear so that the jury will be free to decide either way.

OCTOBER 11, 1974

St. Clair, Finkelstein Get Spring Lecturer Positions

The Law School Administration has announced the recent appointment of Michael O. Finkelstein '58 as Lecturer on Law and the return of James D. St. Clair '44 ('47) to a similar post.

Both men are slated to teach courses in the spring. St. Clair will teach a *Trial Practice* section, while Finkelstein is slated to teach a course in *Statistical Methods*.

St. Clair's Trial Practice group is section 5, which formerly had no teacher listed. He had taught Trial Practice at the Law School for 18 years before last year when he took on the job as counsel to former President Richard M. Nixon. According to an official in the office of Law School Registrar Mary D. Upton, since the announcement of St. Clair's return several students have expressed a desire to add his course.

Finkelstein's course on

Statistical Methods is designed as an introduction to statistical methods of special interest and use to lawyers. Among the topics which will be considered in the course are jury selection, electoral districting, and administrative rate discriminations.

Finkelstein is a member of Barrett, Smith, Schapiro and Simon of New York City. He has previously served as a lecturer on *Quantitative Methods in Law* at Columbia University and is the General Editor of *The Review of Securities Regulation*, a semi-monthly published by Standard and Poor's. The New York attorney is a graduate of Harvard College and from 1966-68 served as Assistant General Counsel to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

St. Clair, a University of Illinois graduate, has been back in Boston with Hale and Dorr since September 1.

Chicano Symposia Study Role of Minority Lawyers

The Chicano Law Student's Association (CLSA) and the Harvard Law School are sponsoring a symposia on "Critical Choices: Approaches to Fulfilling a Commitment" at the Law School next week.

The program on October 17, 18 and 19 will include presentations by six recent graduates of the Law School.

According to CLSA member Russell E. Vigil, 3L, who is coordinating plans for the program, the "distinguishing factor of the symposia is that the speakers are recent graduates and will be able to provide a fresh perspective of the American legal system and the role of minority lawyers in it."

Vigil emphasized that one of the purposes of the symposia was to get a better understanding of "what the potential is for the Chicano lawyers and also to provide all law students with alternatives to the traditional firm practice." The speakers are all former members of the CLSA who have gone into dif-

ferent branches of practice in the legal profession.

The speakers and topics are: Carlos Alcala '73, "Is Integration the key to Chicano Educational Equality?"; Joaquin Avila '73, "State Supreme Court Clerkships"; Roy Cazares '73, "Public Defenders: Chicano Clients and Legal Services"; Jaime Cervantes '73, "Chicano Lawyers and Community Politics"; J. Youngblood Henderson '74, "Indian Legal Problems and Issues, Separate Courts and Uniform Justice"; Jorge Rangel '73, "Chicano Businessmen and Chicano Lawyers: The Necessary Connection."

Commenting on the wide-range in topics, Vigil said "We've endeavored to provide a wide variety because we don't adhere to the notion that there is only one type of lawyer coming from this school." The speakers series which is scheduled for afternoon sessions at 2:00 and 3:30 p.m. in Langdell North is open to all persons.

Eleven Floors Raise Funds To Maintain Phone Service

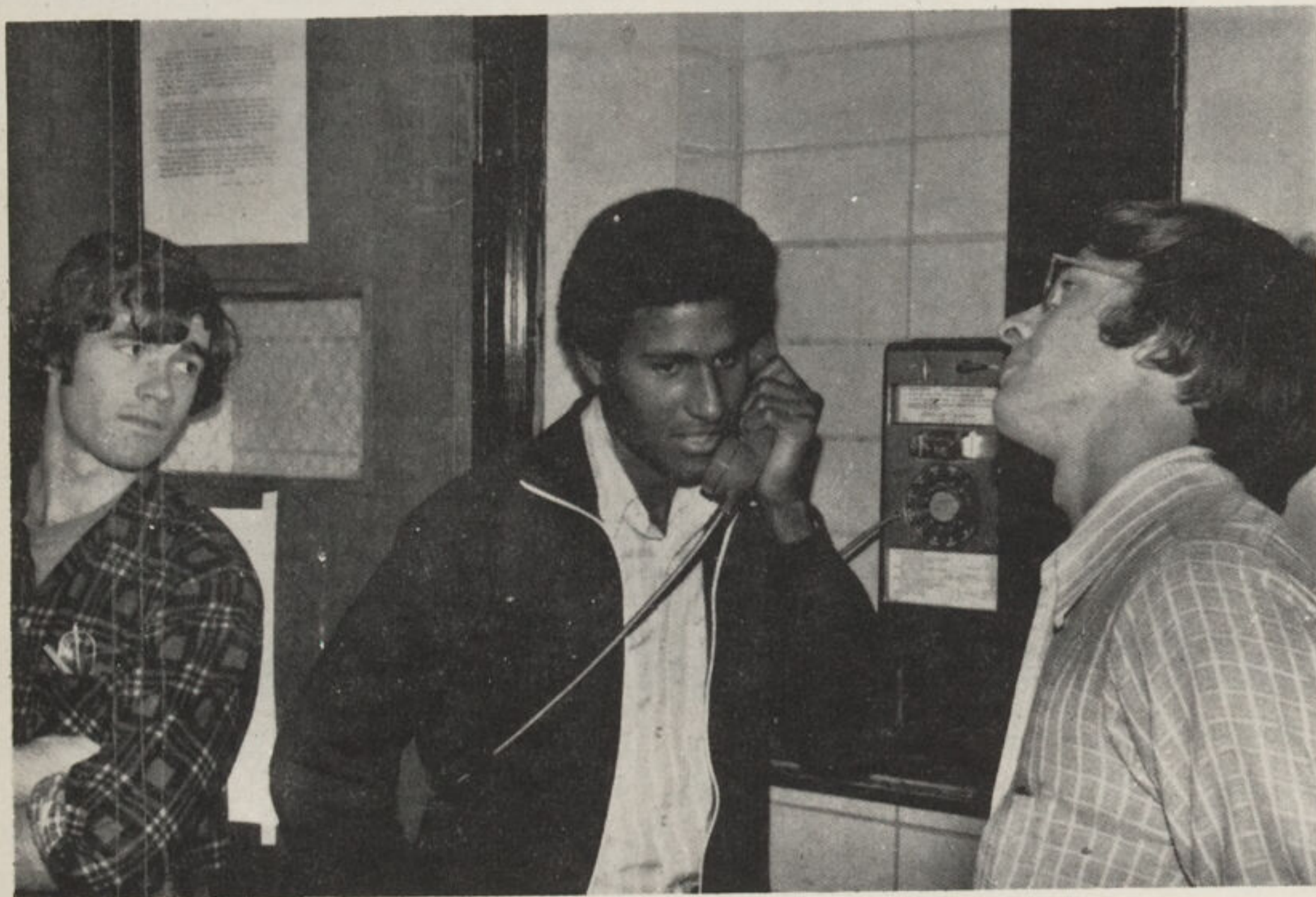
By June Grasso

Only four phones will be turned off because of inability to raise the money required by the Dormitory Council by September 30 for continued operation.

Dorm Council Comptroller Douglas L. Miller, 3L, reported that 11 of the 15 dorm floors with semi-public pay phones raised the \$35 needed to keep their phones in service. Three floors — Ames 1, Story 1, and the basement of Hastings — were not subject to the re-

the \$35. Most halls that decided to keep the phones compromised by allowing the residents with private phones to pay less than those without phones. The most popular split seemed to be \$1 for those who had their own phones and \$2 for those who used the hall phones.

On several floors the entire cost of upkeep was divided among the residents without phones except for a few token donations. Shaw 1 used this



John R. Mallin

Dorm hall telephones get heavy use after payment of required \$35 fee.

quirement because their phones were classified as "public" rather than "semi-public."

