

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 59, NO. 5

OCTOBER 25, 1974

TWENTY CENTS

Counsel Steiner To Seek Delay Of Buckley Bill

By Patrick F. Kennedy

University Counsel Daniel Steiner '58, commenting on a new federal law which would give students access to files kept on them by the University, told the RECORD earlier this week that Harvard would attempt "to delay the effective date to provide time for hearings" on the bill which he described as "terribly drafted" and "extremely ambiguous."

The new law, which is designated the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974," was an amendment by New York Senator James L. Buckley to the Education

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Chicano Series Studies Careers For Minorities

By Martin R. Garay

The Chicano Speaker Series, co-sponsored by the Chicano Law Students Association (CLSA) and the Law School, last week brought to Harvard six Law School graduates to discuss legal career alternatives open to Chicanos. It may have also marked a change in relationship between the Law School and minorities.

The symposium, held over a three-day period, provided law students with the opportunity to confront, sometimes heatedly, recent

(Continued on Page 13)

University's Installment Plan May Violate State's Statutes

By Arnold Rosenberg

Harvard's Deferred Payment Plan, which enables students to pay tuition in monthly installments, may be in violation of the Massachusetts Truth-in-Lending Act.

In a letter to the RECORD, Allan Taylor, 3L, pointed out that such a violation would entitle every participant in the Plan to \$100 liquidated damages.

A RECORD query of Harvard authorities led to submittal of the matter to the University's attorneys for thorough review.

Harvard allegedly violated the Act by failing to state the \$15 per semester "service charge" as an interest rate, as required by Sections 3,4,5 and 7 of the Act, Ch. 140 c of the Massachusetts General Laws. According to Taylor, "The deferral of payments appears to be an 'extension of credit,' and I think education would qualify as a consumer activity. If these two conditions are met, the school should have stated an annual interest rate equivalent for its \$15 per semester service charge, since the act specifically includes such charges among the items whose interest rate equivalent must be stated."

James Hennessey of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Consumer Credit Division agreed that the Plan "would appear to be in violation." He noted that there will be a meeting next week between Harvard's attorneys (Ropes & Gray) and attorneys from the State's Banks and Banking Department to assess its legality.

Jerrold Gibson, Harvard's Director of Fiscal Services, indicated that application of the Act to the Deferred Payment Plan would have some deleterious effects. Costs of administering the Plan would rise, he said, since variations in bills caused by mimeograph fees, dormitory rents, and other charges would necessitate individual calculation of the interest rate for each participating student. These costs would have to be passed on to students in the form of higher service charges or higher tuition. He also noted that approximately 4,000 students from all parts of the University participate in the Plan.

Justice Robert Braucher '39 of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court agreed that there is no case law directly on point, but refused to give an "advisory opinion" on the subject. He pointed out that the Massachusetts Act was drafted by the National Consumer Law Center in Boston; their main function, he said, was to make the Act identical to the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act. The nearest federal case, *Katz v. Carte Blanche Corp.*, 496 F.2d 747 (3rd Cir., 1974), is distinguishable, he agreed, since that case held not subject to the Act a credit card membership fee which once paid, merely entitled the member to an extension of credit; one could pay it, remain a member, yet never charge anything with the card.

Ropes and Gray have been withholding comment upon the matter pending further research and meetings with state officials. No information on Harvard's preparation for possible legal liability has been released.

Students Hold LSD-ABA Fall Conference at HLS

By Phil Heagney

Representatives of six of the ten law schools in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts met on the Law School campus last Friday afternoon to participate in the fall conference of the First Circuit of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Students from New England, Suffolk, Harvard, Western Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine law schools attended the talk given by US Representative Michael Harrington '61 on CIA involvement in Chile and then adjourned to the Pound Building to discuss Law Student Division activities for the 1974-75 school year.

Michael Israels, 3L, who is serving a one-year term as governor of the First Circuit, explained that each of the 13 circuits of the LSD holds a fall and a spring conference annually. The autumn conference is usually devoted to recruitment and program issues while the spring meeting is used for the election of circuit officers and the drafting of resolutions to be sent to the ABA National House of Delegates.

The Friday meeting at Harvard was open to all presidents and active members of local LSD groups in the First Circuit. About thirty students attended the conference along with two representatives of the ABA headquarters in Chicago.

Israels chaired the conference discussion session which focused on circuit-sponsored programs for law students and on recruitment of new members to the local LSD groups. The circuit presently sponsors a legislative aide program, a correctional facilities study project, and a legal counselling to medical patients program, all of which are open to any LSD members. The law

students attending the conference agreed to conduct a major membership campaign on their campuses within the next few weeks.

Alice E. Fried, Assistant Director of the Law School Division, encouraged students to actively push LSD membership at their law schools. Fried said that the membership benefits for law students far outweighed the five dollar annual membership fee. These benefits include a subscription to *The Student Lawyer*, eligibility for ABA insurance programs, reduced prices on a number of ABA publications, and an opportunity to have a voice in the ABA House of Delegates.

Fried also announced that the national LSD would again sponsor a client counseling competition with the final round to be held at the Notre Dame Law School on April 5, 1975. Regional competitions in the thirteen circuits will be held on March 15, 1975. Each law school in a region is allowed to send one team of two students to the regional competition, which, for the First Circuit, will be held at the New England Law School.

Circuit Governor Israels noted that while more than 1200 law students in New England belong to the LSD, the membership at Harvard numbers only about 180-190. The Harvard LSD section is essentially a passive organization with no budget and no regular meetings, Israels explained.

Israels also serves as president of the Harvard LSD group. He said that LSD members would distribute membership information to students in their mailboxes in the near future. Also, students who are interested in receiving information about the Client Counseling Competition can leave their names for Israels at the Langdell receptionist's desk.

Morris Cohen Will Alone Set *Gilbert's* Fate

The Committee on Legal Education decided last week to allow Law School Librarian Morris L. Cohen to decide whether *Gilbert's Outlines* will be placed in the library.

According to Professor Robert E. Keeton, Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education, the committee came to a "consensus it was inappropriate for us to act on it, since it is primarily a question of library acquisitions."

The issue had been referred to Keeton's Committee by the Library Committee last spring, following overwhelming support of *Gilbert's* in a poll taken by students on the Library Committee.

Contacted at his office earlier this week, Cohen stated that he had made no decision about *Gilbert's*, but that he would decide by today. Cohen said that there had been disagreements on the subject among the members of the Library Committee but "I intend to proceed on my own."

Commenting on the Keeton Committee's refusal to decide the *Gilbert's* issue, committee member Russel D. Goldsmith, 3L, said that the committee had "decided not to take jurisdiction of the matter at this time."

Reviewers Selected

The *Harvard Law Review* has announced the selection of eight 2Ls as a result of its annual writing competition.

The competition, which began on September 10th, was conducted in two stages. The first stage was a three-day substantive citation check. The second stage, which ran from September 19th until the 25th, required students to research and write short case comments. These comments were graded by *Review* editors and Law School faculty members.

The new *Review* members are: Scott J. Davis, Richard D. Friedman, Patrick O. Gudridge, Patrick M. Hanlon, Darron C. Knutson, Donald C. Langevoort, Stanley J. Parzen, and C. Christopher Trower.

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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Gibson Against Forced Busing

By Richard Briffault

Kenneth Gibson, the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, came out against the use of forced busing to achieve public school desegregation in an appearance before one hundred people in the Ames Courtroom last Thursday.

Speaking under the auspices of the Harvard Law School Forum, Gibson, the first black elected Mayor of a major East Coast city, asserted that "the goal should be first quality education regardless of where the child is in school" rather than integration.



CWM

Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson addresses Law School Forum.

"There's nothing magic about integration," Gibson declared to the racially mixed audience.

Although sharply critical of President Ford for expressing similar reservations about the use of forced busing in the context of the current Boston busing dispute, Gibson expressed strong support for the position taken by Boston Mayor Kevin White as well as some sympathy for the feelings of the ardently anti-busing South Boston whites.

