

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 59, NO. 8

NOVEMBER 22, 1974

TWENTY CENTS

Dershowitz Only Professor To Evaluate Sirica's Work

By Ricardo Hinojosa

"I was very upset" during the early trial stages, said Criminal Law Professor Alan M. Dershowitz, referring to the manner in which Federal District Judge John J. Sirica has been handling the Watergate conspiracy trial.

Dershowitz is quoted in the November 11 issue of *Time* as declaring that certain aspects of Sirica's Watergate trial conduct were "outrageous." He told the *RECORD* this week that he had followed the trial very closely during its early stages. Dershowitz was particularly upset by Sirica's statement that he wanted to get at the truth without regard to the rules of evidence.

"His job is to follow the rules of evidence," commented Dershowitz.

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution "were to protect defendants' rights" and a judge has a duty to adhere to this principal, emphasized Dershowitz.

Although pointed criticism of Sirica's handling of the conspiracy trial has surfaced in some quarters, few other Law School *Evidence* and *Criminal Law* professors were willing to comment on the subject this week.

So far the controversy has centered on three actions by Sirica during the trial.

Sirica stated during the trial that if former Attorney General John

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Ivy Schools Increase Lead In Admissions

By Roger P. Evans

The class of 1977 at the Law School represents at least a temporary resurgence in the number of Ivy League graduates attending HLS. Admissions Office records show a reversal of what had been a steady fifteen year decline in the number of representatives from the "Ancient Eight."

IVY LEAGUE ENROLLMENT . . .

Class of:	Ivy League Graduates:	Total:	Per Cent Ivy League Graduates
1952	249	557	45%
1957	262	529	50%
1962	249	538	46%
1967	217	539	40%
1972	178	581	31%
1976	156	550	28%
1977	212	548	39%

Harvard College remains at the top of the list of the number of undergraduate degree recipients registering at the Law School. The top ten schools have remained nearly the same over the twenty-five year period surveyed, but the order has frequently changed. The disparity between the top few schools and the others has decreased somewhat.

Professor Bell May Leave

By Michael Bowen

Harvard Law School Professor Derrick A. Bell, Jr. has threatened to resign at the end of the current academic year unless the Law School significantly improves its efforts to place minority teachers on its faculty, the *RECORD* has learned.

Bell's threat was contained in a letter which he sent to other members of the Harvard Law School faculty, according to extremely reliable sources.

Most faculty members contacted by the *RECORD* declined to comment on the matter. Bell said, "It's a matter between myself and the faculty, and I can't make any comment on it." Law School Dean Albert M. Sacks remarked that, "It's an impossible thing to deal with from my point of view. It is similar to a question about appointments."

Bell and Sacks refused to confirm or deny the existence of the letter. Two members of the faculty who indicated that they did not wish to be identified, however, acknowledged that the letter had been written. Although refusing to comment further, one of them said, "It could be that the best thing that could happen would be for this to hit the *RECORD* and blow and cause a big controversy."

1952	1957
1. Harvard 119	1. Harvard 113
2. Yale 58	2. Yale 61
3. Princeton 34	3. Princeton 41
4. New York U 22	4. Williams 23
5. Dartmouth 13	4. Penn 23
5. Michigan 13	6. Dartmouth 16
7. Brown 12	7. CCNY 12
8. Berkeley 10	8. New York U 11
8. Penn 10	8. Michigan 11
8. Wisconsin 10	10. Amherst 9
1962	1967
1. Harvard 102	1. Harvard 67
2. Yale 49	2. Yale 49
3. Princeton 44	3. Princeton 33
4. Cornell 21	4. Stanford 20
5. Columbia 18	5. Cornell 18

(Continued on Page 14)

Faculty Colloquy Considers Buckley's Amendment, Ethics

By Frank E. Sisson

A November 20 faculty meeting directed attention to two issues which could affect the academic lives of Harvard Law School students — administrative response to the Buckley Amendment and the possibility of a required course on professional responsibility and legal ethics.

The Buckley Amendment to the Higher Education Act opened student academic files to students as of November 19. The Special Committee on Student Files was formed to set guidelines for the faculty and administration in the face of the ambiguity of the Amendment.

The Committee, chaired by Professor Arthur R. Miller, indicated in a memorandum to the faculty that further amendments might be expected delaying the effective date of the provision, but that until that time the faculty would be forced to deal with the Amendment as it now stands, at least until the promulgation of HEW guidelines.