Dane 1, Wyeth 1, and Shaw 2 and 3, however, will cease to have hall phones.

In the past the Council has provided \$1200 a year in order to cover the \$5 per month service charge per phone and the guaranteed minimum of 55 cents in daily charges which is necessary to keep each of the semi-public phones in operation. This year the Council decided to provide \$90 toward the upkeep of any of the 15 hall phones for which the remaining expense was borne by floor residents.

The dorm representatives on each floor took charge of collecting

plan with the variation of considering the entire floor as a seventh party in reducing the financial burden of the six phoneless residents.

The fourth floor of Story Hall had the most unstructured approach — residents there simply slipped whatever amount they felt equitable under the dorm representative's door.

On the four now phoneless floors, the minority of residents without phones were reluctant to pay the large amount necessary to compensate for the unwillingness of the residents with phones to contribute. This was the case even in Wyeth Hall where there is only one hall phone for the entire building.

Snyder, Furillo, Carew Appear In Sports Quiz

1. Ron Cey of the L.A. Dodgers appears to have ended an endless succession of part time 3rd basemen for the Dodgers. Name the last full time Dodger 3rd baseman prior to Ron Cey. Hint — he starred with the glove in the early 1950's.

2. Speaking of those great Dodger teams, most people know that the outfield was led by the great Duke Snyder in Center and Carl Furillo in right. Can you name the Dodger leftfielder who started in the final game of the 1951 pennant playoff?

3. Of the 12 men who received starting mound duties in the pennant playoff games this year, five were acquired by their respective teams from other major league clubs. Name these five tradees.

4. The playoffs usually feature outstanding ballplayers. In this year's playoffs four former M.V.P.s are active. Name them.

5. Prior to their move to Oakland, the A's had only 3 M.V.P.s. Name these former greats. Hint — the award dates back to 1930 when the A's played in Philadelphia.

6. In the entire history of the most valuable player award, only five second basemen have been honored. Name at least three of the five.

7. Early in the season there was much talk about Rod Carew's chance to be the first man to hit .400 since Ted Williams in 1941. Name the last American leaguer prior to Williams to hit .400 (no it was not Bill Terry in 1931!).

8. Name the former Cy Young Award winners active in this year's pennant playoffs.

9. Early in September, the Oriole pitching staff combined for an amazing 54 consecutive scoreless innings. Name the individual who once pitched 58 consecutive scoreless innings for the individual record.

10. True or false, the last American Leaguer to reach 3,000 hits before Al Kaline was Ted Williams.

(Answers on Page 16)

Council Promotes Movement, Panel Studying Will Provide Exercise Classes Placing Gilbert's In Law Library

The Law School Dormitory Council has unanimously appropriated \$150 to fund a series of exercise and movement classes at Hemenway gym for the Law School community. The action which is contingent on the Law School contributing an equal amount was taken at the Council Meeting on Monday.

Marilyn L. Muench, 3L, appeared before the Council to explain her proposal for the program, which will resemble a similar exercise program offered last year. According to Muench, class sessions will be held weekly throughout the year and will be open to all members of the Law School community, including those without athletic participation cards.

Muench stated last year's professional instructor will return to teach this year's class and participants will be asked for contributions to help defray expenses.

The Council also heard a report from C.B. Wainwright, 2L, chairman of the Housing Committee which is preparing proposals for presentation to the Law School administration for changing the present system of allocating dormitory space to students. Wainwright indicated that two separate proposals under consideration by the committee would reduce the high chance currently accorded upperclassmen who have lived off-campus of getting the "best" dorm rooms. This could be accomplished by using the present priority classes only to determine which students will get a dorm room, rather

than to actually assign a specific room to a specific student, and permit students, after being assigned their "priority number", to come to the Dormitory office, in the order of their numbers, to select from floor plans which specific room they want to occupy.

Wainwright emphasized that these are only preliminary proposals and that any final recommendations must be approved by the whole Council before being submitted to Vice-Dean William L. Bruce for final approval.

In other actions the Council voted to express its opposition to the new "no ball playing" signs sprouting up around campus, particularly since much of the promotional literature sent out by the Law School to prospective students shows happy students playing the less harmful sports of frisbee, football, and stickball around the dorms.



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Professor Robert E. Keeton, Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education, has announced that his committee will consider the issue of whether *Gilbert's Outlines* should be placed on reserve in the library at its next meeting on Wednesday, October 16.

The issue was referred to Keeton's committee by the Library Committee last spring, following announcement of the results of a poll taken by students on the Library Committee, which indicated that a large majority of students purchase Gilbert's and that over 77% favored library acquisition of the popular subject outlines.

Dean Albert M. Sacks and Professor Louis Loss, members of the Library Committee, were quoted at that time as expressing opposition to the acquisition on "educational policy" grounds, with student response pointing to the fact that many volumes on the library's shelves are of questionable educational value and noting the discrimination on the basis of wealth inherent in forcing students to the private market for access to materials of a more marginal nature than casebooks, for which the Financial Aid Office provides an allowance.

Keeton stated that the issue might not be resolved by the Legal Education Committee at its Wednesday meeting. He also indicated that any recommendation by his committee might be referred to the faculty for final resolution of the question.

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Lewin: Life of Fortuitous Events

By Paul Downs

The grandson of a renowned Polish rabbi, a scholar of the Talmud and member of the Polish parliament, showing 'Curious Yellow' to a class of law students? A legal columnist who called for Nixon's prosecution a member of the firm chosen to defend the ex-President?

If either of these descriptions seems bizarre, one might seek living evidence under the Norman Mailer-like hair of Visiting Professor Nathan Lewin, who fits them both. Lewin talks a lot about fortuitous events, but his easy smile and compelling eagerness make the explanation seem deceptively easy.

Lewin, born in Poland, emigrated to New York at the age of three and spent his adolescence there, eventually attending Yeshiva University. He graduated from HLS in 1960 and clerked for Justice Harlan. Lewin later went to work for the Justice Department, serving as Deputy Attorney General in the Civil Rights Division and as assistant to the Solicitor General.

Lewin is now a partner in Miller, Cassidy, Larroca and Lewin, the Washington firm chosen to represent Nixon in the Watergate case and other pending matters. Although not working on the Nixon case due to personal feelings, Lewin continues to practice with the Washington firm while teaching.

Another fortuitous event occurred in 1970. Lewin, outraged at the findings of the Grand Jury on the politically volatile Black Panther slayings in Chicago, penned a response and dropped it in the mailbox of the *New Republic's* offices, "about a block" from his own office. The magazine ran it as the cover story in its June 6 issue. The editors were eager for more and Lewin has obliged them with a string of articles on legal aspects of Watergate, obscenity, and other matters. His August 24 article called for the prosecution of Nixon at just about the time his firm was chosen to represent the ex-President.

His easy manner conceals a

deep concern with his activities. After fourteen years, the Law School "has changed less than I would have hoped," he says frankly. A change is due, he feels, in teaching the 3L. The third year is dull, he contends, because of the "repetitions of the same kinds of approaches as the first year." He believes 3Ls should be given a more clinically-oriented curriculum and be treated as "quasi-lawyers."

His teaching methods reflect his views. Lewin confronts the student with real facts, eschewing hypothetical situations and examining the tactical considerations. He sees the purpose of law school as "putting out people who are supposed to help people," a job he feels cannot be done through a theoretical approach.

But he does not fault the system entirely. "Harvard was the first place I was stimulated to think," he stated. However, Lewin feels teaching methods discouraged volunteering in class — he spent most of his own class time sitting silently. In his turn at the podium, Lewin wants to eliminate some of the difficulties of size and faculty-student distance.

Professors, he believes, need

to be educated in the use of new techniques, such as videotape and film. While "Curious Yellow" is a long way from the Socratic method, Lewin sees the need for even greater changes in legal education.