"You have an enclave situation here which we don't have in Newark where approximately 80% of the school children are black," the Mayor pointed out. "When you have everybody divided up it's like different towns in many respects, and people guard their turf with fervor. What has been done is that somebody's trying to erase the lines, but the lines are not in the ground, the lines are up here," he stated, pointing to his head.

"You have these symbols which are drawn firmly in the

minds of people and you can't eliminate them simply by court order," the Mayor declared.

While critical of the goal of integration through busing, Gibson condemned President Ford for expressing opposition to Judge W. Arthur Garrity's order directing busing in Boston.

"I think the President was irresponsible to say the least in making the statement he has made. It made the situation worse," Gibson asserted. "The President is not just another public official, he's the President and people take what he says as support."

Gibson was more sympathetic to the problems of Mayor White. **"The Mayor's position is to maintain the peace, I don't think the Mayor has had any choice in the matter. His job is to protect the welfare and safety of the citizens of the city."**

In the course of his ninety-minute Forum appearance, Gibson discussed the problems facing big-city Mayors, attacked the national administration's spending pri-

orities, defended his handling of Newark's Labor Day riots, and joked with the generally friendly audience about the lighter side of a Mayor's life.

Explaining that the major problems he faces in Newark stem from inadequate housing, medical care, and education, Gibson angrily commented "we take money and use it to overthrow the duly elected government in Chile. Now how much improvement would that ten million dollars make in the public school system of Newark. We send rockets to the moon to bring back rocks, but we can't teach children in Newark to read the newspapers."

Gibson minimized the extent of the riots that rocked Newark this past Labor Day, asserting that the incidents were blown out of proportion by the press. He also defended himself from American Civil Liberties Union criticism of his order banning all gatherings of more than three people on the street during the riot.

"I knew I was going to be charged, but I prevented people from getting killed. I'd do it again. I'd rather deny a man his constitutional rights temporarily than see him get killed," he asserted.

The Mayor was highly critical of the press for allegedly reporting rumors without bothering to check them out. "Reporting the news has to relate to whether or not it's going to get somebody killed," he commented. "I would manage the news if managing the news would save somebody's life."

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Section I Women Set Up 'Women's Support Group'

By Beth Emery

What is the "Women's Support Group?"

The answer is probably more innocent than most fertile student imaginations would have it.

It is, according to one of the organizers, a "consciousness-raising group" recently formed by several women from Section I of the first year class.

The idea to form such a group came when Lois J. Bailey and Marsha Macey wanted "to get together with other women at HLS in order to make contacts which are other than superficial."

Macey contends that the HLS environment "creates alienation of people from each other." The support group, she adds, is dealing with that problem among women.

The group's first meeting was October 17 in Bailey's dorm room. Its next meeting will be October 30 in the Women's Law Association (WLA) office. Participants will combine sack dinners with the informal session.

Ten 1L's attended the initial get together. Macey explained most came to share common experiences and offer each other "moral support."

"There's a need for us to have a time to deal with problems which uniquely affect women at HLS," Bailey said. "The group was designed for that, and also to give women a chance to get together to develop new friendships," she added.

Macey explained that the group is not counter to, but under the umbrella of the WLA. And while the initial group of women are mainly from Section I, she indicated the group's desire to include all interested HLS women.

Macey said the group would be divided, if needed, in order to keep each small.

Both women emphasized that the group was not formed "to alienate us from our brothers" but just to "get to know other HLS women."

"It's really formed for the same reasons we wanted to have a Section I party," Bailey said. "We want to develop friendships on more than a superficial level."

The group has no formal organization, and initially will not be action-oriented, according to Macey.

Interested women can watch the boards, or contact either Macey or Bailey for further information.

New Measures Taken to Curb Rise in Crimes

Vice-Dean William L. Bruce said Tuesday that a number of measures had been taken in response to reports of rising crime rates in the Law School dormitories.

For one thing, Bruce said, all persons entering Harvard buildings for custodial purposes or on buildings and grounds business, including employees of independent contractors, would be asked to wear identification tags, so that unauthorized entrants could be more readily pin-pointed. Bruce expressed some doubt, however, that these requests would be effective in the case of independent contractors.

Bruce said also that engraving equipment was being made available without charge to dormitory residents. Students can use the engravers to identify their valuables, making them more difficult to dispose of and therefore less attractive to thieves.

Bruce also said that dead-bolt locks would be installed in Wyeth Hall, making burglaries there more difficult. Further, he said, Harvard University Police Lieutenant George Hill, an expert in the field of building security, would conduct a meeting on the subject for Wyeth residents.

Bruce indicated that the focus of the remedial efforts was on Wyeth because it was hardest-hit by the recent spate of dormitory break-ins. He said, however, that residents of other dormitories who were interested in having a security meeting could also meet with Hill.

Demo Club Puts Information For Absentee Voting on File

Students who prefer to remain registered in their home states are being aided in the absentee balloting process this year by an information file compiled by the Law School Democratic Club.

Requests were sent to all state election boards outside Massachusetts for pertinent regulations; deadlines; and, where possible, forms for requesting ballots.

Beth N. Emery and Alesia R. Marinelli, both 1L's, have compiled the information, which is available at the Receptionist's Desk in Langdell.

As each state replies to the request, the material is placed in the

file.

According to Emery, almost all states have now replied with at least some information. The amount usually depends on whether the absentee balloting process is centralized, or left to each county, she said.

Each state file will at least inform the voter as to the first step necessary in obtaining an absentee ballot, she said.

The file will be available through election day. Emery then plans to keep the information in order to organize a simpler and more extensive information service before the presidential elections of 1976.

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Harrington Exposes CIA Ethic

By Frank E. Sisson

Speaking before an audience of 120 last Friday, Massachusetts Congressman Michael J. Harrington '61 recounted his role in the exposure of the Central Intelligence Agency's operations in "economic, political, with a question mark next to military" interference with the Salvadore Allende government of Chile, overthrown last year.

Harrington's appearance was sponsored jointly by the Harvard Law Forum and the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. His 2 p.m. hour-long speech was slated as part of the L.S.D. Fall Roundtable Conference.

The Democratic Congressman explained that as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee he and other representatives had recognized that the United States "was embarked upon a course of ill-concealed hostility towards Allende" well before the September, 1973 coup in Chile. After the coup, Harrington recalled general assurances that "this country had no involvement in the planning or execution of the coup" in response to Committee queiries.