The proposed rules would allow a student access to any information in his file which had more than a limited usage and which had not been received in confidence. Material that was received before the effective date of the Amendment under the express or implicit understanding that it would be held in confidence would be subject to "archiving" and would not be subject to ready student access. This would cover letters of recommendation and the working papers of the Admissions Committee, both of which must not be destroyed for three years under a regulation of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

The Law School would write to the author of such materials, purportedly outside the coverage of the

Amendment, asking for a waiver of the right of confidence if a student so desired.

Students would have access to Registrar Office files containing the original application form, letter and number grades, and other material submitted by the student or others to his file.

Financial aid files would be open to student review, except in those cases where parents have filed forms on the condition that they not be made available to their children. Administrative Board minutes concerning individual students would be available to those students upon the filing of a request including the dates involved.

Xerox copies would be provided upon request for ten cents per page. An exception would exist for grade cards. Numbers and/or letters could be copied by hand but xeroxes would not be made owing to the current school policy against making official releases of numerical grades.

The report of the Committee, also manned by Vice Dean Stephen M. Bernardi, Professors James N. Bierman and David R. Herwitz, and students Gary Fox, 2L, and Elizabeth T. Rode, 1L, dealt only with the subject of material existing in files at the date of effect of the Amendment. Treatment of subsequently incoming information was left for separate study.

The meeting also debated the proposal that a course in professional responsibility be required. The Committee on Legal Education, chaired by Professor Andrew L. Kaufman, submitted a plurality proposal that such courses be taught in nine sections of less than fifty students each over a thirty class hour term.

Tax Valuations Now Benefit Home Owners

A study just concluded by Law School Professor Oliver Oldman and Daniel Holland of the MIT Sloan School of Management indicates that if Boston were to base its property tax assessments on full market value the pattern of property tax payments in the city would be sharply altered in favor of commercial property.

According to the report, released recently by the Boston Urban Observatory, the amount of tax paid on residential property would be 20 per cent higher while the tax on business property would be 19 per cent lower.

Although Massachusetts law requires that property tax assessments be at 100 per cent of market value, current assessments in Boston depart considerably from this level.

The main effect of the deviation has been that residential property, although it accounts for 53 per cent of the market value of all taxable real property in Boston, provides only 44 per cent of the tax value. Similarly, commercial property constitutes only 42 per cent of the market value, but accounts for 53 per cent of the assessed value. The remainder of the city's taxable property is classified as "other" property, primarily vacant land.

The authors of the report caution that their figures are only averages which "mask enormous differentials and inequalities that exist from property to property within each broad category."

In examining the effect of a re-valuation of property, the authors noted that while commercial property overall would benefit, "old" commercial property would enjoy a tax cut of about 38 per cent and "new" commercial property would suffer a 78 per cent tax increase.

Multi-family dwellings, particularly apartment houses, would experience a very modest tax increase. Single family homes would incur a much heavier burden.

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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Griswold Suggests New Court

By Frank E. Sisson

"I propose the establishment of a new tribunal, to be known as the National Court of the United States.

"There is, I think, a ready way to double the national appellate capacity of the country, without in any way impairing the work or function of the Supreme Court. The plan I suggest is simple, understandable, draftable, and capable of administration, without jurisdictional lines, or other elements which would engender purely procedural litigation."

So suggested former Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold '28 ('29) in an October 30 speech at Cornell Law School. Griswold, a former U.S. Solicitor-General now practicing law in Washington, forwarded copies of the speech to Dean Albert M. Sacks, Professor Paul A. Freund, and Professor Paul M. Bator.

The speech, "Rationing Justice — The Supreme Court's Caseload and What the Court Does Not Do," was directed to the increasing inability of the Supreme Court to act as an effective ultimate judicial body, given the increasing number of cases which it is not able to review.