He acknowledges a great change already in the quality of students. During Lewin's student days, the better students went into the sciences and "we dullards ended up at law school." The trend has reversed, he feels, and his students today are more responsive.

Despite the time involved in eliciting and handling that response, Lewin continues actively in his practice. He is working on a civil suit for damages to callers during a seven month warrantless wire tap on the office telephones of the Jewish Defense League; the defendant is John Mitchell. Another case finds him fighting reverse discrimination on behalf of Hassidic Jews in New York.

Lewin, notwithstanding his broad extra-curricular involvement, will find time to conduct *Defense of the White Collar Crime* this spring. For the sake of the Law School, fortuitous events will hopefully allow Lewin sufficient time to teach for the duration of the year.

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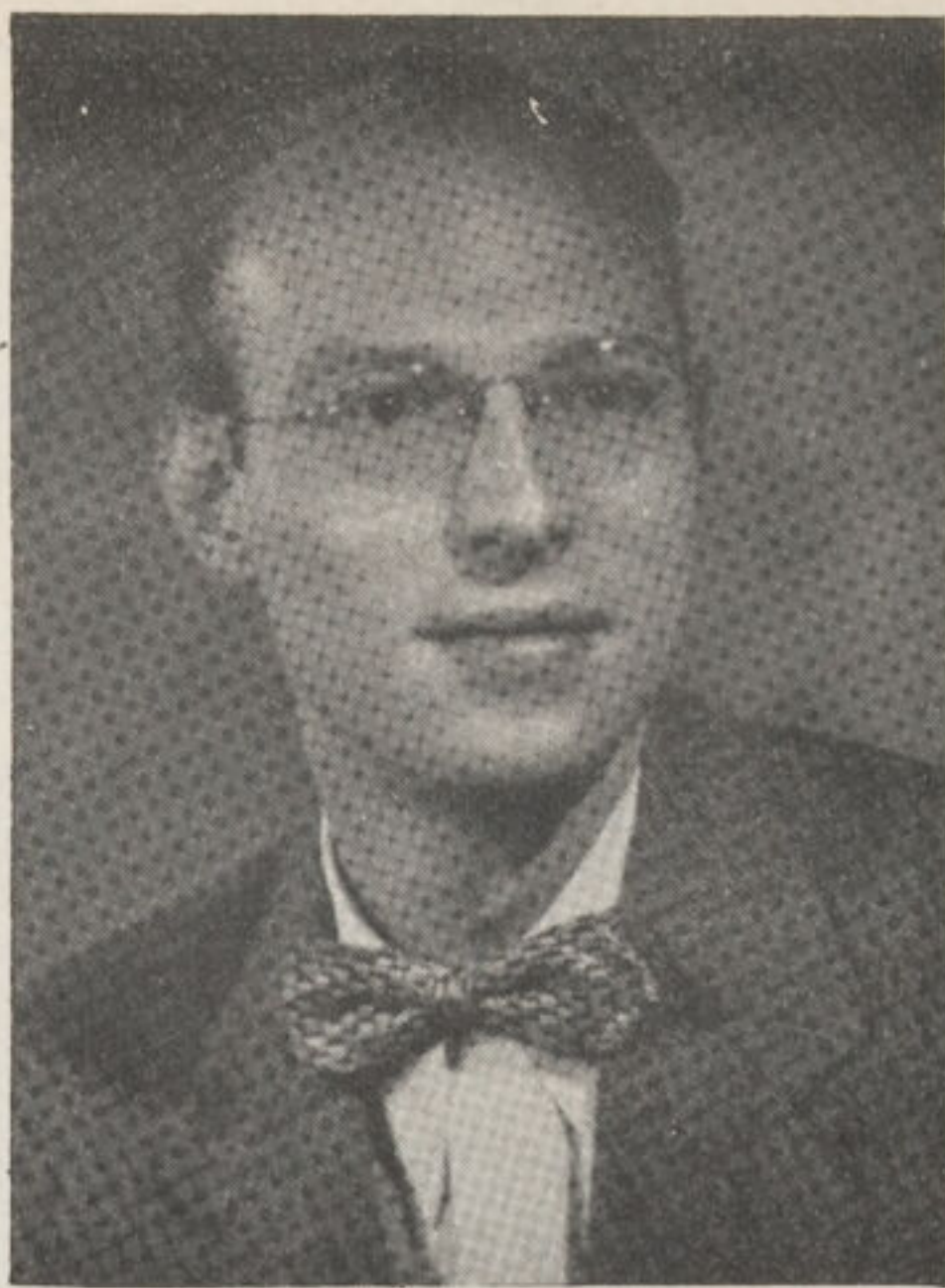
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By Bill Kenety

In an effort to ride the current wave of nostalgia The RECORD offers eight treasures from the past. On this page readers will find pictures of seven current Law School professors as well as one Law School institution. For those unable to identify such blasts from the past answers will be found on page 16.



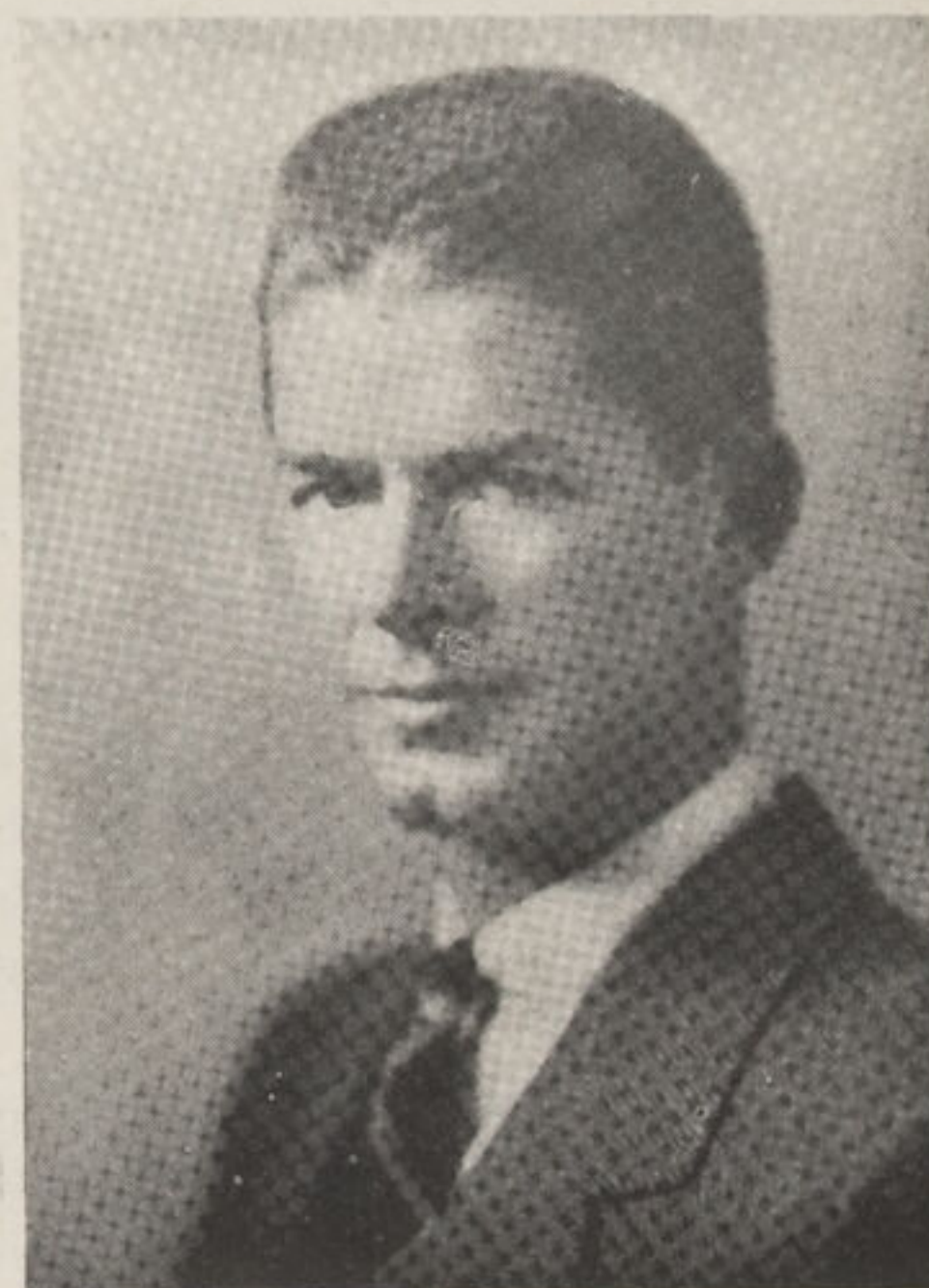
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Fellows Voice Opinions on LM