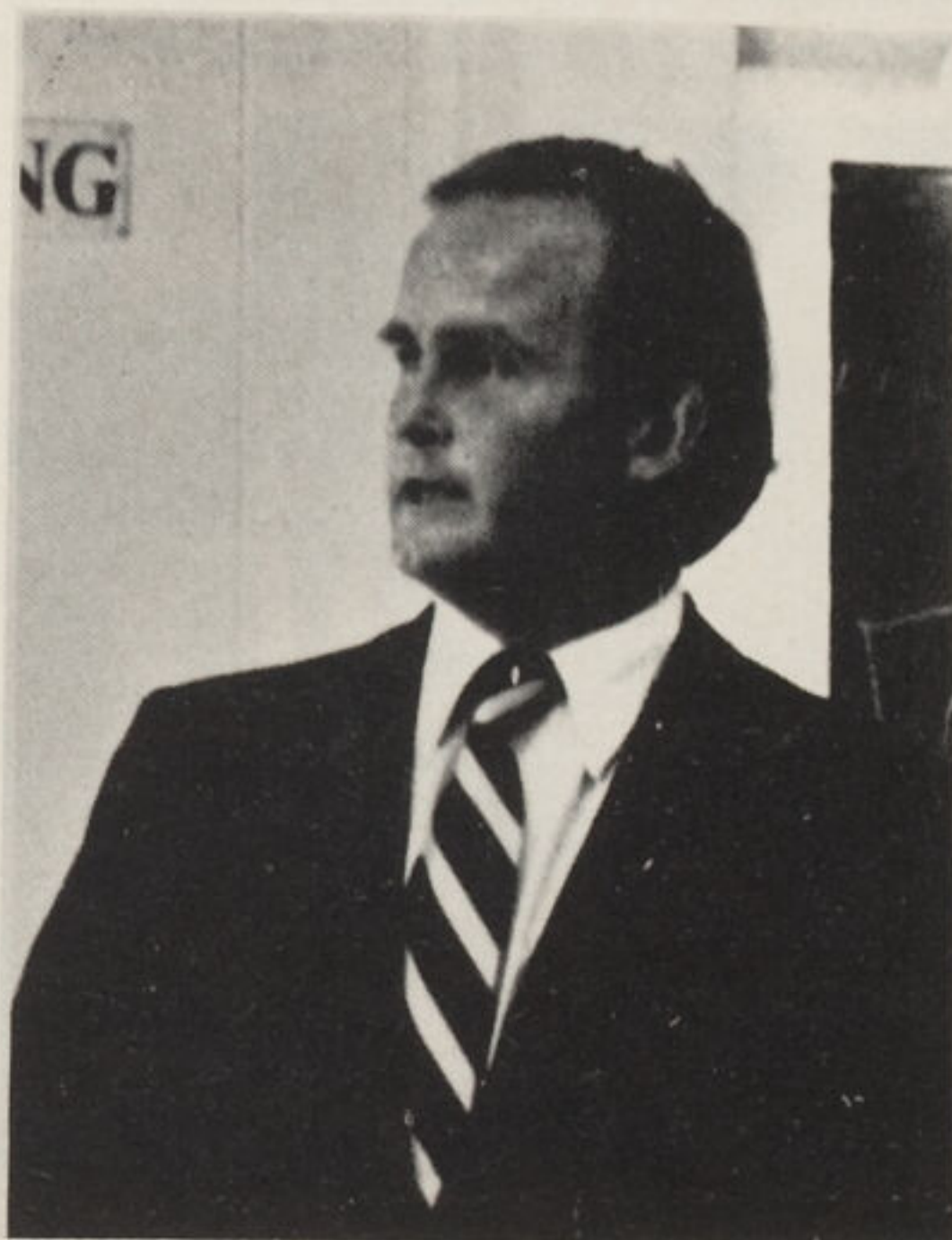
Through persistance, Harrington gained permission to read testimony William Colby, CIA chief, had given before the Oversight Committee organized to investigate U.S. involvement in Chile. Security clearance took a month and a half, but Harrington was ultimately allowed to scan the testimony on June 4, 1974. He was not allowed to make any notes on the content of the classified material.

The Colby statement shocked Harrington into eventually becoming a stubborn advocate for Congressional disavowal of the amoral philosophy the testimony betrayed. Harrington commented: "In my five years [in Congress] I had never seen anything that approached the clinical, neuter language describing the exercises in Chile."

Harrington recalled the testimony as detailing an 11 year history of CIA and United States

action aimed at keeping Allende from power and removing him from power once he attained it upon a Marxist platform. The intensity of U.S. interference in Chile apparently was stepped up as the "threat" of a socialist government approached reality.

Involvement, entailed support of opposing political parties and intelligence sources. Chilean congressmen were offered bribes to vote against Allende in the 1971 run-off election decided by the Chilean legislature. Harrington remembered a bribe fund figure of \$350,000 as being authorized by Henry Kissinger, a member of the



CWM
Congressman Michael J. Harrington '61 discusses his role in CIA exposé.

Committee of 40 which was integral to the security-intelligence operations originating in Washington.

A decline in direct economic aid to Chile, a close-off of short term loan capacity to Chile by U.S. interests, and a drying up of third party loans due to U.S. power in the World Bank were also tied to direct and plotted interference with Chilean affairs.

Harrington remained unclear on the nature and degree of U.S. involvement in Chile subsequent to April, 1973, describing the period as the most crucial

focus for future investigation.

The Congressman cited \$11,000,000 as the figure he saw describing U.S. expenditures on Chilean interference over the 11 year period, with \$8,000,000 allocable to the post-1970 step-up.

Harrington lived with this information for a month, remembering his security status (which has since fallen by the wayside) before writing a lengthy confidential letter to Senator William Fullbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who voiced a sympathetic but "nothing can be done" attitude in his response.

In his attempts to pursue the matter through normal Congressional paths, such as committees of "oversight" and inquiry, Harrington was disappointed. He found "a desire not to know," and "agreement with Gerald Ford's definition of 'they do it . . .'" to pervade both houses.

Despite Harrington's lack of intent to make his "classified" knowledge public through indirection, the *Washington Post* acquired knowledge of an unanswered letter he sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman at the same time as the letter to Fullbright. The story broke on September 8, 1974.

Though the subsequent investigations on the source of the information leak have subsided, Harrington stated a wish that the Armed Services Committee would continue to question him "just to keep the issue alive."

Harrington has come out of the experience with a double disappointment — first, with the undemocratic implications of such secret U.S. operations, and secondly, with the lack of fervent Congressional and public reaction to the revelations.

Harrington also pointed to the need for a clarified definition of the relation of Congress to the Executive, considering its present "spectator-like capacity" in foreign affairs. "We must decide what the role of our elected representatives is to be," stressed Harrington.

ITP Offers Training in Taxation

By Ricardo Hinojosa

What do the Jamaican Commissioner of Income Tax, the Korean Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, and a Tax Professor in Brazil share besides an affinity for taxes? They are three of the over 350 alumni from more than 50 countries of the Harvard Law School's International Tax Program (ITP).

The program was created at the Law School in 1952 in response to an invitation from the United Nations. The program according to ITP Director and Law School Professor Oliver Oldman was a result of the desire of some of the developing countries in the United Nations to get the Law School interested in the fields of research

sor Elisabeth A. Owens serves as ITP Director of Research while Law School Research Associate Michael J. McIntyre serves as ITP Director of Training.

The funds for the operation of the program come mostly from sources outside the Law School, such as Ford Foundation grants and grants from large American-based international business, law and accounting firms. The Law School provides the program with what Oldman describes as "a certain amount of overhead" which includes library and office facilities.

Describing the course of instruction in the ITP Oldman states: "We have a core curriculum which everybody takes unless excused because they

in class." A limited number of Law School students are also used during the year as teaching assistants to tutor the participants in certain courses.

Besides a course schedule ITP participants are also required to conduct a substantial research project on a topic related to taxation. The results of the research are then presented in written report form.

Although the ITP does not offer a degree, those who successfully complete the program receive a certificate at the end of the academic year. A few participants each year gain admission as degree candidates for an LL.M.

One of the major results of the training and research activities conducted by the ITP is a large number of tax publications. Among these is *The Foreign Tax Credit* by Owens, which Oldman describes as a "unique piece of scholarly tax research", the product of five years' work by a serious and skilled scholar.

Asked if any of the sponsoring international business concerns had ever complained of increased taxes in foreign nations because of the Law School's ITP program, Oldman said there had been none. "Usually the feedback is that as a result of the training here the companies find that they can talk to somebody on a rational level and with understanding which was frequently not present before." Oldman added, "We don't teach students not to tax, but how to tax," implying that this usually leads to a rational tax policy.

Oldman enthusiastically views the ITP, which is the only comprehensive international tax program in the world, as important both in the "life of the Law School and the orderly development of tax law." The program's energetic director convincingly states that programs such as ITP "make possible the systematic and deep exploration of tax law" which is usually out of reach for practitioners in private practice and law professors, who have neither the time nor the financial support.



Law School Professor Oliver Oldman serves as International Tax Program Director.

and training in international tax topics.

Presently the program, which was designed for tax officials and tax specialists who are contributing to the understanding and reform of their countries' tax systems, has about 20 students. While the majority of the students in the program have come from developing countries according to Oldman, university teachers and officials from developed countries have also participated in large numbers.

