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TWENTY CENTS



CWM

Women listen to speakers at Women's Law Day sponsored by WLA.

Women's Law Day Relates Opportunity

By Charlotte Renner

"What is law school really like? What are my chances of being accepted? What might I accomplish with the degree?"

These were the simple but crucial questions on the minds of approximately 200 women who attended this year's Women's Law Day. They met in Austin Hall on Saturday, December 9.

The conference was organized by Pamela Sue Meyers, 2L, and Judith Ann Pistaki, 3L, of Harvard's Women's Law Association. It pooled the knowledge and experience of neighboring law school administrators and practicing lawyers, who participated in panel discussions and question and answer sessions.

The goal was communicating to prospective women students the vicissitudes and rewards of the legal profession. Appropriately, all speakers but one were women.

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Law School Runs Small '74 Deficit

By Ricardo Hinojosa

The Law School had a small operating deficit of \$9,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. This marks only the second time in 10 years that the Law School has operated on a deficit level. The last operating deficit was in 1968-69.

This information was part of the data contained in the annual statement covering the financial affairs of Harvard University for the 12 month period ending June 30, 1974. The report, which was issued at a joint press conference held last Tuesday by George Putnam, treasurer of the university, and Hale Champion, financial vice-president, also revealed that the University ran a \$1 million overall deficit. This figure, which represents the first university-wide deficit since 1971, follows last year's 1972-73 report which showed a \$2.1 million surplus.

The report also revealed that the market value of Harvard's endowment has fallen from \$1.35 billion to \$1.19 billion. The unit value of endowment holdings fell from \$131.42 to \$109.67, a decline of 16%, but the income distributed to units went up to \$5.62 from \$5.53 per unit.

The Law School had an income of \$10,008,824 last year, while expenses were listed as \$10,017,453. More

(Continued on Page 8)

Rosenberg to Leave HLS

By Phil Heagney

After serving as Director of the Legal Methods Program since January, 1973, David Rosenberg will leave Harvard Law School sometime this year.

Rosenberg's departure is surrounded by mystery. The reasons for his departure and the position he plans to take up next remain unknown. Rosenberg told the *RECORD* that he considered his decision a personal matter and did not

wish to discuss it in public. Several students who have worked with Rosenberg in the past said that he was considering setting up a private practice in Boston though they differed as to whether he would leave the Law School in January or in June. Dean Albert M. Sacks insisted that Rosenberg was leaving in June for personal reasons and that there was no "bad blood" between Rosenberg and the Law School.

Rosenberg's decision to re-
(Continued on Page 12)

Ames Competition Schedule Arouses Contestants' Anger

By Susan Gillehel

"Do you owe Thanksgiving to the BSA?"

That was the rallying call for a meeting last week to protest the schedule of Ames competition for second year students. The meetings failed to produce any changes.

Most of the approximately 15 2Ls at the meeting Thursday afternoon had come to protest because briefs for their Ames arguments were due Monday, December 2, the day after Thanksgiving vacation. This information had been circulated by James D. Adducci, Michael A. Bowen, and John C. Keeney, Jr., 2Ls who called the meeting.

But the Board of Student Advisors, which is in charge of the Ames competition, stole the trio's thunder by announcing that briefs were due Friday, December 6, not December 2.

That announcement apparently satisfied most of the protesters, according to Kenny.

Bowen had told other 2Ls that the briefs would be due on December 2. He said that he relied upon a conversation with Henry B. Gutman, president of the BSA. Neither Bowen nor Gutman recalls exactly their discussion.

Bowen had contacted Gutman to learn why the Ames competition was beginning so late in the semester. Last year the Ames semifinals began two weeks earlier.

The delay this year creates problems, Bowen said Sunday, because Ames will interfere with exam reviews and interviews as well as requiring the preparation of briefs during Thanksgiving holidays. He proposed at the protest that Ames be pushed back to the spring.

Gutman and Armin K. Taus, 3L, the BSA coordinator for the semifinals, sympathized with problems Bowen pointed out. But they said in

interviews this week that difficulties of scheduling semifinals and first year Ames rounds in the same semester outweighed the 2Ls' inconvenience.

Taus said pushing the two competitions into one semester would strain judges and BSA members and would reduce the quality of the competitions. He urged leaving the semifinals in the fall because "education," not the "convenience of 2Ls," is the BSA's purpose in running the competitions.

Gutman affirmed Taus's judgment that the BSA could not administer two competitions in one semester. He also pointed out that those semifinal participants who made the quarter finals would not enjoy preparing two Ames arguments in one semester.

The BSA apparently would have resisted any strong movement for a postponement of the semifinals. But there was no protest of that sort.

As the 2L Ames teams registered Tuesday, they were asked to indicate whether they would prefer having briefs due in December, on the 6th or 9th, or moving the Ames rounds into the spring. About half the teams answered this poll and the results were inconclusive.

Ames arguments will run until the end of the semester, December 17. The semifinals are ending only one week later than last year, despite the competition starting two weeks late.

The time for brief preparation has been reduced by one week. This change was made in response to the suggestions of last year's teams, Taus said.

He was happy that publicity given the late starting date apparently didn't deter entrants. Fifty persons registered for the semifinals Tuesday. Six more persons are competing this year than last.

Course Studies Responsibilities Of Legal Field

By Charles Loeser

An informal committee set up earlier this fall by Dean Albert M. Sacks has submitted a report to the Committee on Legal Education, recommending expansion of the Law School's program for teaching legal responsibility.

The report, drawing on consultation with all interested faculty members, was written by Professors Andrew L. Kaufman, Robert E. Keeton, and Legal Methods Program Director David Rosenberg. Its purpose is largely to present options to the Committee on Legal Education, but there is a fairly wide consensus that some form of instruction in legal responsibilities should become mandatory.

In addition to a new basic course, said Kaufman, there will probably be alternative means of satisfying the requirement. Several courses presently taught, such as clinical courses, might be sufficient with minor adjustment.

In part these recommendations are in response to an American Bar Association accreditation standard adopted two years ago and effective in February 1975. An amendment to that ABA standard this summer clarified its intent: no particular method or number of class-hours is required, but students are to become familiar with "the history, structure, goals, and responsibilities of the legal profession."

Kaufman emphasized that the instruction is to deal with "legal responsibilities" rather than "ethics". Any unrealistic goal of rapid and direct normative awakening misses the value of such exposure, according to Kaufman.

In expanding the lawyer's "mental set" to an awareness of what the problems are, an apparently superficial course in "ethical instruction" can have indirect success. Kaufman explained that the impossibility of transfusing "black-letter ethics" is no bar to such teaching, which could incorporate law reform issues.

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Fonda Says US Keeps War Alive

By Richard Briffault

Asserting that the American people, once aroused, have "the ability to change our government and its policies," Jane Fonda urged an overflow crowd of 500 people in the Ames Courtroom last Friday not to be "satisfied with the appearance of peace" and to continue the fight to end "the terrible, terrible violence" in Indochina.

Calling the Indochina War the "linchpin of an American foreign policy of empire" incompatible with our democratic ideals, the prominent anti-war activist and Academy Award-winning actress declared that once the American people learn the facts "they will not stand for the use of their tax dollars for torture and murder."

Speaking alternately like a fundamentalist fervently preaching to a congregation of true-believers and an analyst calmly delivering a lucid but damning critique of American foreign policy, Fonda clearly evoked in her enthusiastic audience memories of the anti-war movement of the recent past.

Fonda acknowledged that a major problem the Indochina Peace Campaign now faces is the belief that the war and the movement are over and no more than "memories."

"This myth about peace is so terrible," she declared. Comparing the 1973 Paris peace settlement to Watergate, the noted anti-war organizer, who journeyed to Hanoi during the Christmas bombing of 1972, asserted that Americans "are being urged to buy another cover story in Indochina."