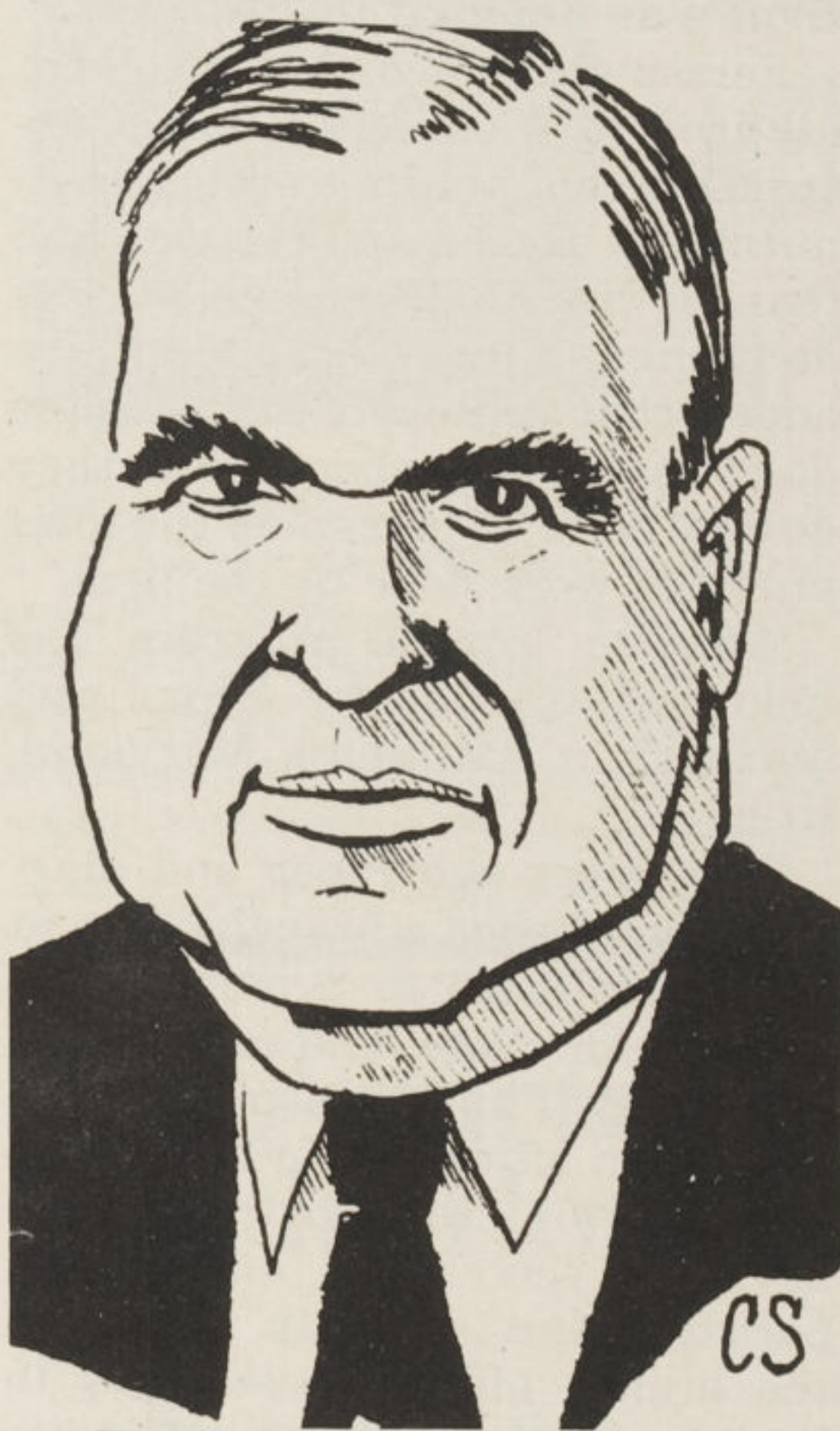
Griswold cited the "Report of the Study Group on the Caseload of the Supreme Court," prepared by a committee chaired by Freund, in providing evidence of the increasing burden on the Court. The Freund Report found that the number of cases filed with the Court had nearly tripled between 1951 and 1971, from 1234 to 3643.

During the last two terms, added Griswold, cases filed have continued to increase in number — 3741 in 1972 and 4186 in 1973.

Yet Griswold indicated that the caseload approach toward Supreme Court reform studies is not entirely useful: "[T]he difficulty of this approach is that some of the Justices deny that they are overburdened." Griswold diagnosed that overburdening is merely part of a more involved dilemma.

"[W]e have been looking at the wrong illness," continued the former Dean. "In short, we have focused so closely and intensely on the question of overwork that we have almost entirely failed to see that the real problem is inadequate final appellate capacity in this country."

In essence the Supreme Court has become a constitutional law



Erwin N. Griswold '28 ('29)

court and a civil rights tribunal, according to Griswold. The number of cases it is annually able to hear on the merits has not significantly changed since 1925 and remains about 150. "What has been happening," explained Griswold, "is that as the number of cases filed has steadily increased, the Court has been forced to make its cut at a higher and higher point in the overall list."

"Putting it another way, about 18% of paid cases (appeals and certiorari) were heard on the merits twenty years ago, while about 6% of paid cases were heard on the merits during the 1973 Term. What became of the other 12% of paid cases? They were of a quality or caliber which would have entitled them to review only twenty years ago. But

they were lost in the 1973 Term simply because of inadequate appellate capacity to hear cases on a national level."