Oldman says the program is a "combination of research and specialized training provided to a group of foreign officials but the fruits of research also end up affecting tax courses taught to American law students." Law School Profes-

had it before." Included in the "core curriculum" are a comparative tax policy course and other special courses in income tax policy and administration. Participants are also permitted to take one course per semester offered by the Law School, the Department of Economics or the JFK School of Government outside of the tax curriculum.

Participants in the ITP spend their first two weeks familiarizing themselves with the United States legal system and the research facilities at Harvard. Since 1957, Law School students have been hired to conduct this preliminary training. Oldman feels this practice has greatly aided the participants, especially with the "whole notion of getting them used to talking

Steiner to Seek Delay of File Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Amendments Act of 1974 and was adopted by the Senate without hearings.

The primary purpose of the legislation is to give parents the right to inspect and challenge records kept by schools on their children. Once students attain the age of 18, however, they are given the rights accorded their parents under the act. Apparently some reported abuses in the New York public school system occasioned the legislation.

The controversy at the graduate and undergraduate level centers around the affect the bill will have on letters of recommendation solicited by the admissions offices of post-secondary schools.

Presently the authors of letters of recommendation are assured by the admissions offices that their comments will be kept confidential. Presumably under the new law, students would have access to these letters if kept on file by the University. Although the school could dispose of all letters after they have been used, Steiner pointed out that they are generally kept because of laws covering discrimination in admissions policies. Steiner stated he was uncertain whether there were any laws requiring schools to retain their files, but that the difficulty of preparing a defense to a discrimination allegation would be aggravated if letters of recommendation had been destroyed.

Assistant Law School Dean James N. Bierman explained that even if the Law School Admissions Office disposed of these letters after use the legislation would give many students access to the letters during their senior year of college in graduate school application files.

Buckley, who has admitted some problems with the bill as passed, has proposed some amendments. Chiefly these would 1) make confidential pre-September 1974 information 2) allow students to waive access to their files, and 3) exempt professor's private files.

Bierman, however, expressed skepticism whether these amend-

ments were sufficient to insure that students would not gain access to letters of recommendation during their senior year. He also commented that there might be serious difficulties if schools sought to force students to waive access to files as a pre-condition to writing letters of recommendation.

Bierman further noted that the bill could indirectly have a regrettable effect on the admissions process if letters of recommendation become less frank.

"As college grades rise through grade inflation, you rely more and more on recommendations to tell you something," Bierman said. "If letters become less useful, then you have to give more weight to the thing you don't want to weigh any more heavily — the LSAT score."

According to Steiner, "the heart of the University's objection" is the "lack of opportunity to be heard." Buckley proposed the legislation from the Senate floor and the Senate adopted the proposal without hearings.

"This is one piece of legislation affecting pre-kindergarten through graduate school education," Steiner remarked explaining the rationale behind Harvard's attempt to provide time for hearings on the bill. "And the lack of legislative history to provide guidance aggravates the drafting problems of the statute," he claimed.

"Senator Buckley sent copies to educational associations two weeks before introducing the bill," Steiner noted, but these associations failed to reply to Buckley or transmit word of the bill to constituent educational institutions. "The first time anyone at Harvard learned of the bill was two days after it was passed," Steiner said.

Assistant Law School Dean Stephen M. Bernardi, commenting upon the effect the bill would have on the Law School, said that the effects would be felt primarily in the Admissions office, but foresaw effects on the Financial Aid Office and the grading system as well.

Under the present wording of the statute, students might have the right to see xeroxed copies

of their parents' tax returns. Bernardi felt the "Law School would strenuously resist letting a student have access to these files." Bernardi claimed this was reasonable since "there is an alternative source — the parents." Remarking that he understood the law to be directed at "test results which frequently find their way into the folders of grade school children," Bernardi concluded that "income tax information is not in the same category."

Bernardi also felt that under the new law "number grades would likely be opened up on request." While this might have some affect upon the grading system at the Law School, he did not feel any major changes would occur as a result.

"Actually the files kept by the Law School are quite thin," Bernardi noted. "Occasionally I have to write a recommendation and the materials are very sparse." Bernardi added that in making these comments he didn't mean to discourage people from looking at their files if the bill survives.

Unless legislation is passed to delay the implementation of the bill, the law will go into effect November 19th. Steiner indicated that when Congress returns from its current recess after election day, legislation would be introduced to postpone the effective date of the statute to provide time for hearings.



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Committee Halts Bureau Review Pending Report

By Michael Bowen

The faculty committee appointed by Law School Dean Albert M. Sacks to examine the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau's selection policies has postponed any report on the matter, pending a reassessment of those policies by the Bureau's Board of Directors.

Committee chairman Frank E. A. Sander, contacted Tuesday at his office, said that the Bureau's re-evaluation should be completed "within two to three weeks", and that the committee would not act before that time.

"Rather than issue a report on an historical event," Sander said, "we thought it would make more sense to wait and have a reaction to the Bureau policies that actually emerge" from the current review. Sander said the decision to adopt this course was taken during a joint meeting between his committee and the Bureau's Board of Directors.

Sacks appointed the Sander Committee after Legal Aid Bureau President William D. Coston, 3L, acknowledged that the Bureau had, without faculty consultation, adopted selection policies which discriminated against white males in order to insure that 50% of those asked to join the Bureau would be women. At the time he confirmed the committee's appointment, September 27, Sacks said he expected it to have a report "within a month", although he emphasized that he had imposed no formal time limits on the committee.

Although he referred to issues raised by the Bureau's selection policies as "a problem", Sander said that no understanding had been reached between the Bureau and his committee regarding the direction of any change in the Bureau's procedures. Coston declined to comment when asked whether any such understanding had been reached.

Readers Make Suggestions, HLS Library Staff Respond

By Susan Gillette

An inanimate object has come to the fore as the pen-pal of friends and enemies of the HLS library. And the number of correspondences with the library's "suggestion book" is ever-increasing.

A short study of the suggestion book in the law school library might be the final step in initiation to library use. The book is the point where the minds of the users meet the minds of the staff.

It is handily located at the Langdell circulation desk.

Problems concerning the library and other select issues are considered by the suggestion book, no matter how trivial the issue raised in one of the scrawled questions, ideas, threats or complaints.

Each entry is deciphered, if necessary, then evaluated, researched and thoughtfully answered in neatly typed responses which appear on a page facing the entries.

Generally, replies reflect the cooperative spirit of the library staff. For example, the answer to a request for stepstools in the stacks is: "We will look into this further. The resources of the library should be accessible to all students regardless of their height or reach."

It does not matter if the problem is not clear. To a poor soul who penned "HELP!", it was answered, "Aesop said, 'The gods help those who help themselves!' When you run low on resourcefulness why not try the reference desk for professional assistance?"

And sympathy abounds: "We regret any inconvenience you may have encountered with the omnivorous xerox machine." (Last year xerox machines were a major issue in the book because of the noise they made. Now all library copiers have been replaced with silent models. Some users have found that the new machines continue the tradition of eating nickels.)

When pressed, the book defends itself against ill usage. One belligerent complainer was

cautioned: "Please remember that this book is not the place for threatening language. Your proposal may indeed have merit, but the thunder of your words tends to sour the milk of human kindness in our hearts."

Personal advice of a different sort was proffered to the student who reported overhearing a librarian say "I love making people wait." From the book: "I seriously doubt that any member of the public services staff takes pleasure in making users wait. If it is waiting that you detest, remember Disraeli's immortal words: 'Everything comes if a man will only wait.'"

Rarely, the book must dodge a question. Some matters (hot water) are referred to Buildings and Grounds. Some advice (paper cups at the water fountains) is declined, respectfully.

And the buck will be passed. A frugal but worried 1L may find that Gilbert's outlines aren't in the library "because that's the way the faculty wants it."

To fairly assess the book, a reader must observe that many criticisms and ideas are sound. These are acknowledged with appreciation and a promise to take action.