With a steadily rising anger and passion in her voice, Fonda told her audience that American money, including \$10 million a day in Food for Peace funds, is being used to prop up the Lon Nol government in Cambodia and to maintain "a massive police state" in South Vietnam.

"It must be the most grotesque situation in the world" that Cambodia is getting more Food for Peace aid than all of Africa, Latin America, and Bangla Desh, and

that humanitarian funds are "being used to build tiger cages" for political prisoners in South Vietnam, Fonda said.

Although visibly pained by the Indochina situation and the officially encouraged apathy in the United States, Fonda was generally optimistic in her assessment of likely developments at home and abroad.

With a rapid-fire beat, Fonda happily detailed the steadily growing success of her Indo-

calling him "very instrumental." She had, however, harsh words for Massachusetts' Republican Senator Edward Brooke, noting that he had opposed efforts to cut off aid or to bar the use of American funds for the alleged torture of Saigon political prisoners.

Although hopeful about the anti-war movement's ability to gather increasing support in Congress, Fonda concluded "the Executive is not going to leave voluntarily. He is going to have to be drag-



CWM

Jane Fonda urges listeners not to be "satisfied with the appearance of peace."

china Peace Campaign since the groups' revitalization in the fall of 1973.

Hoping to topple South Vietnamese President Thieu by cutting off the American aid on which he relies, "we turned to Congress, because Congress holds the purse-strings."

"We had to begin to grow up, speak in new ways, borrow ties and suits, and forge new alliances," the 37-year-old actress explained.

"We cut a half billion dollars from the money going to South Vietnam, defeated an emergency aid bill, and this spring military aid to South Vietnam was for the first time cut below \$1 billion," she proudly stated.

Fonda gave strong praise to Senator Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.) for helping her group cut appropriations to South Vietnam,

ged kicking and screaming by an American people who are organized and informed."

Fonda also expressed substantial optimism about the prospects of a real cessation of fighting in Indochina. "Peace has come to Laos finally," she jubilantly declared. "There are Communists in the government and it has not threatened our national security."

As a result of a newly-imposed Senate ceiling of \$200 million a year in aid to Cambodia, "there is a real chance of peace" in that country. "Lon Nol cannot survive" under those conditions, she said.

Conditions in South Vietnam are rapidly approaching a crisis, Fonda contended, with the Thieu government becoming increasingly repressive as its internal support crumbles away.

Program Cuts Juvenile Recidivism

By Patrick F. Kennedy

The radical and innovative approach to juvenile corrections recently adopted by Massachusetts may be a significant improvement over the previous program and programs prevailing throughout the rest of the nation. This is the preliminary conclusion of a group of Law School criminologists studying the new approach.

Since 1970 the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) has been engaged in an effort to close its juvenile training schools and substitute community-based alternatives. The changeover has been monitored by a Law School research team led by Pound Professor Lloyd E. Ohlin and including Alden D. Miller and Robert B. Coates of the Center for Criminal Justice.

Describing the previous program, Miller said that "although there was a surface educational purpose, the bulk of the system was custodial."

Under the reform program the juvenile institutions have been replaced by supportive services such as group care, group homes, foster care, and non-residential care.

"The thrust of the program is that people were very critical of working on the kid in isolation," Miller said, "the theory was that it is much better to work with the kid in the community." Under the new program DYS attempts to place offenders in the community and provide them with the necessary supportive services.

The preliminary results of the change in method of handling juvenile offenders shows a dramatic decline in the rate of recidivism, or the rate at which offenders reappear in court.

A 1960's study indicated that 49 per cent of offenders reappeared in court within six months of their discharge. Miller compared this with a 24 per cent recidivism rate in the first six months under the new program.

He hastened to add, however, that these results are "tentative." The recent survey does not yet include figures from many parts of the state, including most of Boston.

"People violently disagree as to whether the kids in Boston reappear at a higher rate," Miller explained.

He also suggested that recidivism over a six month period may be too short a period to tell whether the trends will continue.

Ohlin pointed out that the significance of the reform goes beyond the rates of recidivism. "This program shows that you can successfully de-institutionalize and altogether get a better reaction, which is a very important demonstration. Many people have said that we can't do without these institutions, but this shows that we can and are better off for it."

Ohlin added that "the end result is somewhere down the road; it is too early to tell whether we will interrupt the recruitment into the adult criminal process."

The impetus for the reform of the system came during the 1960's with reports of brutality in the system and a large scandal at the Bridgewater juvenile training school. Outrage at these reports culminated in 1969 with reform legislation and the appointment of a new Commissioner, Jerome Miller, with a reform mandate.

Although the new commissioner planned to move away from the custodial treatment which characterized the program at the time of his arrival, his initial plans for reorganization bore little resemblance to the current DYS program.

At first efforts were limited to engaging offenders in the affairs of the institution by giving them responsibilities and starting group care programs.

These initial efforts toward reform were then supplemented by the establishment of group homes.

Non-residential programs followed. These were offered by private segments of the community but financed by the state. Gradually they diversified and multiplied. As the state began to purchase these services from various organizations, the need for the training schools disappeared.

The new system which evolved

contained incredible variety and vast resources. There were educational, recreational, and vocational alternatives.

After DYS began to purchase services, they established an agency to monitor the programs and insure their quality. Besides the central office which makes policy decisions, seven regional offices were set up. These regional offices are usually responsible for the placement of the juveniles and the supervision of private programs.

The diversity of the new program also gives DYS the flexibility to treat juveniles on a more individualized basis. Often the young offender will be given the opportunity to negotiate with an official about where he or she will be placed.

The courts may also have some say as to where the juvenile will be sent. More and more, DYS is attempting to work out the possibilities for an individual offender before he comes before the court. At the time of the adjudication there may be some negotiation between the court and DYS as to the placement of the juvenile.

Recently courts have employed a new alternative of referring juveniles to the DYS rather than committing them. Although DYS works out the program and pays for it, legally the offender is still the responsibility of the court.

The advantage which might arise from this alternative is that less stigma may attach to the youth if he has only been referred to DYS rather than being committed. Currently between a quarter and a third of the youths in the DYS program have been referred rather than committed.

Miller described the Center for Criminal Justice as "essentially an outside research agency doing a long term study of the department." He explained that grants for the study came from the Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a federal agency.

HLCA Welcomes Husbands But Wives Still Run Group

By Roger P. Evans

"To meet other spouses, to get to know people when you first come to Cambridge, and to form interest groups with other spouses" are among the reasons listed by Freida S. Trower for the existence of the Harvard Law Community Association.

Trower is president of the 65 member organization which seeks to serve the needs of those married to Harvard Law students.

Originally founded as the Harvard Law Wives in 1929, the HLCA changed its name in 1973 but has not undergone any substantial metamorphosis as a result. Activities are slanted to a woman's perspective and, despite "actively trying" to recruit men, Trower admits that there are none in the organization.

The problem, she feels, is that "the organization is composed of women and our interest groups appeal mostly to women" and there are not enough male spouses at any one time to instigate more husband-oriented activities. The HLCA does attempt to include husbands in the activities of the association as often as possible.

Monthly meetings offer speaker's programs and special events such as wine-tasting parties. In November Pat Mitchell, entertainment director of WBZ, will address the group. A crafts fair will be held in December where arts and crafts, many made by members, are to be exhibited and sold.

The craftmaker receives 75% of the price of his or her product and 25% of the money goes to the HLCA for general operating expenses and to supplement the six dollar annual dues.

A "Monte Carlo" night, complete with blackjack, roulette, poker and craps highlights the spring program. Law School professors appear specially as dealers and card sharks. Proceeds from this March event are donated to a local charity.

HLCA interest groups include bridge, exercise and cooking groups and more specialized activities such as an international group composed of the wives of foreign

students and an area interest group which seeks to explore the Boston and New England area with an eye to the historical. This group recently visited Sturbridge Village.

Trower admits that the HLCA is "mostly a social organization" and recognizes a division of purpose within the organization between those who are satisfied with this orientation and those who seek to make the association more "legally relevant."