By Phil Heagney

Despite comments from at least a few first-year students that this year's *Legal Methods* course is a waste of time at best and a pain in the neck at worst, a majority of the

that the program should enable students to gain a fairly clear idea about whether they really want to be lawyers or not.

Last year a large number of 1Ls complained that *Legal Methods*

this year seemed less harassed and less intimidated than last year's 1Ls. "They don't seem to be fighting the first-year program as much as last year's students did," she concluded.

Several teaching fellows did feel, however, that the *Legal Methods* program was in a limbo position within the first-year curriculum and that they had to fight against unfavorable odds to keep the interest of their students. These fellows noted that *Legal Methods* is the only ungraded course in an otherwise graded curriculum, that students get no credit for the course and that the faculty ignores the program while dumping into its lap all the odds and ends that they think beginning students should learn.

"I'm strongly opposed to grades in *Legal Methods*," one first-year fellow remarked while discussing the matter, "because this course is supposed to offer students an informal atmosphere where they can feel less inhibited about making mistakes. The program emphasizes that the students will learn best if they actively participate and follow up on their mistakes. But I can understand why students feel pressured to minimize their *Legal Methods* assignments when they get no credit for the course and their other subjects are all graded."

Some of the fellows argued that *Legal Methods* is very close to being overwhelmed with responsibilities and that its ten-week schedule is overcrowded with extra projects. One second-year fellow commented: "The students are told that *Legal Methods* meets two hours a week, but actually it has to meet at least four or five hours most weeks to fit in all the objectives the program is trying to achieve."

None of the teaching fellows interviewed wanted the *Legal Methods* course to become a graded subject, but several concluded the faculty should take steps to insure that the program will no longer be seen as a stepchild of the first-year education.



CWM

1L *Legal Methods* group in session

current teaching fellows believe that the program makes a valuable contribution to introductory legal education.

Gene Schreve, a second-year teaching fellow, said that *Legal Methods* tries to introduce new law students to the system of case analysis and tries to give them a feel for the essential practical skills of lawyering like interviewing a client, questioning a witness, and deciding on trial tactics.

The program is also intended to expose first-year students to library research and legal writing in the absence of a full-scale legal bibliography course. "The present program could probably not handle any more responsibilities," Shreve said, "but I would hate to see any of these components cut because they are all essential to a well-rounded introduction to the law."

A first-year fellow, Mario G. Obledo, explained that at the end of the *Legal Methods* course "a first-year student might not be ready to be a lawyer, but he should have all the skills to be an excellent paralegal professional." Obledo also felt

required a great deal of work for little return. Colquitt Meacham, a second-year teaching fellow, explained that this year's program is substantially the same as the one offered last year but the teaching fellows are much better organized. "David Rosenberg has provided much stronger leadership for the program this year," Meacham said, "and the teaching fellows have been meeting regularly to discuss problems of teaching the course. The spirit among the teaching fellows is much better this year and they are taking the program more seriously," she added.

The senior teaching fellows remembered the criticisms some of their students voiced about last year's program, but none of the five fellows interviewed by the RECORD this week felt that their present students felt similar anger toward *Legal Methods*.

Shreve noted that "a lot of scorn has been heaped on *Legal Methods* at this law school in the past, but I don't think my students this year feel overworked or feel that they aren't learning anything." And Meacham noted that her students

Dean Predicts Higher Tuition

(Continued from Page 1)

• Professors Robert E. Keeton and Gary G. Bellow will collaborate on a clinical program, in which students will spend a concentrated class-room period with Keeton and perform field work under Bellow.

• Professor William D. Andrews has been chosen to review the present school calendar and suggest alterations to it. The review, which Andrews will conduct in the spring term, will include an examination of one proposal that would allow students to take six semesters of courses with no substantial break and another proposal that would allow a student to take three terms of courses, one term of vacation, and three more terms of courses.

• The Law School hopes this year to have the results of a questionnaire studying the relative success in post-graduation jobs of women and blacks. The questionnaires have been mailed to selected groups of white males, women, and minorities who have graduated in the last five years.

The Dean's speech opened the Saturday morning session, which kicked off this year's fund-raising appeal. The Law School Fund is an association of alumni that conducts Annual Giving Programs. This year marks the 25th year of such solicitations and of the directorship of Bevins. Last year the Fund raised \$1,558,731 from 9,925 donors. \$1,206,692 of this came from 9,614 alumni. The average alumni gift was \$125.51.

The total Fund objective for this year is \$1,800,000.

Cohen Remark Sparks Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

to 1958) as participants in the scheme.

"Tanaka and some of his closest business associates and some of the

other leaders, Kishi, Sato and others are very intimately involved in making fortunes in South Korea," Cohen stated at the Press Club. "They have had help directly or indirectly even in their campaigns and finances of their campaigns from Korea."

Cohen's statement was reported in the influential Asian newspaper, *Asahi*, on September 14. No response from the Japanese officials was forthcoming until last week, subsequent to an *Asahi* columnist's query on the lack of any defensive replies from the parties involved.

A Tanaka aide early last week said that the Prime Minister would not comment upon Cohen's remarks, though the aide himself dismissed Cohen as a "publicity-seeker."

Kishi was reported through a spokesman to be "very annoyed" and to consider the statement as "an attack on the reputation of Japan's leading statesmen."

A Sato spokesman said that a message from the former prime minister was to be delivered to Cohen via a Japanese academician. The "possibility of legal action" based on the allegedly slanderous remarks had not yet been abandoned by Sato: "We are waiting to see how the professor reacts."

Tanaka then issued an official statement and used the press attache of the Japanese embassy in Washington to deliver a letter of complaint to Cohen.

Apparently expecting a retraction or apology from Cohen at this point, the Japanese officials were surprised by a strong response from Cohen that Tanaka's letter evidenced a desire to "restrict the exercise of free speech." Cohen repeated his earlier challenge to the Japanese and Korean press to check of the truth of his remarks.

Cohen commented that "I struck back hard because they hit me hard" when asked about the reason for his firm stance. But Cohen does not wish to carry on a "vendetta" with the officials. "I've said my piece, but I'm a friend of the Japanese government."

Apparently, such feelings were mutual. Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Fumiko Togo commented early this week about Cohen: "He does not seem to be the right person to pick a

fight with."

Cohen is still deeply disturbed by Japan's treatment of his Press Club remarks which comprised "30 or 45 seconds of an hour and ten minute speech."

The speech was directed to domestic reporters and involved "U.S. Foreign Policy toward Korea." Cohen's message was that: 1) most experts on Korea don't talk in this country due to language restrictions and political pressures (even on Koreans teaching at American institutions); 2) a Korean professor who taught at Harvard Law School from 1970 through 1972, Tsche Chong Kil, had lost his life in circumstances which indicated a relation to remarks made protesting Korean Central Intelligence Agency actions against Korean students; and 3) such Korean suppression mandates a United States policy adjustment.