Thanks to suggestions, books are now being returned to proper shelves, library purchases are being made (including *All the President's Men*), and law dictionaries are being placed in the basement study room.

Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF — Friday, Oct. 25, 4-6 p.m.
Harkness Downstairs Lounge

MIXER — Friday, Oct. 25, 8-12 p.m.
Harkness. \$1.50, or free with HLSDC card.

NO MOVIE THIS WEEK due to three-day weekend. Next Saturday (Nov. 2) "Sunset Boulevard" will be shown.

Guild Learns of Sexism in Cuba

By Robert E. Mack

The Cuban government pays all educational costs for law students in its universities, and also pays each student 30 pesos a month, according to Roger Quindel, a Northeastern Law School student who spoke at an October 17 session sponsored by the Harvard Student Lawyers Guild. The combination slide presentation and question-and-answer period was attended by 27 people, described by one organizer as "not the most enthusiastic group we had hoped for."

A pamphlet announcing a Puerto Rican independence rally to be held in New York at the end of this month and alleging, among other things, that American drug companies have forcibly sterilized over one-third of Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age, was distributed. Those attending were then asked to move to the east bank of seats in Langdell South to view Quindel's slides. The slides had been taken when a National Lawyers Guild delegation of Quindel and 13 others toured Cuba last July at the invitation of the Castro government. Quindel apologized for the organization of his slides and presentation, stating that he had spent the afternoon in a Roxbury jail and had not been released until shortly before the 8 p.m. meeting.

As the slides were shown, he explained that many Cuban junior high schools are named after the "Kent State martyrs", Malcolm X, and other Americans admired by Cubans. Adolescent Cuban students are away from their families for ten months of the year, according to Quindel, but many parents choose to spend their vacations working alongside their children in fields. Junior high school students spend the same amount of time at manual labor as they do at studies.

Quindel explained that in Cuba "there's no affirmative action program — on the top you don't see a whole lot of black faces." He stated that the government is finding it hard to remove "vestiges of sexism." Women aged 14-55 lead "an arduous life" by working on farms

and going to school. In order to be admitted to cane-cutting gangs, "the best women have to be as good as the worst men," and Quindel felt that "this is part of the institutionalized sexism" in Cuba. The Guild group was extended a special favor by the government: an invitation to the floor show at Havana's Tropicana. Quindel stated that the group refused to attend, since they considered the entertainment "exploitative of women."

One questioner was concerned especially about the sexual abstinence that seemed to be the lot of workers assigned to remote country fields and barracks, away from their children, wives, and marital sex. Quindel responded that he didn't "think that they would even see that as something that they might want to do," but admitted that the "women in the countryside get pregnant."

After the slide presentation, Quindel read a definition of "Socialist Legality" and answered questions. He said that the government is revamping the family code and has distributed 4,000,000 copies of the revisions throughout the island. In the end, however, "the party decides the law in Cuba." Communist Party members represent 3% of the population, according to Quindel.

The government did not allow League members to visit any prisons, because of the adverse public criticism that previous delegations had made after such visits. They

were allowed to visit mental institutions, where psychiatrists explained to them that primarily three groups were in need of institutional psychiatric care: 1) Parents whose children had emigrated to the United States and who did not want to leave Cuba (mostly women), 2) people who had lost all of their property but didn't want to leave Cuba, and 3) revolutionaries who had strained themselves by overwork, some having spent 20 hours a day in toil. This latter group, according to Quindel, needs to be educated to understand that the revolution does not demand such immoderate work habits.

Quindel said that, with regard to Cuba, "the United States is recognizing that its position is kind of weird."

Quindel showed one slide of a factory in which a large poster of Che Guevara had been hung. He said that he was used to seeing such a poster in the apartments of American friends, but it was exciting to see it in an industrial setting.

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Bill's Brother's Bill

On November 19 The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 which was attached by Senator James L. Buckley as an amendment to the Education Amendments Act of 1974 will go into effect. The bill serves as an access to information in a school's student files by parents (and in cases where the student is over 18 by the student himself).

The Buckley bill has been the subject of recent controversy. The biggest opponents of the information bill have been the Presidents of the Ivy League Schools. Some of the debate on the bill has focussed on points such as a student's right to see his own files or a university's right to protect its sources, such as people who write letters of recommendation. Buckley recently agreed that the bill did pose some problems and has offered to propose amendments to his own bill to attempt to solve these problems.

Presently, the complete scope and coverage of the bill has not been determined. Most observers at the Law School seem to agree that the very least students here will be able to see their actual number grades in the Registrar's files, rather than just the letter grade. Another possible consequence is that students may be able to read the letters of recommendation in their admissions file.

At the Law School Faculty meeting on Wednesday there was much discussion about the possible implications of the bill for the school. Some suggested that a provision in the bill possibly allowing a 45 day period for the school to reply after a student has made a request be used to deprive students of the information for the current interviewing season.

We urge the Law School to take immediate action to be prepared to cope with the information bill when and if it becomes effective. The Law School needs to study the consequences of the bill to students and their access to Law School files. If the bill is not repealed before November 19 — which at this time seems doubtful — the Law School must be prepared to comply with the letter and the spirit of the Buckley bill. We could expect no less from an institution dedicated to the pursuit of respect for law.

Return to Sender

For several years the Law School mail room personnel in the first floor of the Pound Building have accepted mail brought in to them. After the required postage amount was paid the mail would go through the Law School's postage machine. This was a service which many students found useful.

As of last Monday this service is no longer available. The Law School mail room personnel have been instructed to take only mail which has already been stamped. In order to purchase stamps, letter senders will have to patronize some of the postage machines (which charge higher prices) in stores close to the Law School or make the trek down to the Cambridge Post Office.

We feel that the Law School has acted hastily in the termination of this useful convenience. We would like to urge those who have been affected by the loss of this service to stock up on stamps now, before the trip down to the Cambridge Post Office becomes more unpleasant as the New England winter approaches.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"I don't know," the 2L said thoughtfully as he finished recording the answer of a student who had just spoken. "I think there is a difference between the attitudes second- and third-year students take toward class."

"What makes you say that?" Fenno asked, glancing up from the copy of the *New Yorker* he was reading.

Before the 2L could answer, their attention was diverted by the teacher's calling on the 3L on the other side of Fenno.

"What do you think of that, Mr. Hart?" the professor asked sharply, causing the 3L to turn his attention away from the crossword puzzle he was working on in the *Harvard Insignificant*.

This is an *Erie* problem," the 3L answered reflexively — "We're in *Commercial Transactions*," Fenno whispered, reasonably sure that he was right.

"— a very eerie problem indeed," the third-year student continued without breaking stride, "and I'm not sure the court has handled it with the delicacy it deserves."

"Could you expand on that a little?"

"I think before we reach that issue, we have to address a different question," the 3L responded.

"And what is that question?" the teacher pressed, feeling himself at the height of his Socratic powers.

"What are the facts of this case?"

"You mean you haven't even read the case?"

"I don't know. What's the name of the case?"

"It's only October," the professor reminded them. "Don't you think you're starting to relax a little bit early?"

"I wanted to give myself plenty of time to catch up."

The professor sighed. "Would someone give us the facts of this case?" he asked, almost plaintively. A student volunteered and almost immediately began a rapid-fire recital.

"What were you trying to do," Fenno asked the 3L, "get him to give you a dime?"

"No," the 3L said, "although that would have been a nice touch."

"It's just that I got my first offer from Wall Street yesterday and my first offer from Connecticut Avenue today, and I realized that I'm the only one who'll ever see my third-year grades, and I couldn't care less."

Nodding with understanding, Fenno turned back to the 2L to pursue their discussion about the difference between second and third-year students' attitudes. This was impossible, however: the 2L was the one stating the case, and he seemed wholly absorbed in the project.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

The Loss Losers— A Sympathetic Tale

To the Editor:

Your article on the students' severely adverse reaction to Professor Loss' multiple choice tests reopened a wound that has scarred me for the last 25 years.