There is also a problem because many eligible to join HLCA do not do so. Beyond the inability of the organization to interest husbands in joining, there are problems in attracting other women, many of whom do not appreciate the seeming "Junior League" orientation of the membership.

The difficulties of a young marriage are often intensified in the Law School-Cambridge milieu.

Far away from home, perhaps in a much larger city, financial difficulties plague many. School pressures on one spouse may be transferred to the other and the non-law student spouse may resent the time his or her partner must devote to the Law School and studies.

Most spouses work and have special and very different pressures on themselves. The spouse may often feel excluded from a large part of the law student's life.

In these ways, the problems of any recent marriage are rendered more intense. The HLCA seeks to ease some of the burden but is limited in what it is able to do.

"About three years ago", according to Trower, the association did organize the Law School Child Center on Everett Street. This helps to ease some of the financial difficulty on many students' families and provides a stimulating environment for the young children of students.

Perhaps the HLCA's most important contribution, she said, is to provide a place where spouses can meet together and share with others the good and the bad, the joys and frustrations, of their special situation.

Dorm Council's Room Proposal Being Debated

By Frank E. Sisson

At its November 4 meeting, the Harvard Law School Dormitory Council was able to hold discussion on only six of 20 paragraphs of the Room Allocation Proposal which would modify the current dormitory room draw procedure.

The procedure proposed by the Housing Committee (under the auspices of the Executive Committee) entails a two round system whereby students successful in a general draw for dormitory participation would, after a second lottery, be able to personally choose a specific room from a floorplan.

Seven priority group categories would exist for the Round I general draw, favoring handicapped students, residential advisors, and Dorm Council members. Current 2Ls and 1Ls who have never lived in the dorms would then have priority over others.

Round II priority categories would be: 1) handicapped students, 2) RAs, 3) Dorm Council Executives, and 4) all others. Dorm Council members not already drawn would be automatically drawn after half of the room slots had been allocated.

The Council, in ruling on the proposal paragraph by paragraph, subject to a final overall vote, decided to include "2Ls who lived in the dorm only as 1Ls" with "2Ls who lived in the dorm only as 2Ls" in the Round I category above 1Ls in the dorms as 1Ls and 2Ls in the dorms both years, despite the arguable ease of off-campus 2Ls to simply renew leases.

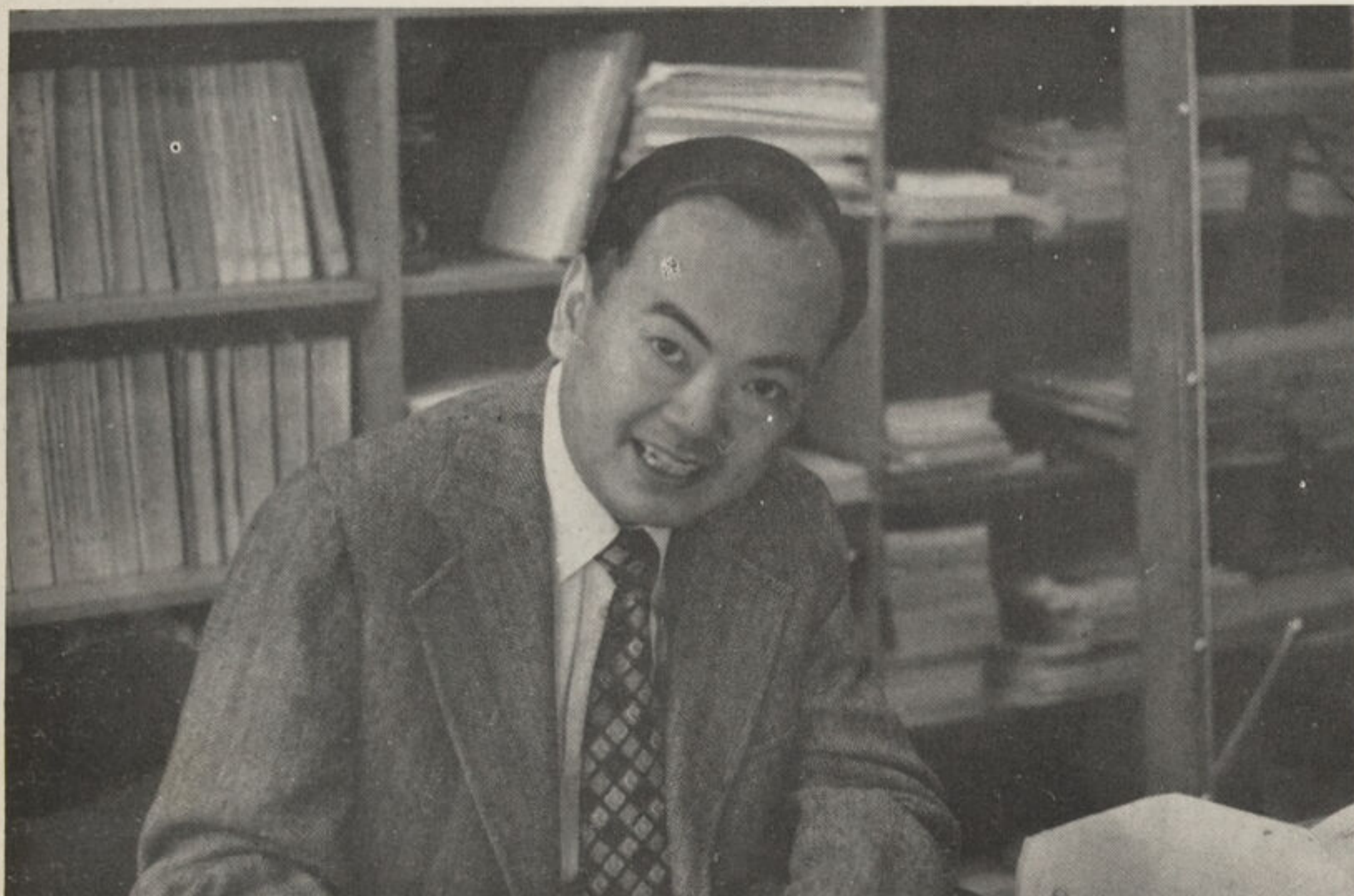
A motion to improve the priority of 1Ls in the dorms their first year was defeated. It was argued that the 2L/3L mix in the current 50-40-10 percentage split of 1Ls, 2Ls, and 3Ls in the dorms would be further worsened, and that the current advantage of the tendency of off-campus 2Ls to stay off campus would be diminished.

American and Japanese Students

By Toby S. Myerson

"Contrary to what is generally assumed about the structure of Japanese law, the answer to problems of law cannot be determined only by looking to the Codes," noted Visiting Professor Hideo Tanaka, comparing Japanese and American law in an interview this week.

entitled *Special Problems of Japanese Law* in addition to his course on *Japanese Public Law*. He stated that he enjoys his American students and his classes a great deal and pointed to some interesting contrasts he has found between his American students and his students in Japan.



Visiting Professor Hideo Tanaka says American students are "more active" in class than Japanese counterparts. CWM

"This is a theme which I am developing in my course on (Japanese) Public Law. There are always clues to be found in the cases. Some provisions of the Civil Code are narrowly interpreted, others broadly. Without looking to see the cases one will have a distorted view."

The Visiting Professor added, "The techniques for developing the roots of the law are not so different as the differences between the common and civil law systems seem to suggest."

"It is the tradition in civil law countries for lawyers to work from a code structure and to explain each case as an application of general principles rather than closely examining the facts of a particular case. Recently, however, particularly in Japan, the attention being paid to the factual background of each case is increasing."

"At this point the difference (between Japanese and American law on the point) is a matter of degree."

Tanaka is teaching a course

"American students are more active in class, they readily contribute to discussions. My Japanese students, however, are not trained in the Socratic method, and when I employ the technique in my classes at first the students don't respond actively."