"In that context I made a passing reference to the network of economic and political ties between certain politicians and businessmen in the two countries," explained Cohen. He did not, base his statement on "rumors circulating in Tokyo," as the Japanese press and officials seemed to stress. "Widespread belief among the elite in Tokyo" were Cohen's actual words regarding his sources.

Cohen was led to believe that he would merely be asked to politely explicate his views to the Japanese government. Cohen noted that the use of a mere press attache to deliver the unexpectedly belligerent protest indicated the Japanese Foreign Office's own embarrassment at the handling of the matter.

Cohen criticized the Japanese press as "scared to death" to take up his plea for investigative reporting. Cohen pointed to closeness to government and centralization in Tokyo as reasons for press timidity. "One can't be wildly optimistic," said Cohen on the possibility of the new "fearless" Japanese press he has advocated "and a foreigner can't be too insistent."

Cohen denied being a publicity-seeker — "Japan keeps bringing it up to the national press." He emphasized, "They'll do everything but talk about the merits of the case."

Open House?

For a long time Cambridge has had the reputation of being the capital for automobile thefts. After several recent incidents it appears that dormitory room thieves in Cambridge will soon outpace the car snatchers.

Since the start of the school year there have been constant reports of Law School students' rooms being looted. The result has been the loss by students of television sets, stereos, typewriters, cameras, jewelry and other personal possessions. The thefts have not been confined to any dorm, but have ranged from the more open new dorms to the more protected dorms of Hastings and Wyeth.

It is obvious that the Law School's present security system has not succeeded in stopping thefts. The blame can not be placed on students for failing to keep their doors locked constantly. One recent theft involved the breaking of a lock in Wyeth Hall, while in another case a student's keys were stolen from his bathrobe while he showered in Child Hall — the crafty thieves proceeded to enter and ransack his room.

The Law School must do something to prevent the continuance of this deplorable situation. If the Law School can spend \$20,000 to landscape the area in front of Hastings Hall, certainly a modest attempt can be made to stop the dorm thieves.

In the interim students must be on their guard. Not only should they lock their doors whenever they leave their rooms, but also they should keep an eye open for suspicious persons loitering in the halls and report such persons to the campus police.

Professor Gilbert

The Committee on Legal Education is now considering the possibility of placing *Gilbert's Outlines* in the Law School library. We urge them to reach a quick decision in favor of shelving the outlines in the library. Quick action is needed to insure that *Gilbert's* will be in the library in time for those who wish to use them to prepare for this semester's exams.

There is really no appropriate reason for not having the outlines in the library. The only reason advanced by some at the Law School against *Gilbert's* is "educational policy" is not one of the more successful ones at the Law School, since *Gilbert's* are available in most book stores as well as on Law School property — the Coop outlet in the Hark.

We feel there is no justification for the intellectual snobbery that has barred *Gilbert's* from the Law School library. While some students never use *Gilbert's*, many do use the outlines. The Law School should make it convenient for those who wish to use them (but find it expensive) by placing them in the library. The cost to the library would be minimal compared to some of its other costs.

It is time to put an end to the senseless censorship of Professor Gilbert at the Law School. Let us take him out of the closet and put him into the Law School library.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno climbed gingerly up the dormitory stairs toward the swelling sounds of the floor party. The deafening reverberations of the musical sound-track from *American Graffiti* told him he had arrived.

"It looks like a very successful party," Fenno said to the 2L who was the floor representative.

"It should be," the 2L said emphatically. "We called every floor of every dormitory at every girls' school in the area."

"Women's," a 3L who overheard the remark corrected him.

"Huh?"

"We prefer to be called 'women' after we graduate from high school."

"Oh really? Gee, I guess I just had my consciousness raised."

"I certainly hope so," the 3L said. Then, raising a six-pack in each hand, she added, "Here's the beer you told me to get for your poker game later on."

"Good. Put it in my room and get the chips ready. I'll be there with the guys in an hour."

"You seem to have her well-trained," Fenno commented as she squeezed past.

The 2L shrugged. "Some people think words are very important, but I think beer speaks louder than words."

Agreeing, at least for the moment, Fenno began to squeeze through the crowd toward the bar, inescapably becoming a party to several of the conversations being held in the closely-packed throng as he did so.

"If I do," he heard a guest from Radcliffe say to a resident of the floor, "what can you deliver?"

"Do you want a qualitative or a quantitative answer?" the Law Student responded.

Before the reply came, Fenno had succeeded in making his way into the middle of another exchange.

"If I do," a guest from Wellesley was saying, "what can you deliver?"

"Oh, about twenty-k to start, increasing fairly rapidly, with a share inside of ten years. And a Keogh plan, of course."

At length Fenno reached the bar. As he waited for his drink, he heard a student from the Fletcher School ask a Law Student's opinion of the International Genocide Convention.

"It's okay, I guess," the student responded judiciously, in a soft southern drawl, "but I'm against quotas. I figure anything the feminists are for I'm against."

"You're definitely unliberated," the guest from Fletcher informed him.

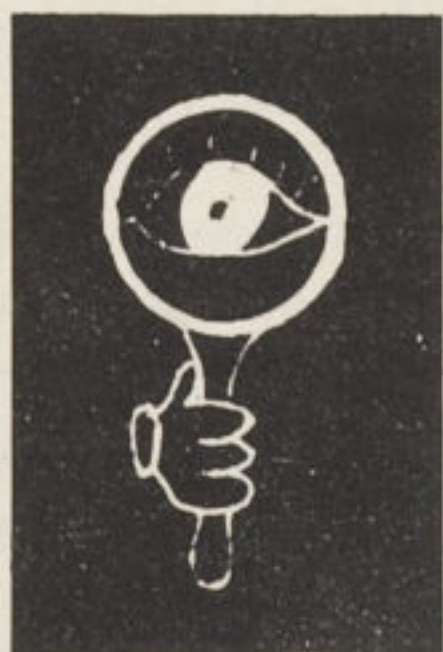
"Hell," the law student said, pronouncing the word as if it were spelled 'hail' and had two syllables, "I'm not unliberated, I'm unreconstructed."

Turning to Fenno, the guest from Fletcher demanded, "Don't you think he's unliberated?"

By this time Fenno had gotten his drink. "Could be," he answered. "There seems to be a lot of it going around."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Rule 26:



Q. Who determines how much faculty members get paid and how much do they get paid?

A. The administration is rather reluctant to talk about this, in fact downright silent about it. However, from a variety of sources I've pieced together the following information: Under a system established by former Dean Derek Bok, professors are paid by age rather than time at Harvard. Suppose both Jack and Joe graduated from law school in 1958 and are both now 40. Jack may have taught at HLS since graduation whereas Joe just joined the faculty after a career in government and private practice. Both are paid equally under the Law School's system and both received automatic pay raises as they age. As to how much they get paid — I've been told that a figure of \$30,000 a year for a middle-aged professor is "in the ballpark".

Q. Will there be a Law School Early Show this year?

A. No. Last year's producer, Bill Rothschild, is currently in Atlanta while last year's director, Roberta Morris, is currently in Arsenic and Old Lace at Leverett House.

Q. What is the Committee on Military Justice doing about the greatest military injustice of all time — namely the impending release of mass murderer William "The Pig" Calley?

A. Cyril Murphy, CMJ spokesman, explained the mixed feelings he and other CMJ members have about the Calley case. While Murphy personally believes Calley guilty he points out that the case has tremendous precedential value with regard to bail and pre-trial publicity. It also shows that an individual can beat the system and as another CMJ member put it, "We're for the little man anytime, whether he's a pig, underdog, or scapegoat".