As a first-year student in the class of 1942, I was no scholar, but I managed one 69 and 70 or better in all subjects except the course in Procedures given by Professor Edmund M. Morgan, where I received the lowest possible passing grade in the 50's, probably a 55. After nine months of studying Procedures, Professor Morgan gave his students a true-false test. Throughout the test I remember discarding the more obvious true (or false) in favor of the more subtle false (or true). It was impossible to discern whether Professor Morgan was looking for the straight answer or the more complex distinction. It was four hours of agony for me, and I ended up a loser.

In my second year I improved on my meager talents and somehow managed a 73-plus average (including a 77 from the sainted Professor Scott) and bootstrapped myself into position 29 in the class.

Then the Army Air Corps claimed me for five years. I returned with some trepidation but with much determination to complete my third year and at the same time maintain my heady (for me) academic standing. It was not meant to be. Professor Morgan taught my Evidence class. He gave us a true-false test. I scored another 55. I did well in all the other courses (in the lower 70's from Professors like Griswold and Cox).

Those two 55's wrecked my three-year average at the law school and even though I graduated with an overall 70.4, my name was forever entered in the Harvard Law School alumni records without the coveted "c.1." for which I had tried so hard.

Phil Spector put into words exactly the feelings I have had about those true-false tests over all these years. Professor Loss should be ashamed of himself.

W. C. Rittman '42
Wilton, Connecticut

RECORD Cartoonist— Ineffective Advocate

To the Editor:

I find my participation in the columns of the RECORD in the role of defender of Professor Louis Loss somewhat curious, both because I abhor the concept and practice of "apple-polishing" — a position which I reject in taking my present stance, and because it is really an Alice in Wonderland world where someone of my status feels he has to

OCTOBER 25, 1974

come to the aid of someone in the position of Professor Loss. Nevertheless I believe that the cartoon on page 11 of the October 11th RECORD was a cheap shot at Professor Loss, an attempt to impugn his integrity by suggesting that he arbitrarily dispenses grades through the fortuities of decision by chance. I cannot understand the purpose of the cartoonist. He or she (we do not know which because the cartoon was unsigned and we are left to muse about one who takes potshots from the safe harbor of anonymity) certainly does not believe that Professor Loss does actually make decisions by a process of random and arbitrary selection, and the suggestion that Professor Loss is less than thoughtful in grading is not supported by any evidence that I have seen or of which I am aware. If such evidence exists it deserves free and open discussion not sniping by insinuation. One may suggest that an exam of the type that Professor Loss gave last spring is less subject to arbitrary grading because there were objective answers and there was little opportunity for the student to obfuscate.

I am troubled by something else in the cartoon. The impression created by the titles of the volumes surrounding the cartoon character of Professor Loss was less than flattering. It is incredible to me that this sort of commentary could be made about someone whose long years of practice with the SEC, participation in private litigation, and writings have significantly advanced the progress, particularly the more progressive aspects, of securities law in the United States and other countries. It is the hope of every law professor that his writings will have some impact on the developments of law in his area, and Professor Loss's careful and influential scholarship is its own most eloquent and impregnable defense.

In advancing arguments, lawyers have a professional obligation to gather evidence actively, make judgments about its credibility, and assess the worth of arguments based on the strength of the evidence. If there is evidence that Professor Loss has been unfair or arbitrary we should see it. If not, then as the lawyer at trial who realizes he has no case, not a single valid base for advancing his arguments, the cartoonist should admit it, stuff his papers in his briefcase, and turn to more meaningful pursuits.

Finally, there is in both legal and other relations a concept of "taste" which embodies notions of being fair with those one disagrees with and giving others their due. Disagreement is healthy and, when promotive of open debate which helps to clarify one's thinking about issues, may even be deemed desirable. But argument by innuendo and criticism couched on emotional rather than factual bases is in my view in very poor taste.

I hope, if I may quote the "Raven", that the need for such as the above comments in response to material appearing in the RECORD will be "nevermore".

Toby S. Myerson, 3L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Midget Cognomen— Food for Thought?

To the Editor:

In reviewing the Midget Restaurant you suggest that "one can only guess at the inspiration for the restaurant's name."

It was.

David R. Baker '54
New York, New York

Law Notes

The 1974-75 Harvard Law School Directory is currently being distributed at the receptionist's desk in Langdell, having made today its earliest and finest appearance in memory. The Directory features HLS and student listings and should prove invaluable to all.

* * *

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.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. This Army backfield duo took turns winning the Heisman trophy during WWII. Name them.

2. Providence College has produced some great backcourt stars. One pair has gone to the pros, where both are presently head coaches. Name them.

3. Name the tennis duo which holds the record for the most championships in the U.S. Men's Doubles Championship.

4. Two quarterbacks alternated for Green Bay when Don Hudson was their key receiver. Name this great pair.

5. Yale also produced back to back Heisman Winners—one an end, the other a triple threat tailback. Name this pair.

6. During most of his career, Babe Ruth shared the Yankee outfield with two other hitting stars. Name this pair.

7. The P.G.A. team championship consists of competition between two man combinations. Name the pair which has won the most titles.

8. The Los Angeles Rams of the early 1950's featured a pair of Hall of Fame Quarterbacks. Name them.

9. When Howard Twilley broke the NCAA record for pass receptions, much of the credit was given to his quarterback. Name the quarterback.

10. Finally, a doubling duo—name the players who hold the record for a) doubles in a season and b) doubles in a lifetime.

Pasqualini Recalls Chinese Prison

By Rob Leflar

"In China, each person is his own lawyer. If he commits a crime, he goes in and makes a confession. By accusing himself as thoroughly as possible, he is defending himself to the best of his ability."

Jean Pasqualini, whose Chinese name is Bao Ruo Wang, in this way summed up a Chinese perspective on criminal justice. A perspective that has its basis in experience: he spent seven years in Chinese prisons for being a counter-revolutionary.

Pasqualini, 49, who is a French citizen although half Chinese, was released after France recognized the People's Republic. He is currently a guest lecturer in the East Asian Legal Studies Program. Sipping Coca-Cola in his Currier House suite, he reminisced about his years as a prisoner in China.

The theme of confession dominated Pasqualini's recollections. He was kept for fifteen months before trial at an interrogation center, where he "wrote 700 pages of everything bad I had done since age eight." (His work for the U.S. Marines and for foreign embassies had been particularly incriminating.) He went to interrogation time after time with "confession" after "confession," and after each one was sent back to his cell to think things over. "They would tell me, 'The sooner you make a real confession, the sooner you will go home,'" said Pasqualini.

"I was astonished at first," recalled Pasqualini. "They never threatened, just demanded a frank and full confession. They never forced me, always gave me the opportunity to retract what I had said. The idea was, in confession lies one's salvation. They were just like priests. I think the Chinese Communists learned a great deal from the Catholic missionaries."

Prisoners who were kept in solitary and given minimum rations, recalled Pasqualini, came to look forward to their confession periods as major events in their lives. "It gets so when you meet your interrogator, you feel that he's your best friend in the world," said Pasqualini. "When

he says, 'We'll stop for the day,' you say, 'No, please! I want to confess for just a half hour more!' And when the day comes when you're allowed to write your own confession, you feel deeply honored — it's a festive occasion!"

After his sentencing, Pasqualini found prison life geared to the inmates' political re-education. "The prisoners were forbidden the use of the word 'comrade,'" he said. "We called each other 'schoolmate.'"



CWM

Former Prisoner of Chinese Communists Jean Pasqualini.

Inmates were expected to report their own and their fellows' "bad actions" to the warden, and to discuss them at nightly sessions. The ideal was mutual supervision in a spirit of good will.

The prisoners were never forced to recant their counter-revolutionary ideas, recalled Pasqualini, but were given every incentive to do so. "Our sentences were like rubber bands," he said. "The authorities could stretch or contract them at will, depending on how our attitudes were progressing."