"When a Japanese student speaks in class he feels he must give a perfect answer. No one can give a perfect answer to every question, so I tell my students if anyone can always answer perfectly I'll ask him to take over the class. That seems to ease the tension."

The only drawback to teaching a class the first time in America, Professor Tanaka noted, is that too much time is taken up merely in translating materials from Japanese into English. "An American professor going to Japan would not have a similar problem because most Japanese students can read English," he said.

The study of law in Japan, as in Europe or England, is for most stu-

dents only a study at the undergraduate level.

Tanaka teaches classes at the University of Tokyo on Anglo-American law and comparative law to both undergraduates and graduate students, and occasionally he teaches an introduction to Japanese law to undergraduate freshmen. He also teaches a seminar on legal process using Japanese and American materials.

Tanaka commented that among those in the legal field in Japan, the primary emphasis is on research and writing, not teaching. "Students in Japan," he remarked, "are more tolerant of their teachers than are their American counterparts. They have different expectations of their law professors. They are more tolerant of those who are poor teachers but who write well."

In reference to the academic climate at Harvard, Tanaka said, "Here there are many social activities among the faculty because the professors live in relatively close proximity. They have a chance to see each other socially and develop a personal or professional intimacy. In Tokyo it is different. Tokyo is a huge city, people live scattered — hours apart. Social occasions among the faculty are infrequent."

Among professors at many Japanese universities, there seems to be less collaborative work than in America, a further indication of the separateness of faculty life.

"Of course the degree to which professors collaborate in their work varies from university to university, but there is a rather small number of books

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Contrasted by Visiting Professor

which represent joint efforts on the American casebook model. A notable exception is the Takeuchi and Tatsuda book on *Corporation Law*."

Tanaka pointed out, however, that this last mentioned phenomenon may perhaps be explained because casebooks are used much less frequently in Japan. The standard method is for a professor to teach his theory or approach to a subject, a system or framework which will be carefully elaborated in the professor's own treatise.

For those who are interested in doing business with Japan and can read Japanese, Tanaka commented that "It would probably be helpful to spend time in Japan and study at a Japanese university. If one were to take one or two basic courses, say *Public Law* and *Constitutional Law*, it would give a student a means of access to Japanese approaches to legal problems.

"Usually in the elementary courses a professor in Japan tries to introduce the student to the lawyer's way of thinking. This type of instruction will provide a background of the structure of Japanese law. If one receives a general feeling for the workings of a legal system he can move easily into surveying a specific topic.

"For those who do not speak or read Japanese it is very difficult to conduct research in Japanese law in Japan. Imagine the opposite problem, that of a Japanese student coming to the U.S. to study American law without being able to read English! There are, however, a few good source materials in English."

These include Professor von Mehren's book *Law in Japan* and a bibliography of books and articles written in European languages about Japanese law which will be published next year. There is also a work in French by Professor Yoshiyuki Noda, *Introduction au Droit Japonais*. A scholar in New Zealand is translating it into English but as yet has not found a publisher.

"Even though research in depth into problems of Japanese law would be difficult without any language ability,

American counsel must play the important liaison function between their American clients and Japanese lawyers or businessmen," Tanaka said.

Tanaka's reaction to the Harvard Program in East Asian Legal Studies was one of pleasant surprise. "A little more than ten years ago there was no program and no interest. There was, even at that time, a good library in Japanese materials at Harvard Law School, but there was no one using it.

"Now the program activities are extensive and diverse and there is much student interest." Tanaka was particularly pleased to find that he has eight students in his Special Problems seminar who can read Japanese.

Tanaka graduated from the Department of Law at the University of Tokyo in 1951. After graduation he became a research fellow at that university and during his term as a research fellow he came to Harvard for the first time as a Fullbright Scholar. He studied at the Law School for a year and returned to the University of Tokyo to become Assistant Professor of law. In 1964 he was appointed full professor.

The current stay at Harvard is actually the fourth time Tanaka has been to the Law School, and the amount of time he has logged at Harvard exceeds the normal three year period that most students spend.

"After the first visit as a Fullbright Scholar, Tanaka spent a year at Stanford and another year at Harvard

(1958-60) under the Japanese-American program for cooperation in legal studies — a Ford Foundation program.

His third visit to HLS was as an American Studies Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies from 1969-70 when he was here for 16 months. Tanaka is teaching two courses this fall and will return to Japan early in 1975.

Searching for the origins of his interest in law and law teaching, Tanaka did not lay much emphasis on the fact that his father is one of Japan's outstanding legal scholars, a professor of law first at Kyushu Imperial University, then Hitosubashi University, and finally at Tokyo University.

Tanaka focused on more personal factors: "When I was a student at the First Higher School (at that time Japan's best high school) I didn't think I was particularly good at philosophy. Nor did I think my abilities were outstanding as an essayist in the field of literature.

"During the war, departments of economics had been discredited for their emphasis on Marxian analysis and many professors had been expelled. For the most part, I didn't respect either the professors or their writings in economics. At that time also the study of political science had not yet been developed in Japan.

"I wanted to study something concrete and objective, and because I found the study of science in my middle school days not particularly interesting I decided on law."

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HLS Shows Small 1974 Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)
than half of the Law School's income (\$5,268,742) came from tuition and other student income. The other two major sources of Law School income were gifts for current use and receipts for special purposes of \$2,040,646 and capital

fuel, food, books, and other equipment and supplies.

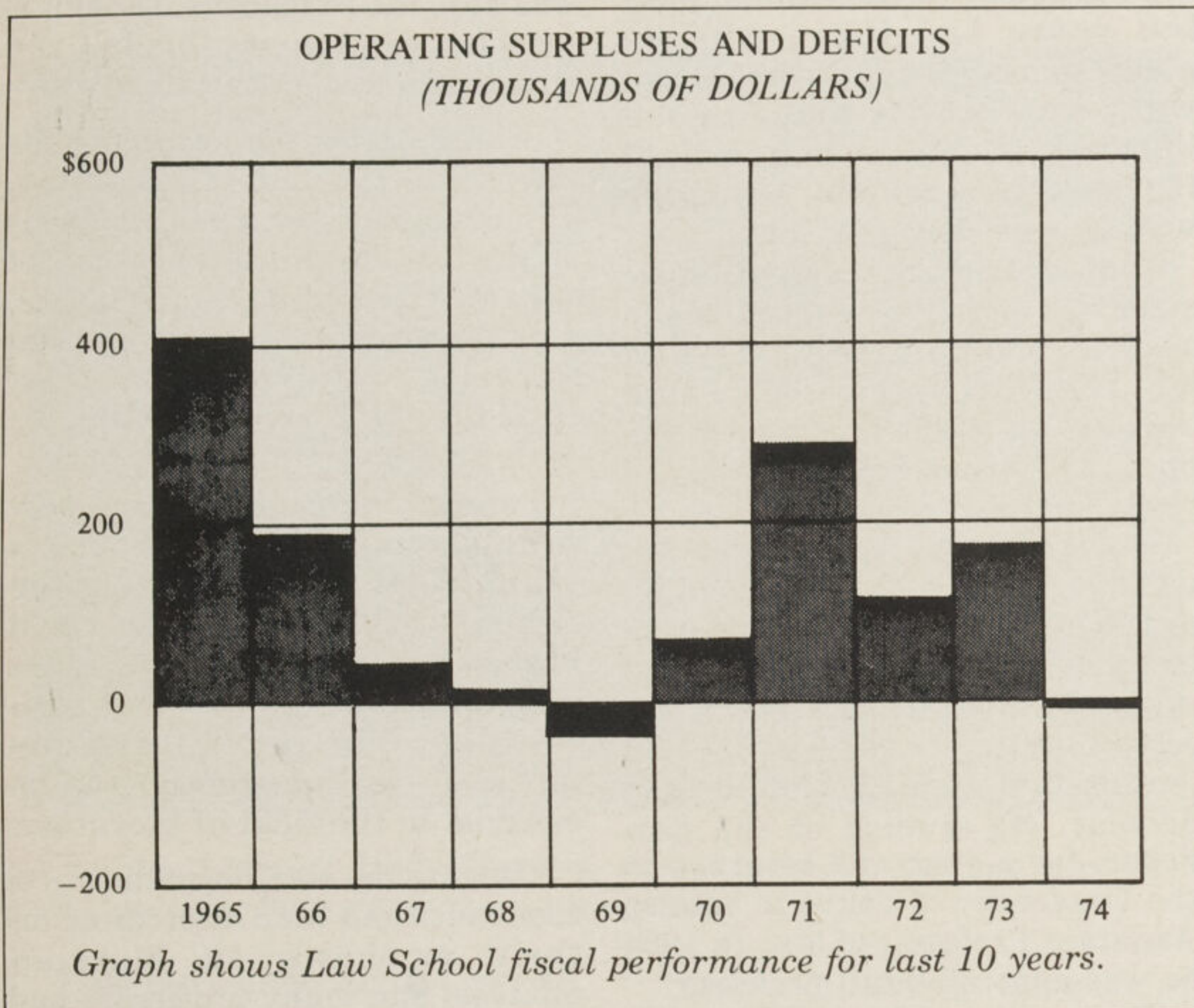
Champion did caution that the \$1,008,000 University-wide unrestricted operating deficit, "is in some ways, a misleading figure because it is made up by adding and subtracting the unrestricted sur-