Q. There's a room in the basement of ILS that's reserved for "ladies" use 10-2 and then all grad students 2-6. Why can't I eat my lunch in there?

A. Dean Bruce explained that the room is intended to provide an area where the secretarial staff might eat lunch as well as rest. After it was determined that the room was not needed for those purposes after 2 p.m. it was decided to open the room to all grad students during the afternoon.

Law Notes

There will be a meeting of the **Republican Club** on Tuesday October 15 at 7:30 p.m. in the Wheeler Room to discuss club activities and fill vacancies on the Executive Board.

* * *

The address list of the **Legislative Research Bureau** has been lost. Students interested in working with the Bureau should leave their names and addresses with the Secretary in the Bureau office in the basement of Langdell.

* * *

Students **cross-registering** into courses offered by the Kennedy School or the Faculty of Arts and Sciences are reminded that today is the last day for completing the cross-registration paperwork.

* * *

There will be a meeting for those interested in working on the **Attica case** on Thursday October 17 at 4 p.m. in the Law Commune Office at 595 Massachusetts Ave.

* * *

The **1974 Fall First Circuit Roundtable Conference** sponsored by the American Bar Association and its Law Student Division will take place on Friday, October 18, in the Roscoe Pound Building. The Conference is open to all interested L.S.D. members. Registration is at 1:00 p.m. A 5:30 p.m. reception will follow the roundtable discussions and a speech on "Public Regulation and Planning of Energy Production."

* * *

A photographic exhibit entitled "**Self-Portraits and Other Photographs** by

Women" will be featured at the Science Center until October 30. The show is organized by Paula Bonnell, 2L, and includes the work of 13 Boston photographers, free lancers and teachers of photography.

* * *

The White House issued the following form this week, topped by the "Whip Inflation Now" symbol, as part of its drive to enlist "Inflation Fighters" and "Energy Savers." Completed forms should be mailed to President Ford's WIN Coordinating Office at the White House.



Dear President Ford:

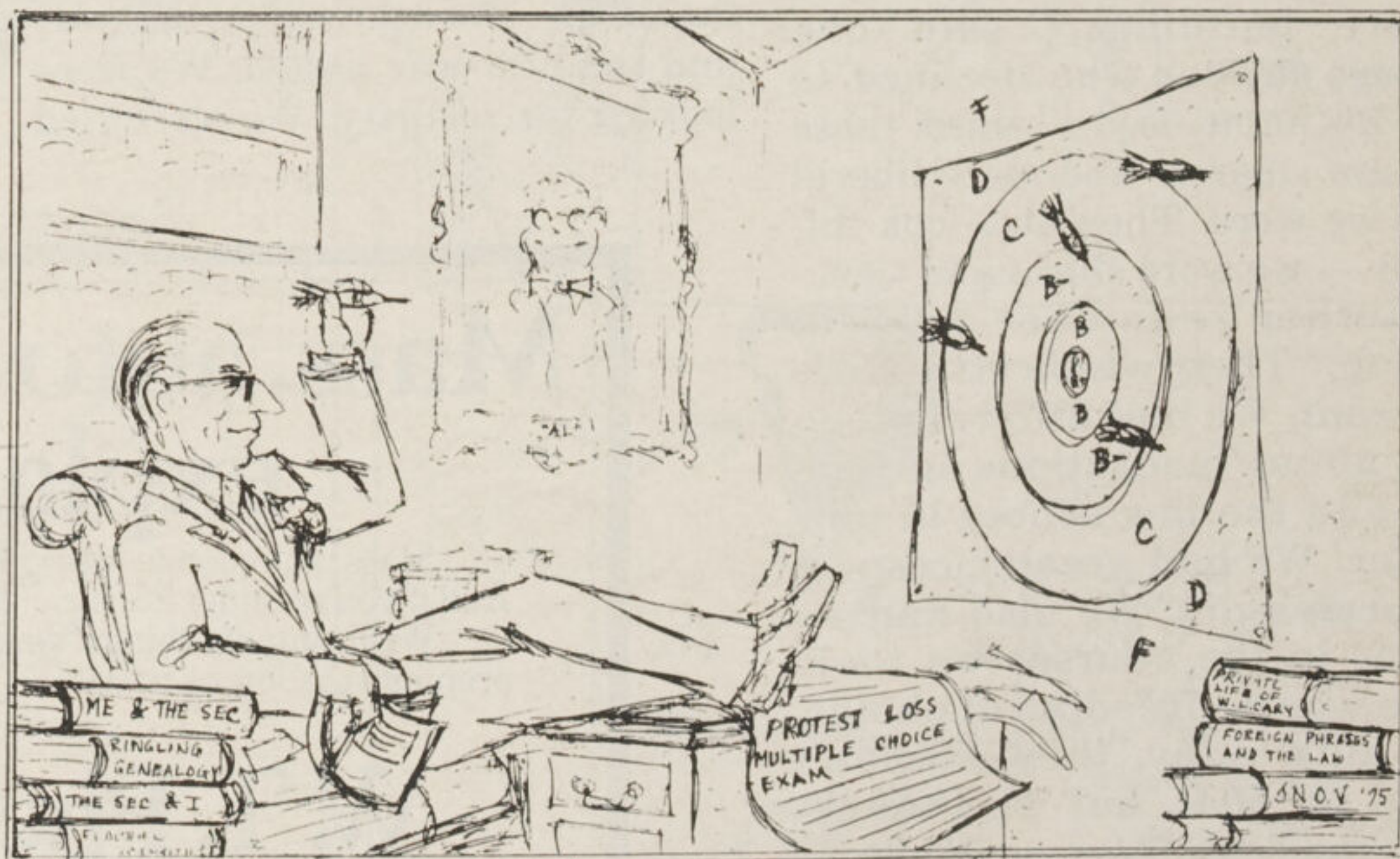
I enlist as an Inflation Fighter and Energy Saver for the duration. I will do the very best I can for America.

(Please Print)

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____



"It's either this, or dropping them down the stairs..."

Grad Attitudes Differ at HLS 20th

By Marilyn Murphy

Two-hundred and fifty members of the Law School class of 1954 and their spouses spent last Friday afternoon and Saturday mingling, partying, cheering at the Harvard-Rutgers game, and attending a symposium on the Ethical Responsibility of the Lawyer.

The Law School is big on reunions. According to Law School Director of Functions Mrs. John B. Bennett, ten reunions are held at the Law School each year. Each class has a reunion every five years, beginning with the fifth and ending with the fiftieth. The "highlight" of each reunion is a symposium on a topic of interest to lawyers, Mrs. Bennett said. The program also includes the taking of a class photograph and attendance at a football game for reunions held in the fall.

"We're the only school that does all this," Mrs. Bennett said Friday afternoon as she hurried to settle last minute details before the first activities of the reunion, a Friday evening registration and buffet.

If the large groups of middle-aged name-tag wearers attracted the notice of students, there was a good deal of observation being conducted on the other side as well.

"The place is more crowded and the physical plant is different—more buildings," said one Chicago lawyer who declined to have his name used. "I think these kids are smarter and more liberal than we were. They also look different—we wore shirts and ties".

Another reunioner agreed, adding, "Their whole attitude is different. We had different feelings about institutions in general and the law school in particular. We had greater respect for professors. We also had no choice in the courses we took; there was no freedom of choice. The kids today, they wouldn't stand for that, but we thought what the school prescribed was good".

Although most of the alumni interviewed said they enjoyed practicing law and would do it all again,

one corporation lawyer from Miami dissented. "I'm not happy being a lawyer," he said after requesting that his name not be used. "I dislike being pulled in different directions and that's what my work does."

He said he had been motivated primarily by economic considerations in deciding to attend law school, adding somewhat wistfully, "Kids today don't have to think about those things as much as we did. Kids today just chuck it and go live in the woods."