Griswold warned that the lack of precedents resulting from the relative paucity of cases being decided by the Court contributes to "institutional irresponsibility" among courts of appeals judges who know that only one per cent of cases they decide will be reviewed. The resulting inconsistency in decisions of different panels in turn encourages more litigation "if the law of the circuit is uncertain."

Griswold also described the virtual end of the "appeal by right." "The Court has acted in self-defense" in treating appeals guaranteed by statute as discretionary.

The Griswold proposal for improvement of the appellate system would involve the creation of a seven judge National Court which would review 150 to 160 cases chosen by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would continue to review a like number of cases on its own, and could review National Court cases.

Because the National Court cases would be of secondary importance, explained Griswold, they would rarely merit review by the Supreme Court.

"The plan has the merit that it does not interfere in any way with the Supreme Court," continued Griswold. Neither would there be a need to define jurisdictional requirements beyond the discretion of the Justices, a problem with the proposal for a nationwide division of the Court of Appeals.

The additional time spent in selecting the additional 150 cases would not, according to Griswold, seriously burden the Court. This sets the Griswold proposal in contrast to the proposal of the Freund study group, which focused solely on Court caseload.

That group recommended a "mini court" which would have responsibility to screen cases for review on the merits while leaving the members of the Court with more time for judging and writing.

Private Firms Offering Pro Bono

By Patrick F. Kennedy

"Every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional workload, should find time to participate in serving the disadvantaged," (From EC2-25 of the Ethical Considerations contained in the American Bar Association Code of Professional Responsibility and Canons of Judicial Ethics.)

If past experience is repeated, approximately two-thirds of the current crop of Harvard Law students will opt for jobs with private law firms upon graduation. Many more will find their way into private firms after a one year diversion in judicial clerkship positions. With these statistics in mind, as well as an awareness of the obligations which lawyers have to society by virtue of their occupation, the RECORD has undertaken a survey of some of the more unique opportunities being offered by private firms for public interest work.

Perhaps the most extensive and ambitious program is operated by Hogan and Hartson, a large Washington, D.C. firm. Their program takes the form of a Community Services Department which currently employs one full-time partner and four full time associates, two of which are regularly rotated. John M. Ferren '62, attorney for Hogan and Hartson, explained that these five attorneys do nothing but pro-bono work. "This is necessary so that when the business crunch comes, the pro bono work isn't put on the back burner," he said. "This allows the firm to take on larger and more extensive projects."

The pro bono cases the firm decides to accept fall into three general categories, according to Ferren. The first category consists of those cases which have "law reform significance." Ferren cited a recent action they had taken to enjoin the dismantling of OEO and a case involving the discovery of police records, as examples of cases in the first category.

The second category of cases involve commonplace legal issues but are taken on behalf of non-profit

groups which otherwise could not afford adequate representation. Ferren cited minority development corporations as representative of clients who are provided services under this category.

Ferren indicated that the third category consisted of individual cases where it appeared that for one reason or another participation of the firm was deemed desirable.

Ferren concluded that, although all firms in Washington make substantial community service commitments, Hogan and Hartson had found it vital to have some lawyers do nothing but pro bono work. He added that although five lawyers do nothing but pro bono work, they do only 50 to 60 percent of the total pro bono work done by the firm.

Another unique program has been established by Piper and Marbury, a Baltimore, Maryland, firm.

Five years ago Piper and Marbury established a branch office in East Baltimore to provide legal services for those who couldn't afford to pay. Funded entirely by the downtown office, the branch office is staffed by two full time attorneys, two secretaries, and several part-time law students. Although the branch office has a small library and other supportive equipment of its own, there is considerable cooperation between the downtown office and the branch office.

Kenneth A. Reich '72, an attorney working in the branch office which is directed by Robert M. Bell '69, talked with the RECORD earlier this week about its operations.

Reich explained that the office is located in the midst of low income black and white neighborhoods. The fee for legal services is based upon the ability of a person to pay. The office will take some cases from people who earn up to seven or eight thousand dollars if they can not afford to go to a private attorney, and then charge a reduced rate.

Reich stressed that they did not subscribe to the band-aid approach. "The thrust is to do as good a job with these cases as the downtown

office would do." When asked whether he thought the office had a law reform or legal aid orientation, Reich replied that he did not find that distinction meaningful. "We look to develop a case to the fullest," Reich commented, "but how a case is handled depends upon the lawyer."

Reich noted, however, that the office had become involved in some law reform issues and big cases. He cited a sex discrimination suit against the Baltimore Police Department and an attack on certain welfare regulations as unconstitutional as examples of such cases.