ences, which includes all undergraduates and more than half of the instructional activity at Harvard and the Graduate School of Education were the only two educational units which had significant deficits," Champion said. "They had adequate reserves to meet last year's problem, but those reserves are being used up very rapidly," he added. The deficit for Arts and Sciences was \$1.2 million, while the School of Education had a \$200,000 deficit.

Champion noted that "the long term well-being of the University depends to a great extent on the success of governmental and market pressures to deal with economic stagflation. Inflation has worsened and present forecasts provide little hope for early improvement."

The decline in the stock market was blamed for most of the 16 per cent decline in the value of the University's endowment. This was the first endowment drop in four years.

Putnam cited the sharp downturn in both stock and bond markets as reasons for last year's bad showing for the endowment fund. He did state that Harvard's endowment had done better than many other university and foundation portfolios.



income of \$1,905,056. The rest of the income came from government contracts and grants and miscellaneous receipts.

The Law School's biggest expense was the \$4,691,888 outlay for salaries and wages. The only other expenses which were listed as over \$1 million were charges by other departments (\$1,846,219) and scholarships and other student awards (\$1,253,935). Other major expense items listed were for equipment and supplies and for retirement allowances and other employee benefits.

Putnam and Champion cited the University-wide deficit of \$1 million in the annual report, which is represented to the University's Board of Overseers as evidence that while internal management has tightened "external forces are increasingly threatening." These "external forces" were an unexpected 22 per cent increase in the cost of

pluses and deficits of various faculties and other budget units."

"The Faculty of Arts and Sci-

Mexicans don't pay that much for dinner.

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Law of Sea Conference Becalmed

By Robert E. Mack

The debate on international law at the recently completed second session of the Caracas Conference represented the "most profound and most widespread discussion of the law of the sea that has ever taken place," according to Israeli Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne in a speech delivered November 11 under the auspices of the International Law Society of Harvard Law School.

Close to 30 people sat in Pound 100 to hear the Israeli diplomat, who has attended all of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conferences held since 1955. Rosenne served for 20 years as a legal adviser to the Israeli Office of Foreign Affairs and for 10 years as a member of the International Law Commission. His present assignment is the United Nations.

Before commenting on the Caracas Conference, Rosenne outlined historical developments in the law of the sea since the League of Nations took up the subject in 1926. According to Rosenne, opposition in 1960 by the U.S.S.R. and the states whose votes it then commanded in the United Nations narrowly defeated an international agreement on the most troubling question of the law of the sea — "the breadth of the territorial sea."

Under the compromise, which moved away from the "classical" European notion of a three-mile territorial limit, coastal states would have (a) had complete sovereignty over the sea, the sea bed and the air column over the sea for six miles, (b) had exclusive fishing rights for up to 12 miles from the coast and (c) ensured the right of free passage within these waters.

The United Nations decided to convene the Caracas Conference to deal with the vexing territorial limit question and with other questions that had arisen in the 1960's, such as the peaceful uses of seabed resources outside the boundaries of national jurisdiction. Various procedural decisions made for the Caracas Conference, according to

the Israeli lawyer, ensured that its first sessions would produce little of substance.

It was decided that a proposal should face a "consensus" vote, which Rosenne defined to mean "that you allow it to go through, partly because you can't stop it." This innovative voting device has attained much favor in the United Nations, according to the Israeli. The purpose is to avoid decisional votes for as long as possible.

The Conference's "outcome



United Nations Israeli Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne.

has to be viewed with considerable hesitation," stated Rosenne, because of the avoidance of decisions. The final document of the Conference, whose text was described by Rosenne as "extremely inelegant, rough-hewn," came to no legal conclusions. It was decided that it should be called a "Statement of Activities" instead of a report, and that all evaluatory statements should be excised from it before publication. As a result of the Conference, "all of the main issues of the general law of the sea have been identified," stated Rosenne, but not the lines of a solution.

Ultimately nations will have to decide on a priority of uses of the sea, according to the Israeli ambassador. Freedom of communications, rights to living resources, allocation of mineral rights and the balancing of general international interests against interests in na-

tional security are all issues that will have to be dealt with.

An interesting development in the law of the sea, according to Rosenne, is the increase in the number of nations participating in debate on the topic. One hundred thirty-seven nations participated at the Caracas Conference. Rosenne compared this to the London Naval Conference of 1907, at which ten nations participated.

Another new development at the Caracas Conference was the appearance of special multinational interest groups, and Rosenne stated his belief that their influence on international legal development eventually would be felt. He defined these as the Straits Group, the Archipelagic States, the landlocked states, those states concerned with anadromous fish (of which the United States is one), those states bordering on enclosed or semi-enclosed seas and those states that are parties to earlier international convention articles.

The third session of the Conference will open in March, and another working session may be scheduled later. Rosenne stated that Israel's "prime concern is freedom of navigation," which has appeared to be of special concern to those nations with coastlines bordering on more than one sea.

Rosenne observed an attempt by "Red China" to lead the "Third World" nations at the second session by "trying to exploit certain difficulties," but it "didn't really get too far," because of the disapproval of the African countries.

Lighter moments of the Conference were the verbal wars between the Soviet Union on one hand, and China and Albania on the other. Rosenne described these as always beginning with Chinese speeches against what the Chinese delegate would describe as "a certain hegemonistic power." The Soviet delegate would respond to this like "a bull in a china closet," according to the Israeli. "Then the Albanian delegate would come in like a rapier and stick it up their (the Soviets') backside," stated Rosenne.

Whose Ox?

We are shocked to learn that some Harvard University officials are combing through some student files to remove information which they do not want students to see.

On Tuesday, November 19, students will have access to any information in their student files under an amendment to the Education Amendments Act of 1974 sponsored by Senator James Buckley (Conservative-Republican, New York). However, some Harvard employees are busily working to remove certain information in student files. The rationale for this hurried activity is that the University has an obligation not to let students see confidential communications about them. We wonder what exactly is in student files which would cause anyone to feel that they should not be made available to the students. We hope that the University's decision to remove certain items from the files does not indicate that there is a lot of material in the files which has no business being there.

In part, it is amusing to watch this combing of Harvard University files, since several individuals associated with the University were among the strongest voices for the opening up of former President Richard M. Nixon's personal files and tape-recorded conversations to public scrutiny. We hope the difference of opinion which has been shown between opening up Nixon's files and Harvard's student files is not just a question of whose ox is being gored.