A crucial part of the re-education process was to teach the prisoners that their human relationships with the outside were cut and their former life had no more meaning for them. "They showed me the accusations of my neighbors, of some of my good friends — I had thought they were friends," Pasqualini recalled. "But the crusher was when a warden came up to me and said, 'Congratulations, Wang, your wife is making remarkable improve-

ment in her political development. She has decided to cut off her ties with a counter-revolutionary. You should be proud of her!'" Pasqualini has since remarried.

For all that, Pasqualini, far from being bitter, evaluates the prisons highly. Taken in their social context, he finds them far more effective — and humane — than American prisons. "We lived in comfort: brick houses, with proper heating, electricity, showers, a library; there was time for sports, and even first-run movies. In every cell there were peasants from the poorer regions who wished their parents were in prison with them."

"Once you get used to it, you seldom had the impression of living in a prison," Pasqualini continued. "It was like a factory dormitory, or a big commune. There were no bullying trustees, no victims — and a very democratic structure among the inmates."

Pasqualini emphasized the impact on the inmates' lives of the guards, many of who were specially trained Party members. "Some of the guards were really good people, and good Communists. They tried their best to make the inmates better people — to make us think more of others."

"Brainwashing will only work if you're convinced of your own guilt," Pasqualini continued. "They didn't brainwash us with books, but just by having us live with the guards. You compare yourself to the guards, and you feel guilty — because you know they're better men than you."

Asked to sum up his feelings about his experience, Pasqualini responded: "I view my seven years in the camps as a kind of purification process, in which I got rid of a lot of my bad thoughts about the Chinese government. A guard asked me at the end, when I was released, 'Wang, what do you honestly think of us Communists now?' I reflected, and said, 'You're not as bad as the Americans told me you were.' He smiled to me. 'That's a very good answer. You see, Wang — we've done our job.'"

Speakers Study Minority Careers

(Continued from Page 1)

graduates who had made career choices, encompassing such fields as corporate practice, civil rights litigation, public defenders, teaching, clerkships, and community politics.

In his welcoming statements at the opening luncheon for the alumni, Dean Albert M. Sacks seemed to be heralding a new

He added, however, that it was sometimes difficult to structure a legal argument that based its cause of action on segregation without asking for desegregation. "We want the cause of action, but we want different remedies," Alcala said.

Joaquin Avila '73, a recent clerk in a state supreme court, had much praise for the clerkship process,

contendere. When the judge asked for his plea, my client simply said, no lo comprende. He was sentenced," Cazares said.

Rangel, who practices in Texas, is trying to counsel Mexican-American proprietors and professionals on the advantages of incorporation and tax shelters. "Some of these people don't know that considerable tax savings could be realized by incorporation," Rangel said.

Questioned hard on whether a corporate firm is a good stepping-stone into politics, Rangel exhibited a good legal education. "It all depends," he said.

The last day of the symposium was the least structured, as J. Youngblood Henderson '74 and Jaime Cervantes '73 wove a tale of tribal law and Chicano realities.

Henderson, who is currently teaching at Boalt Hall, began his part of the dialogue by relating how he passed his bar exam. "Everybody tried to persuade me to take a state bar exam. I said 'why?' Instead I apprenticed with a judge in the tribe and at the end of the summer I was admitted to the tribal bar," Henderson said.

On the basis of his admission to the tribal bar, Henderson will be asking a federal court to allow him to become a member of the federal bar. "Admission to the federal bar is usually premised on membership in a state bar," he said.

Asked if he knew of anyone who had ever taken this route to apply to the federal bar, Henderson said, "Yes, one lawyer applied to the Tax Court."

Cervantes noted that Indians had a separate system to which they could go, while Chicanos had to create their own political system. He was asked if his Harvard degree was a political liability. "I've never thought about it, but if I stood on some corner in East L.A. and asked four Chicanos what they thought, they'd give me four different opinions, and I still wouldn't be anywhere," Cervantes said.



Dick Macias

Dean Albert M. Sacks poses with participants in CLSA speakers series.

era in the School's relationship with minorities. "At first we thought that our responsibility to minorities was met when we admitted them. We have found that this is not enough. We need to do more," Dean Sacks said.

The symposium, which was funded by contributions by each member of the CLSA and the Law School, demonstrated the school's renewed commitment to minorities.

Carlos Alcala '73, currently an attorney with MALDEF — a Chicano civil rights organization — began the formal part of the symposium with a discussion on Chicano school integration. While MALDEF has traditionally taken cases where the end has been integration, Alcala noted that the newer attorneys in the organization do not now refuse cases where integration is not being asked as the remedy.

"Our goal is to give Chicano children equal educational opportunity without forcing them to be in the same building with whites, unless that particular community wants integration," Alcala said.

and encouraged minority students to think of it as an alternative, but with a caveat. "While judges are busy implementing affirmative action plans elsewhere, they lag far behind in implementing such plans in their chambers," Avila said.

Roy Cazares '73 and Jorge Rangel '73, both of whom appeared on the second day of the symposium, offered the widest contrast in career alternatives. Cazares works for a criminal defenders organization, Rangel for a prestigious corporate firm.

Cazares is employed by Defenders Inc., a non-profit corporation sponsored by the San Diego Bar Association which is free from government interference but instead bills the county as a private attorney.

San Diego's proximity to the Mexican border presents unique problems for Chicano lawyers, Cazares said. "A good number of our clients are monolingual Spanish-speakers. The court room experience is difficult enough to understand in English, but impossible in Spanish. I counselled one monolingual client to plead *nolo*

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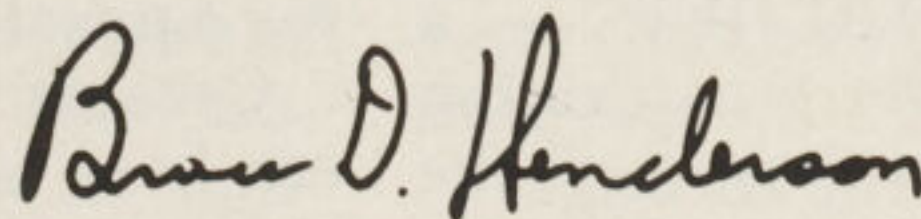
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Treasure Room Holds HLS Trove

By Clay Stebbins

Why does the Treasure Room in Langdell Library have no windows? Because of the Sperry bomb sight, of course. During World War II, when the north end of the Law School library was being used for work on that famous "secret weapon" against the Axis, Navy security installed a protective double wall within the room, shutting off the windows visible from outside Langdell Hall. This arrangement is well-suited for the type of climate control required for the

they suffer from poor storage conditions and are "not sufficiently accessible."

Scholars from across the country and abroad join students in the University, undergraduate and graduate, in making use of the collection. Henderson, herself a scholar presently investigating the 16th century Chancery, told the *RECORD*, however, that she feels the materials are "probably under-used," and she emphasized a welcome to law students writing third year papers of a historical