Another alumnus indicated that there are more opportunities for young lawyers today than there were in the 1950's. "I would advise anybody to go to law school if that's what he wants to do," he said. "For one thing, salaries are higher. When we got out of school, a starting salary of \$50 or \$100 was considered good. People today are making partners faster. The firms have policies of making partners faster. A lot more people today can work in smaller firms where there is more humanity."

More students today may also work outside of the corporate area, a New York corporation attorney said. "They might not be practicing corporation law, they might do more interesting things. Our class is in corporation work because of the times—the depression, the war, and the post-war period. We were looking for security. We were tied

to ourselves rather than expanding into society. Kids today are not as into security.

"In a way," he continued, "that sounds selfish of us, but actually our attitude is less selfish. We were devoted to economic concerns, true, but we weren't just into ourselves."

Although all the graduates interviewed agreed that the students of today are different from those twenty years ago, one noted that "the change is a reflection of change in the people who go here, not in the institution itself. This change is reflected in the institution, but basically I think the law school remains pretty much the same."

Saturday's activities included the Ethical Responsibility seminar, a buffet lunch with Dean Albert M. Sacks speaking, attendance at the Harvard-Rutgers football game in the afternoon, and in the evening a class reception and dinner dance at the Harvard Club of Boston, with President Derek C. Bok '54 speaking. The seminar panelists were Monroe H. Freedman, '54 Dean of Hofstra University Law School; John Kaplan, '54 Professor at Stanford University Law School; Andrew L. Kaufman, '54 Professor at Harvard Law School; and the Honorable Herbert P. Wilkins, '54 Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The discussion was moderated by Joan Dignan Fuller, '54 a Boston attorney.

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Scott Reflects Upon 68 Years Here

(Continued from Page 2)

ing support for the method itself. "The case method is a good method of raising problems. The great thing Dean Langdell did was to put problems before the students. It was not so much the cases as the problems in the cases that were important," he stated.

"Perhaps in those days we overdid the case system. We used it not only in the first year but also in the second and third years, and in some subjects it's not the best way to bring out the underlying principles."

Apparently undisturbed by the tributes bestowed upon him and undaunted by advancing age, Scott still remains the personification of legal scholarship, coming to Langdell every day to prepare additions to his treatise.

"I work in the library, reading and making notes on recent cases and statutes," he explained. He then sends his hand-written notes to his former secretary, who retired several years ago and is living in Maine, "and she types them and prepares them for the printer."

"I've written that book and I've got to keep it up to date," he matter-of-factly commented. "It's a little misleading if you don't keep it up-to-date, new problems are constantly arising."

Scott also expressed the hope that he might get out a fourth edition of his treatise — the third edition came out in 1967 — later in the decade. "I wouldn't get it out for at least ten years after the old one, and fifteen years would be preferable."

"It would have to be rewritten

extensively. Some of the problems I labored over have disappeared because of statutes," he explained, "and new additions would have to be made."

Not restricting his apparently considerable energies to his treatise, Scott is also busily rereading the Victorian novels, especially those of Anthony Trollope. "Trollope has always been a favorite of mine," he remarked. "One advantage of getting a little older is that you've forgotten what you've read previously and you can read again as if you had never read it before."

RECORD to Rest

The RECORD will not be published next week, because of Columbus Day. The next issue will appear on Friday, October 25.

The Law School Funnies



HLS Students Seek Chapter Of Lawyer Guild by Spring

(Continued from Page 1)

year." Bachmann added, however, that his expectations "might be somewhat conservative."

Bachmann indicated that no formal recognition of a chapter here could come before December, and that "sometime in February or March" would be more likely.

The current organization, out of which Guild supporters hope a chapter will emerge, is a loosely-knit collection of some 30 to 40 Harvard Law Students who attend an informal luncheon meeting each Wednesday. Although, Bachmann said, most of the members are "radic-libs or sympathizers, or people who had radical experience in college and are looking for a way to continue it," it is "premature yet to say who is what."

Rode confirmed that "ideology has not been a big issue. No attempt has been made to define an ideology and say, 'This is the Guild.'"

Questioned about a published characterization of Guild organizers at the Law School as "radicals," Rode said, "In one sense, it's difficult to consider anyone at Harvard Law School a radical, or anyone in the law. I don't see what purpose such a characterization serves. It doesn't seem terribly useful."

Rode said, however, that by Law School standards she herself "might be considered a radical."

Bachmann and Rode both indicated that the primary focus of what they called the "pre-chapter" so far has been on specific activities. Overall co-ordination is provided by a five-to six-person, self-selected Operations Committee, Bachmann said, but "in the final analysis, we tell people, 'The Guild will be what you make it through what you decide to do.'"

One of the group's first efforts, Rode said, was to organize a Guild-supported slate of candidates for the first-year Law School Council elections. Lois Bailey, Lenore Tucker, Ira Bur-

nim, and Rode were chosen in informal caucuses to run in the four first-year sections. The results of the election, which was held last Monday, were not available at press time.

Rode said that the Guild organizers have also held "a number of coffees and get-togethers" among first-year students "in order to get people to know each other and to diminish the atmosphere of hostility and competitiveness."

Other Guild activities presently under way, Bachmann said, include the formation of a Labor Committee, a Food Stamp Committee, and a Speaker's Committee.

The Labor Committee has yet to undertake any specific projects, Bachmann said, and the function of the Food Stamp group is "basically informational." The Speaker's Committee will attempt to bring "left-wing people, such as those involved in Attica and Wounded Knee, to the Law School campus," Bachmann remarked. He said a published description of this project as a "Red Forum" was a "semi-quote which might have been overstating the case."

Other activities which the group had been reported to have been planning now appear to be less certain. John R. Muenster 3L, who has assumed responsibility for the reappearance of the *Outlaw*, an underground law-related newspaper, said he "couldn't tell" when the first issue would appear. Rode said she knew of "no effort to achieve reconsideration" of the pass-fail issue by the Law School, and neither Bachmann nor Rode indicated knowledge of any specific attempt to alter the Law School's admission policies.

"Part of the problem with the list of activities that appeared in the *Independent*," Bachmann said, with reference to reports of prospective Guild activities in the Oct. 3 edition of the *Harvard Independent*, "was that they were tentative. People were just throwing ideas out, things that they'd like to see done."

Forum Features Kenneth Gibson, Rep. Harrington

Kenneth A. Gibson, mayor of Newark, New Jersey since 1970, will speak at 8 p.m. on October 17 as part of the Harvard Law Forum series. The speech will take place in the Ames Courtroom on the third floor of Austin Hall.

Gibson was a leader in the civil rights movement which shook Newark in the early 1960's. In 1964 he co-chaired the Business and Industrial Co-ordinating Council, which devoted itself to increasing employment among blacks and Puerto Ricans. Gibson founded and was past chairman of the Medic Minority Economic Development Industrial and Cultural Enterprises. Gibson, also involved in other civic and minority organizations, was the 1964 Newark Jaycee's "Man of the Year."

In 1966 Gibson finished third in the Newark mayoral election after a six week campaign financed with \$2,000. He was the city's first black mayoral candidate. After receiving the nomination of the Black and Puerto Rican convention without opposition, Gibson won the 1970 mayoral election in a run-off vote.

Michael Harrington, the Massachusetts Congressman who exposed the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in attempts to overthrow the government of Salvadore Allende in Chile, will speak on the subject at the Law School next Friday, October 18, at 2 p.m.

Harrington, whose revelations sparked Congressional investigations of so-called "covert operations" sponsored by the United States Government and touched off criticism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, will speak in Room 102 in the Pound Building.

A spokesperson for the Harvard Law School Forum, which is sponsoring the appearance by the Massachusetts Democrat, informed the RECORD Tuesday evening that Harrington's speech here had "come up suddenly," and that ordinary publicity therefore "would not be possible."