So far, we have seen no evidence that Law School administrators have done any combing of student files at the Law School. Last week Dean Albert M. Sacks appointed a committee to study the subject of student files and the consequences of the Buckley Amendment for Law School files. As we stated earlier we hope the Law School's reaction will be one of complete compliance with both the letter and the spirit of this law. It would be disgraceful to have any other reaction.

Senator Buckley deserves our gratitude for having taken these steps to open up student files. We hope his amendment is a step in the direction of eliminating irrelevant and unchallenged misleading information from student files.

New Dice

The Law School Dormitory Council should be congratulated for deciding to revamp the allocation system for dormitory rooms. The present system is unfair in many ways and the Dorm Council has acted wisely in deciding to revise the process. Those who have suggestions to offer on the subject should contact their Council representatives. Dorm Council meetings are open to any one interested and those who have specific interest in the room allocation subject should attend those meetings.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"Where are you going?" Fenno asked as the 2L stopped at the lounge to rest.

"What makes you think I'm going anywhere?"

"The two-suiter you're carrying and the traveller's checks in your shirt pocket."

Would you believe the library?"

"It's been a long time since first-year Ames. Are you sure you can remember where it is?"

"You're not gonna buy that, huh?"

"No."

"How about the laundry?"

"Well, as laundries go, it isn't bad, but what's that got to do with where you're going?"

"No, I mean I could be going to the laundry. I mean that would explain the suitcase and everything, because I might have an especially big load."

"I think you'd better change your plans. I heard that the machine that changes traveller's checks has broken."

The 2L sighed. "Well, I guess if you don't believe I'm going to the laundry, you probably think I'm going out of town."

"That had occurred to me."

"You saw right through me, didn't you?"

"Yes. A genuine triumph of perception. But why in the world are you trying to hide it?"

"You don't know how it is," the 2L said miserably. "This is my fifth trip."

"I wasn't counting."

"Everyone else is, though. All the 2L's anyway. I mean, some of them have only gotten one trip so far, and that was to New York, and anybody can get a trip to New York. Can you imagine how they feel when they see me going out weekend after weekend?"

"Especially those who know that the only difference between them and you is that you were an All-Little-Three Cornerback."

"Second team," the 2L noted.

"Do you have that on your resume?"

"Well, no, actually, I didn't have room."

Fenno shook his head. "I do admire the fact that you're sensitive enough to your friends' feelings to try to conceal the fact that you're going out of town again."

"To tell the truth," the 2L admitted, "it's not their feelings that bother me—it's their hornbooks."

"Their hornbooks?"

"Yeah. The last two times I've walked down the hall with a suitcase in my hand I've had Corbin on Contracts bounced off my head."

"Well, look on the bright side," Fenno said. "Sometime in your Law School career, it's nice to have some contact with the subject."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

A 'Sense of Pride' In Honoring 'Scotty'

To the Editor:

I noted with keen interest and a great sense of admiration your recent articles concerning Prof. Scott. As a recent graduate of the Law School, I, like others in the classes since 1961, did not have the fortune to study under the great man. But, Prof. Scott's desire to maintain a kinship with the students of every era enabled myself and some of my fellow classmates to have the opportunity to lunch with him on occasion and to enjoy the humor and graciousness of this most youthful person.

We came to realize, as did apparently fifty years of students before us, that he was one of the rarest of teachers and individuals, one whom we do not often have the great fortune to have in our midst. I would only like to take this opportunity to echo the views of Dean Sacks concerning the creation of the Austin W. Scott Chair and to state that we of the post 1961 period also feel a sense of pride in the Law School's efforts to honor Scotty.

Henry Hubschman '72 ('73)
Washington, D.C.

Alumnus Pitches Trivia Question

To the Editor:

You finally got me hooked on the RECORD with your baseball trivia. If your successors contemplate continuing this magnificent feature — and if you accept alumni contributions — I offer the following:

What is unique about Detroit Tiger infielder Aurelio Rodriguez?

Ira S. Siegler '51
Washington, D.C.

He's the only active major league ball-player with all five vowels in his first name.

Non-Spartan HLS— Citadel of Cry Babies

To the Editor:

Having read the "RECORD" for a number of years, I suggest "Spartan Education" written by Edward H. Warren, commonly known as "The Bull" be made required reading for all students of Harvard Law School and present faculty.

It is my belief, as a small town lawyer, that the student body has become the citadel of "Cry Babies."

The Law School, too, should revert to the standard of "all can come, but few will graduate; look to the right and to the left, only one will be back next year," spoken by Dean Pound, 1935. This system of education, through fear, has produced a great number of first rate

NOVEMBER 15, 1974

Judges, corporate lawyers, defense lawyers, and small town lawyers and has kept Harvard Law School No. 1 in the Nation.

You, the superior interlects [sic], should stop "crying" and look back at a Law School that produced the greats, Brandies, Frankfurter, Williston, Chaffey, Scott and Edward H. Warren.

Your attempt to yaleize the Harvard Law School is and will continue to be a disgrace to the history of the No. 1 Law School of United States — keep "Crying" but remember the time comes when your "supers" must earn a living.

Jerome D. Winegarden, Sr. '38
Flint, Michigan

P.S. My son is a graduate of Michigan State University, and not able to attend Harvard, graduated from Detroit College of Law, and knows more law, with the ability to practice same, than any of your intellectual snobs.

J.D.W.

Law Notes

The Harvard Law School Forum announced Wednesday that **Representative John Conyers has cancelled his speech** which was to be given Sunday evening in the Ames Courtroom. Forum president Jeff Drummond reported that the cancellation was due to a timing conflict with unforeseen Washington D.C. caucuses which Conyers felt obligated to attend.

* * *

The argument for the **Final Round of the Ames Competition** will be given on Tuesday, November 26 in the Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, commencing at 8:00 p.m. Justice Thurgood Marshall of the United States Supreme Court will head the panel which also includes Judge Henry J. Friendly '27 of the Second Circuit and Judge Harrison L. Winter of the Fourth Circuit. The case involves the legality of a conditional pardon granted by a United States President; the Board of Student Advisers will have records and briefs for the case available for circulation ten days before the argument. Petitioners, the Learned Hand Club, will be represented by oralists Joseph Anglund and Joseph P. McGuire with Robert P. Baker, Terrence F. McKnight, Conor D. Reilly and Richard K. Willard on the brief. Respondent, the Marshall Club, will be represented by James Dillon and Jeff Rudman orally with Martin D. Edel, Allen I. Fagin, John Kenneth Felter and Richard A. Meserve on the brief.

* * *

The **Combined Boston BALSA** will conduct its **Third Annual Law Day Program** tomorrow at the New England School of

Law at 126 Newbury Street in Boston. The CBB consists of members of the Black American Law Students Associations from area law schools. The program will feature information on the Law School Admission Test, financial aid, and the application/admission process. After registration from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m., introductory remarks will precede a 10:00 a.m. to noon series of four seminars on the need to develop and establish pre-law curricular for undergraduate students desirous of entering law school. Deans, professors, and administrators of area law schools will make up discussion-leading panels. A 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. afternoon session will allow students to visit individually with representatives from various law schools. Further information on the program can be obtained from Larry Patrick at 495-4556 between 8:30 and 10:00 a.m.

* * *

A meeting for **1Ls wishing to voice comments on the Legal Methods Program** will be held on Tuesday, November 19th, at 7:30 p.m., in Pound 102. Professor Donald L. Trautman, David Rosenberg, and two members of the Board of Student Advisors will act as a panel to field complaints and report them to the faculty committee which is now studying Legal Methods.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. During Jackie Robinson's first year in the major leagues he played first base instead of second. Who was the second baseman for the Dodgers that year?

2. Steve Garvey was recently selected as the N.L. M.V.P. Name the last first baseman to win the National League honor.

3. In 1968 O.J. Simpson won the Heisman Trophy barely beating out a brilliant halfback who led the nation in scoring. Name this back.

4. Woody Hayes, the temperamental coach of the Ohio State Buckeyes, is known for his disdain of the forward pass. During the time when Bob Ferguson was O.S.U.'s workhorse fullback, the team also featured an option quarterback who completed two-thirds of his passes. Name him.