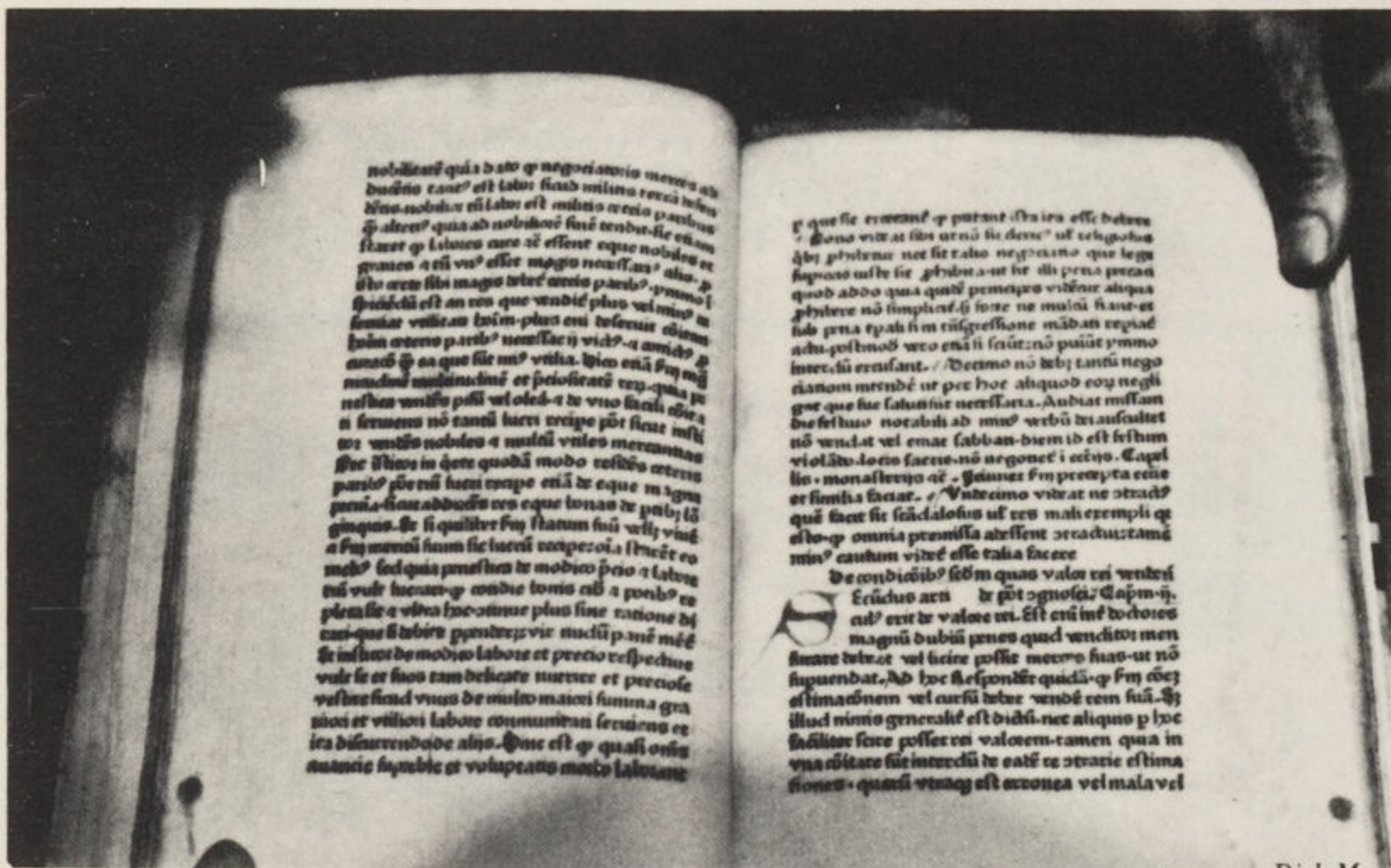
Henderson noted that some years ago a scholar perusing a copy of a work on the pleas of the crown that was once the property of Robert Heath, Attorney-General under King Charles I, discovered a hand-made notation of the Attorney-General's, recording his opinion of the abolition of the Star Chamber.

Although the library holds some manuscripts, the bulk of the material in the Treasure Room is printed books, of which about one hundred date from before 1500. The oldest of these, a work by the thirteenth century writer Johannes Nider, was printed in 1468. Henderson estimates that the Library's collection of English law books printed before 1600 numbers about one-third more than that of the British Museum.

While most of the volumes are American and English books, there is a "very good" collection of Roman law materials and one of canon law works which is "a bit spotty but still good," according to Henderson. In addition to these ancient relics the Treasure Room also houses some more modern items, such as various material relating to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Although books and manuscripts form the major part of the collection, pamphlets and some early legal periodicals are also represented.

The Treasure Room collection includes what remains of the original library of the Law School, as it was assembled during the first three years of operation, following the School's founding in 1817. Some older law books in the possession of the Harvard College Library have been added to this beginning. Another major accession to what is now the rare book collection came when Justice Story sold his law books to the School at a reduced price.

Henderson declined to place a value on the contents of the Treasure Room and the other books under her care. She stated that the value was said to be "in seven figures" about 20 years ago, but that it would be difficult to estimate the current worth of the collection.



Dick Macias

Law School's oldest book housed in Treasure Room in Langdell is 1468 work.

preservation of old books, and in 1948 the Law School moved to this location its assemblage of old and otherwise rare books and other legal materials, which Edith Henderson, curator of the Treasure Room, calls the "richest collection of its kind anywhere."

Only about 2,000 of the Law School's rare books (mainly books printed before a cut-off date of 1820) can be fitted into the glass cases of the Treasure Room itself, where they are protected against extremes of temperature and humidity. Communicating stacks directly below the room provide space for another 20,000. An undetermined number of books belonging to the Law School library and suitable for inclusion in the rare books collection must be kept elsewhere, in such places as the basements of Law School dormitories, where, according to Henderson,

character.

Henderson pointed out that the periodically changing exhibitions she assembles in the Treasure Room display cases are "aimed at students." The present display concerns the history of legal education in the Commonwealth tradition.

Some volumes in the Law School's collection, such as Coke's Reports, "have become collector's items in their own right," according to Henderson. In addition, the Treasure Room has a few books and manuscripts considered valuable from an esthetic point of view. Most of the material, however, is valuable chiefly for research purposes.

The Treasure Room has a nearly complete set of editions of Grotius, including the three different states in which the first edition was published, which furnish valuable clues for scholars concerned with the development of his thought.

Ford Elicits Faculty Criticism

By Richard Briffault

Twenty-nine Law School faculty members and administrators have sent President Gerald R. Ford a letter strongly condemning him for his comments at his October 9th news conference expressing opposition to the Boston school desegregation order of Judge W. Arthur Garrity.

The letter, drafted by Professors Frank I. Michelman and Laurence H. Tribe and sent to the White House on October 15th, asserted that the President's statement "risked legitimating the very lawlessness President Ford opposed."

The professors also criticized the President for contributing "to a serious public misunderstanding of the role played by Judge Garrity, by court-ordered busing, and by the judiciary in general."

The Boston busing, they asserted, is "a necessary remedy for official violations of the constitutional rights of schoolchildren ...

(W)e agree with Judge Garrity's finding that the constitutional rights of children have been violated by racial segregation in the Boston schools."

At his October 9th news conference, President Ford, while "deploring" the violence in Boston, stated that he disagreed with Judge Garrity's order and stated that he had "consistently opposed" forced busing to achieve racial balance.

In addition to Michelman and Tribe, the signatories of the letter to President Ford were: Dean Albert M. Sacks, Gary G. Bellow, James N. Bierman, Stephen G. Breyer, Victor Brudney, Barbara A. Burkett,

Abram J. Chayes, Morris L. Cohen, Vern Countryman, Alan M. Dershowitz, Charles Fried, Philip B. Heymann, Morton J. Horwitz, Colin K. Kaufman, Jeanne C. Kettleson.

Also signing were Nathan Lewin, Lance Liebman, Louis Loss, Mario G. Obledo, Oliver Oldman, Richard Parker, Henry J. Steiner, George A. Strait, Stanley S. Surrey, Donald T. Trautman, Donald F. Turner, and Robert A. Williams.

Contacted at his office early this week, Tribe stated that the faculty group had as yet received no reply from President Ford. He was unsure whether the President would later return an answer to the group's critical letter.

Sports Answers

1. Glenn Davis, Doc Blanchard
2. Len Wilkins, Johnny Egan
3. Gar Mulloy, Bill Talbert
4. Cecil Isbell, Arnie Herber
5. Larry Kelly, Clint Frank
6. Earl Coombs, Bob Meusel
7. Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus
8. Bob Waterfield, Norm Van Brocklin
9. Jerry Rhome
10. a) Earl Webb
b) Tris Speaker

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