In Defense of Law Reviews

By Phil Spector

The article in last week's RECORD about a 2L's decision to resign from the *Harvard Law Review* deserves a reply. The RECORD reporter unfortunately did not bother to ask persons currently serving on the four law reviews at this school whether they might have different views on the value of the law review experience. As one who has worked on two of Harvard's legal journals, I have a personal interest in analyzing what it is that has led me, and many others, to spend so much time and energy researching, writing, editing, prelimming, techciting, subciting, and discussing the student and faculty articles which make up a law review.

The student's stated reasons for leaving the *Review* appear to break down into four categories, presented here in the order they appeared in the RECORD article:

1. "Most of the guys seemed out of place on a softball field;"

2. "the repute of the *Harvard Law Review*" was not sufficient "compensation" for the "often laborious, tedious, and not terribly creative" work of the *Review*;

3. the time required for *Review* might "jeopardize" the student's performance in his classes; and

4. The recently-married student did not want to spend as much time away from his wife as *Review* work would require, particularly since his wife feared that *Review* might be the start of a "work track" culminating in her husband working 70 hours a week for a New York firm.

Obviously, the last of these reasons is personal and will vary from individual to individual. In fairness it should be mentioned, however, that I am acquainted with many persons who are working or have worked on one of the law reviews and who manage(d) to simultaneously maintain a happy marriage. I have also known many editors who did not go on to law firms in the Big Apple, and many non-review persons who made the

adjustment to the New York City "work track" without having been exposed to much more than 20-hour work weeks in law school.

The 2L's first statement about softball, presumably made at least partly in jest, is perhaps the most cutting for one who spent many boyhood hours attempting to perfect baseball and softball skills, but not much except a counter impression could be offered in response.

The most serious criticisms of the *Review* are the middle two, which basically concern the intangible rewards of law review work and the trade-off between time spent on review work and time spent studying for courses. In both of these dimensions, work on the Gannett House *Review* primarily differs only quantitatively from work on the other three Harvard law reviews. More time is spent on review work at Gannett House, but the type of work — both tedious and creative — is essentially the same, and all four law reviews take time away from courses.

For most people, there are compensations well beyond merely the prestige associated with having the name of a Harvard journal on one's resumé. The most important rewards of review work for me are the opportunities to significantly improve my writing skills and to be part of an effort attempting to change the law in directions of which I generally approve. The intense give-and-take of review writing and editing forces one to be clear and precise in setting thoughts down on paper. The many persons like myself who come to HLS thinking we are fairly good writers quickly discover that we still have much to learn. It is this writing experience, not an amorphous concept of "prestige," which makes judges prefer persons with some sort of law review background when choosing their clerks.

Of course the technical aspect of review work, such as proofreading and cite-checking, do not significantly add to the writing-editing ex-

perience, but considerations relating to reciprocity and to having an impact become important here. If I am grateful when someone else checks my cites, in order to assure my written ideas the widest respect consistent with their content, free of distracting inaccuracies, it would be less than fair for me to refuse to do the same for that someone else. On a less personal level, as long as I generally agree with the goals of a journal, I am willing to spend some time (and it has always been, for me, significantly less than half of my total review time) checking for details which will make the journal actually useful to practitioners, law reformers, and judges. Ideas will not have much impact if a misprinted sentence garbles them, and a cited case appearing to make just the point that a civil rights litigator needs to make will be of very little value to him if the cite is incorrect and he cannot find the case.

The tradeoff between review work and course work is obviously influenced by one's beliefs concerning what is gained from review writing, editing, and cite-checking. There need not be a complete tradeoff, since review work frequently complements coursework when one is working on a review topic which is also being discussed in class. To the extent a tradeoff is necessary, the dynamic conception of law which is central to law reviews may be preferred by many to the more static view taken in a large number of courses, where current doctrine is "learned" and then repeated back to the teacher on an exam. Particularly in the second and third years of law school, during which general student interest in courses, and the accompanying intellectual stimulation from one's peers, noticeably declines from the first year, the law review experience may be more creative, more relevant to the actual concerns of lawyers, and simply more fun than total immersion in classes.

Seasoned Greetings From Piñata

By Bob Weber

A Mexican restaurant with good food at reasonable prices is rather difficult to locate in the Boston area. However, La Pinata, hidden away in an obscure corner of Davis Square in Somerville, fits the above description well.

In business since last spring, La Piñata specializes in Mexican cuisine, although an American menu is provided for those "gringos" who just can't stomach spicy dishes. The restaurant itself is very small, having no more than a 10' by 18' dining area, with six wooden tables capable of accomodating about 22 patrons.

La Piñata has been remodeled since last summer, the interior sporting a new paint job and ceiling, the exterior a new neon sign. Additionally, a counter was recently removed, allowing for more customer space, a commodity sorely needed considering the crowds of last spring. A few Latin fixtures adorn the walls, and a luminaria light hangs in one corner.

La Piñata is open every day but Sunday from 11:30 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. It's a long walk, but only a quick five minute ride to the restaurant from the Law School, given a passing familiarity with the locality. Although Davis Square can be hectic traffic-wise during the rush hours, convenient parking can always be found on one of the several tributaries leading to and from the Square.

The service is good, save during the dinner rush from 6:00 p.m. to about 7:30 p.m., when everything slows down a bit. However, waiting plus eating time usually does not

exceed forty minutes. A suggestion for those who abhor waiting is to phone in the order and take out the food, avoiding the delay but missing the atmosphere (not a great tragedy, at that).

The best features about La Pinata are the food and the prices. The menu offers tacos, enchiladas, tostadas, chili, beans, rice, salad (guacamole or green), gazpacho, and blackbean soup. All are recommended as being tasty, except for the chili and the rice which are neither very Mexican nor very good. Probably the best, and most authentic, Mexican food item at La Pinata is the tomato based salsa which adds flavor and spice, complementing the food excellently.

La Pinata offers two specials, the first being a choice of two

main items (taco, enchilada, or tostada), plus beans and rice, and the second being a choice of three main items with beans and rice, for \$2.00 and \$2.50, respectively. Possibly the most disappointing thing about the menu is that burritos and chili rellenos are not included. A final tip for those interested in a special treat is to plan dinner at about 7:15 p.m. so that advantage can be taken of the 7:30 p.m. express — a large freight-train that storms by not ten feet from La Pinata, shaking the tiny building and its occupants to their roots. It is quite an experience for those who have never been through an earthquake, but the good food makes it bearable.

Picture Answers

- Answers to the Pick-A-Professor Quiz on page 7.
1. Stanley S. Surrey, Professor of Law, 1951
 2. Albert Martin Sacks, Professor of Law, 1957
 3. Robert Ernest Keeton, Professor of Torts, 1957
 4. Andrew James Casner, Professor of Property, 1946
 5. A. James Casner, Associate Dean and Weld Professor of Law, 1962
 6. Frank E. A. Sander, Associate Professor of Law, 1960
 7. This is NOT Teddy Roosevelt but rather one Roscoe Pound, University Professor Emeritus, 1947
 8. Archibald Cox, Visiting Professor of Law, 1946

Sports Answers

1. Billy Cox
2. Andy Patko
3. Cuellar, Holtzman, Rooker, Reuss, Messersmith
4. Boog Powell, Brooks Robinson, Reggie Jackson, and Vida Blue
5. Lefty Grove (1931), Jimmy Fox (1932, 1933), and Bobby Shantz (1952)
6. Jackie Robinson, Charlie Gehring, Frankie Frisch, Joe Gordon, and Nellie Fox
7. Harry Heilmann (1923), 403
8. Vida Blue, Jim Palmer, and Mike Cuellar
9. Don Drysdale (1968)
10. False. Ted Williams never reached 3,000 hits. Eddie Collins was the last A.L. player to achieve this plateau prior to Kaline.

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