5. The Chicago Bears brought the T-Formation to pro football in the early 1940's. Name the Bear quarterback at that time.

6. The Green Bay Packers of the early 1960's featured a famous front four on defense. Name them.

7. What school holds the record for most consecutive wins in college football?

8. Name the school that was ranked number 1 for small colleges during 1973.

9. During their early years the San Francisco 49'ers featured a famous inside-outside running combo. Name them.

10. The Cy Young Award was instituted in 1956. Name the first winner.

(Answers on Page 16)

Rosenberg to Leave Law School

(Continued from Page 1)

sign from his present position coincides with a study of *Legal Methods* which Professor Donald T. Trautman's Committee on Teaching Fellow Programs is undertaking. Dean Sacks said that he asked the Trautman committee to evaluate the present *Legal Methods* Program and to recommend a replacement for Rosenberg. Sacks said he hoped the committee could issue a report by late winter or early spring.

Rosenberg came to HLS in 1971 as a teaching fellow after practicing law with the New York City firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin & Standard from 1968 to 1971. He became Director of the *Legal Methods* Program in January, 1973, and, in the past two years, attempted to revise substantially both the format and the aims of the program. In an interview with the *RECORD* last spring, Rosenberg explained that the goal of *Legal Methods* was "to force students to examine the roles lawyers play in society, to think about the meaning of a professional commitment to lawyering, to study the responsibilities of an advocate, and to ask what effects legal education and legal practice would have on their values." Rosenberg said that "*Legal Methods* should be the foundation of the first-year program."

The Rosenberg program has provoked some controversy among both teaching fellows and students. Although some first-year students were sharply critical of the program this fall, Rosenberg's own *Legal Methods* teaching usually received high praise. His Ames Alternative project last Spring was also popular. People who have worked with Rosenberg invariably described him as a very hard working and energetic person. Some teaching fellows have commented, however, that his strength did not lie in administrative skills.

Trautman explained that his committee has been collecting information on *Legal Methods* for the past several weeks. Although the committee is primarily concerned with the teaching

fellows program, it became responsible for *Legal Methods* and the Ames Competition this year as well. Trautman said that fifteen years ago he had served as a faculty advisor to the precursor of the *Legal Methods* course but that, since he teaches no first-year courses, he was now spending considerable time familiarizing himself with the present program.

Trautman said that he is convinced so far that *Legal Methods* offers first-year students valuable learning experiences. "The problem," Trautman said, "seems to come more in the execution of the program. The amount of work first-year students are assigned varies greatly from one teaching fellow to another," Trautman explained. "Moreover, some of the case problems the teaching fellows use during the second half of the program are simply too complex for people who have had no previous legal background." Trautman said that he had urged some teaching fellows to lighten the weight of their class assignments during November.

Trautman also felt that *Legal Methods* had suffered from a lack of direct faculty involvement in the program, especially the absence of active participation by first-year professors. "The faculty think highly of *Legal Methods*," Trautman contended, "but faculty interest in the program has not been sufficiently visible." Trautman praised Professor Abram Chayes for attempts he has made this fall to link his classroom teaching of civil procedure to some of the work his

students have been doing in their *Legal Methods* groups.

As part of his effort to collect opinions on *Legal Methods*, Trautman met with twenty-four members of the Board of Student Advisors on November 7th to hear their views on the strengths and weaknesses of the program. The two-hour meeting produced no consensus among Board members on recommended changes in the program.

The work of Trautman's committee represents the first formal evaluation which the Law School has made of the Rosenberg *Legal Methods* Program. A group of students conducted a survey of reactions of 1Ls to *Legal Methods* last spring and then turned the surveys over to the BSA. The results of this survey, however, have never been tabulated. Dean Sacks reported that Associate Dean David L. Shapiro undertook some informal assessments of reactions to *Legal Methods* last spring, but that this work has been subsumed by the Trautman Committee of which Shapiro is a member. Trautman said that he hoped that in the future first-year students and BSA members would bring criticisms of *Legal Methods* to his committee.

In addition to Trautman and Shapiro, Professors Robert E. Keeton, Gary Bellow, and Derrick A. Bell, Jr.; Teaching Fellows Richard W. Bourne and William P. Joyner; and two students from the Board of Student Advisors compose the membership of the Committee on the Teaching Fellow Programs.

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Opportunity to Practice Law Discussed by Area Women

(Continued from Page 1)

After coffee and cookies, the first half of the program was devoted to academic matters. Several representatives from Harvard, Northeastern, Boston University, Suffolk, Boston College, and the New England School of Law summarized their current admissions policies and curricular programs.

Each speaker spoke of such admissions factors as median LSAT scores and GPA's hastening to add that the special problems of women — especially older women — would be taken into account during the admissions process.

Questions from the floor centered on such matters as the propriety of re-taking the LSAT and the relative importance of the undergraduate GPA. Those abbreviations, along with the less manacring (if more cryptic) GAPS-FAS and LSDAS, sent a notable chill through the audience, despite the understanding tones of the answers.

Proof that some women are indeed accepted into law school followed as several students discoursed on the twofold experience of studying law and being a woman.

Although most attested to encountering little or no "overt sexism" on campus, a subtle undercurrent of hostility, or at least discomfort, was thought to run through much of the male population at each school.

Northeastern, where there are 51% women, is a possible exception. As one student there put it, "I think the men think they are lucky to be there!"

Nevertheless, the life of women law students was represented as having improved in recent years due to the activities of women's groups on the campuses.

After a short lunch break, the third and last panel, five practicing women lawyers and one professor, offered a composite view of the "real" post graduate world of law practice. The professional alternatives represented

resented by the six women ranged from traditional corporate law to a women's law collective.

While demonstrating the variety of uses to which a law degree might be put, the panel members voiced in similar strains, the common problems faced by all women lawyers, whatever their field.

Nancy Gertner, a criminal lawyer speaking of her first courtroom appearance, said, "I didn't know whether there was a way of being me *and* being effective." There are no role models for women to observe in a litigation setting, she said.

Jean Kettleson, a legal services lawyer turned assistant dean at HLS, found that she became "more aggressive when someone else's interests were at stake."

A related problem was posed by Joan Enkmacher, a solicitor for the U.S. Department of Labor. Granting that "macho routines" were sometimes necessary when facing the "other side," she also asked "whether you are going to let your role as lawyer dictate your relationship to the women secretaries in your office."

As the last women to speak happened also to be the oldest, the audience was given a kind of thumbnail history of women's entry into the profession. Margaret Douglas-Hamilton, a corporate lawyer with Bingham Dana & Gould, spoke of her first job in 1967.

Besides being "paid as a first year apprentice and billed as a fourth year lawyer," Hamilton also found that "you can have a wonderful rapport with the men in the office, but as soon as you make a mistake, it is instantly attributed to your minority status."

And Zipporah "Chippy" Wiseman, a professor at Northeastern, recalled the response of her first interviewer 15 years ago: "Have you ever thought of nursing?"

A spirited question and answer session concluded the conference. Time was called at 4:30 p.m. by the organizers, but the meeting probably could have lasted for several more hours.

Adrenalin Flows As Grid Clashes Highlight Week

By Roger P. Evans

Taking three from "A" League, one from "B", two from "C" and two from "D", the Law School intra-mural league has joined in the current playoff mania. In quarter-final action last week, the "Gators" of A League defeated the "Tuskers" of D League, 38-2. The score of the other inter-league encounter was 30-0, as the A League's "Grecian Interlopers" crushed the "Strict Liabilities," representatives of the D League.

This week's action will pit "Fong You" from C League against the A League third-place team, "Liti-Gators" and B League's "Big Sickness" will do battle against the "Douglas Pacemakers", also of the C League.

According to intra-mural football Co-commissioner Jack D. Sidorov, 2L, the playoffs will "hopefully end before Thanksgiving." Before next Sunday, the winner of the Big Sickness-Douglas Pacemakers tilt will meet the Grecian Interlopers. The Gators will seek victory against the winners of the Fong You vs. Liti-Gators clash.

Anyone seeking to witness what has been "an exciting spectacle all year" can view the teams at their playing fields across the Charles.

Information on teams and standings may be obtained from the intra-mural bulletin board in the Hark.

Dorm Council Activities

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Strategy formulation and strategy consulting require that this most complex of problems be handled analytically rather than intuitively. There is no other way. Intuition is inadequate. There is insufficient experience base. In this process, conceptual ability is at a premium. But the concepts must also be validated by the most rigorous analysis.

A basic requirement for strategy consulting is an ability to identify the well-worn precedent which is no longer valid. But this requires questioning all assumptions and accepting no precedents merely because they are generally accepted. The implications are often far reaching. The task, however, is also far reaching. Those who succeed in strategy consulting do so because of their ability, not their experience. That ability has many facets but the most critical is the ability to see complex relationships clearly in terms of basic interaction over time. This must be coupled with the ability to cause others to see these same relationships equally clearly.

Few people can have more influence on their world over the whole span of their professional career than the strategy consultant. He has leverage on the decisions that are critical to society. A great deal needs to be done. American business is burdened with outmoded mythology about competition and managerial economics. Our whole way of life suffers because of this.

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Article Review

White House Viewed with 'Double Vision'

By Charlotte Renner

No one needs to be reminded of the role played by Law School Professor Archibald Cox in the Watergate investigation. Not so widely known is the fact that Harvard Law School boasts not one, but two "Watergate aficianados." The term is borrowed from Douglas L. Hallett, 3L, who recounts his 1971-72 experience as Staff Assistant to Charles Colson in "A Low-level Memoir of the Nixon White House." The article, which appeared in the October 20 New York Times Magazine, is a mixture of personal reminiscence, inside jokes, and analytical commentary. Most of all, it is a private and highly favorable view of Charles "Chuck" Colson.

Hallett's position as low-level "mascot" on the Nixon team endows his memoir with a kind of double vision. Because he had little or no knowledge of the "substantive" actions taken by his superiors prior to the 1972 election, he is free to deplore, in retrospect, "the collective squalor of Watergate." On the other hand, because of his daily proximity to the conspirators, Hallett feels compelled to analyze the atmospheric conditions leading to the Watergate storm. It is not an easy task for the reader to juggle these two perspectives. Nor is it always a pleasant one; from his seat in the peanut gallery, Hallett too often plays the voyeur, or, what's worse, the gossip. For example, his second or third hand account of "the great breakfast crisis," in which Henry Kissinger is taunted for accepting poorer than usual fare, fails to offer rewarding, or even amusing, reading.

Surprisingly, Hallett finds some unavoidable complicity with the crimes he will later abhor to be fortuitous: "Once in a while Colson did get me to do something I should not have done, and which keeps me from becoming too self-righteous about what Jeb Magruder, Dwight Chapin, and Bud Krogh did on a larger scale." The incidents which allow Hallett to es-

cape self-righteousness range from opening the door as Erlichman and Haldeman wheeled away Howard Hunt's safe to "unwittingly" spreading dissension by leaking fake documents to the McGovern campaign alleging a well-financed Kennedy write-in. (Hallett explains that he did not know they were fake at the time.)

The bulk of his time, however, was spent writing "think memos" to the President, some of which were astonishingly candid, "I suggested in a memo which analyzed a David Broder article on the public's perception of him that he stop going around 'as if you have a stick jammed up your—.'" Once, Hallett says, Nixon called him about the pronunciation of someone's name: "I was thrilled by the call, but even as I hung up, wondered whether even that call had not been engineered by Colson to 'stroke' me."

Apparently the thrill of hearing Nixon's voice on the phone was highly preferable to shaking his hand, which produced in the author "the eerie, even frightening feeling that nobody was there, face-to-face, hands clasped, yet no feeling — no feeling at all." If Hallett's strangely chameleonic relationship to Nixon was at all typical of the rest of the low-level staff, it's a wonder the Watergate secret was not betrayed by some disgruntled secretary. At any rate, Hallett's description of the vicissitudes of working under Nixon explains why, after the story broke, a John Dean could do what he did.

In contrast to Nixon's ghoulishness, Hallett portrays Colson as being relentlessly human. We who have not experienced the "morose solitude" of the staff cafeteria may not fully appreciate Colson's humor: directing John Caulfield to fire-bomb the Brookings Institute is not everyone's idea of a joke. Still, one can perhaps sympathize with Hallett's dilemma; just out of Yale, he appears to have been very anxious to humanize the deep-freeze in

which he found himself. In this effort, Colson was an affectionate ally. And, after finding Hallett unsympathetic to a "paint Ellsberg black" project, Colson kindly shielded his young friend from further corruption. "Out of personal loyalty," Hallett vocally defended Colson even in April, 1973, "offering him advice on which of my Harvard Law School professors he would do best with at the Prosecutor's office."

Hallett's impulse to defend Colson despite suspicions of his involvement is typical of his two-sided view of the Watergate imbroglio. On the one hand, Watergate is called "an organic outgrowth of a White House peopled by competitive animals ...;" on the other, presumably because those "animals" were also Hallett's friends, the blame is laid to "the hostility to which Nixon's government was exposed as it sought to advance its ideas." Similarly, in political terms, Watergate is seen as almost "inevitable in a country which has never had a lasting conservative tradition" while at the same time being the accidental bane of a would-be conservative revival, "a shoddy criminal fraud." Thus Nixon, Colson, and the others are both sinned against and sinning in Hallett's memoir, and the author stands, Janus-like, somewhere in between.



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Crab Legs: King at Jimmy's

Tired of the Hark, Charlies, Three Aces? Jimmy's Steer House in nearby Arlington is a good change of pace with pleasant atmosphere to accompany a satisfying menu. Combining good food with friendly service and moderate prices, Jimmy's is a great place to go for anything from steak to spaghetti.

The regular menu contains over sixteen different entrees plus a variety of sandwiches. Of these, the only two items priced over \$4.00 are the sirloin steak at \$4.95 and the filet mignon at \$5.25. Most dinners are in the \$2.00 to \$3.50 range, and include such selections as chicken, veal, lasagna, chop sirloin and halibut. Despite the moderate prices the food is of high quality, well-prepared, and served in generous portions.

In addition to the regular menu, each night two or three

feature dinners are available. Included among these are entrees such as baked stuffed egg plant, broiled scrod, and Alaskan king crab legs.

At \$3.95, the crab legs are perhaps the best dish on the menu, but they are not available every night. You may call to see what the specials for the night are, but be warned — the crab legs are popular and may not be available later in the evening.

Included in the price of the dinner is a large Greek salad garnished with feta cheese and your favorite dressing, plenty of Italian bread, potatoes, and vegetables (or spaghetti with some entrees). Perhaps the only real criticism one can direct at Jimmy's is the inability

to substitute side items (which is unfortunate for those who would prefer spaghetti to potato and vegetable).

If one can fit one in after his dinner, desserts include strawberry shortcake, sundaes and other treats all served in large portions. Unfortunately, because Arlington is dry, no liquor is available with the meals.

Located on Mass. Ave., just north of Arlington Center, Jimmy's is only five miles from the Law School, and is easily reached by bus. Reservations are not accepted, but the wait is never too long, and in any case is well worth it. Waiting time may be checked by calling. All things considered, Jimmy's rates a high recommendation.

Sports Answers

1. Eddie Stankey
2. Willey McCovey (1969)
3. Leroy Keyes
4. Tom Matte
5. Sid Luckman
6. Ends — Willie Davis, Bill Quinlan
- Tackles — Henry Jordan, Dave Hanner
7. Oklahoma (57)
8. Tennessee State
9. Joe Perry, Hugh McElhenny
10. Don Newcombe

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