Reich commented that the caseload handled by the office had recently increased enormously. He said that the office had served over 500 clients during its five year existence, but estimated that 200 to 250 clients had been handled in the previous year or year and a half. Because of this trend, he noted that the office may have to become more selective about the cases it takes. He explained that in the past "generally it has been an open door policy."

The following are brief descriptions of other opportunities offered by private firms for pro bono work.

The Washington D.C., firm of Arnold and Porter has developed a system in which one partner and one associate are designated, on a rotating basis, to supervise and coordinate the firm's public service activities. Each lawyer spends about half of his time on these activities. In addition, each lawyer is encouraged to spend up to 15 percent of his working hours each year on public service activities.

In 1969, the Boston firm of Foley, Hoag and Eliot established a Public Interest Program with a full-time coordinator and a committee. This program was established to take on projects for the public good with the intention that these projects be "given the same attention and priority" as regular firm work.

The New York City law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton allows one paid associate at a

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Programs

time to work in a pro bono organization full time. Each associate participating in the program works for a period of four months.

Since the summer of 1971, the Boston firm of Bingham, Dana and Gould has allowed one paid associate to work full time in a pro bono office. The position is rotated every six months.

The New York City firm of Barrett, Smith, Schapiro and Simon is offering two intern positions to second-year students for next summer to work one half of their time at the law firm and the other half "at a suitable public interest law job of their choosing" at the same weekly pay as regular clerks.

Opportunities to do pro bono work full time, such as those described above, are relatively rare. But opportunities to do a significant amount of pro bono work while working with a private firm are widespread. The most extensive utilization of the private bar for pro bono work is accomplished through the Lawyer's Committee on Civil Rights Under Law. Headquartered in Washington D.C., the Lawyer's Committee refers pro bono work to private firms. To date, over 450 firms have participated in this program which allows lawyers to work on pro bono matters on firm time. Last year alone the Lawyer's Committee referral program generated over 70,000 hours of pro bono legal assistance. This effort, taken in conjunction with the efforts of the Committee's 35 lawyers, yielded over 6 million dollars worth of free legal assistance.

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Susan Zdonik and Law School Registrar Mary D. Upton pose at booth set up for dealing with students who wanted to take advantage of the Buckley Amendment, which allows students to see their student files. Eleven students took advantage of the law which went into effect on Tuesday. Students

were asked to fill a form requesting to see their student file. However, no students have seen their files to date. The faculty committee appointed to deal with the Buckley Amendment matter has been working on setting up guidelines for the Registrar's office to follow.

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Sirica's Work Found Upsetting By Dershowitz

(Continued from Page 1)

Mitchell had told the Watergate conspirators to leave his office when they discussed plans to bug Democratic national headquarters "we wouldn't be in this courtroom today."

In another in-court statement, Sirica declared that defense lawyers had done "a pretty good job" of trying to show that convicted conspirator John Dean had been a "liar."

Sirica's most controversial statement has been his declaration that in order to get the "truth" to emerge during the trial he was not going to adhere to "strict rules of evidence."

Law School Professor Arthur R. Miller, who teaches one of the *Evidence* courses, stated, "I would hate to comment because I have not seen the transcript and I have enough experience with the news media" to know that often they are looking for copy that makes "good leads."

Miller did state that as far as he could tell Sirica's comments were out of the hearing of the jury. That being the case, Miller feels such comments are "not grounds" for prejudice, but they may lead to questions of "good taste."

Professor Philip B. Heymann, who teaches one of the 1L Criminal Law sections, said he had no comment on the Watergate trial because "I can't tell well enough from here" to form an opinion. Heymann did add that he didn't "trust newspaper reporting of trials in general."

Another professor who teaches a 1L *Criminal Law* section, James Vorenberg, said it would be "unprofessional" for him to comment on Sirica's actions since he (Vorenberg) has been closely involved with the Special Prosecutor's office.

Professor Laurence H. Tribe, who teaches *Evidence*, stated he had "no reaction that's interesting enough to quote." He felt he could not have a "well-informed" comment without seeing the trial transcript.

Upper Level Ames Continues As Board Maintains Schedule

By Bill Kenety

Last week's controversy between the Board of Student Advisors and 2L participants in the upper-level Ames competition ended with the apparent defeat of the student protests.

As indicated in an article in last week's *RECORD*, a group of 2Ls led by James D. Adducci, Michael A. Bowen, and John C. Keeney sought to change the Board's scheduling of upper-level Ames. Bowen, who estimated that some 25 or 30 of the 48 participating 2Ls supported the protest, had led a movement to advance the due date of the Ames briefs from December 2nd to later in the week or possibly into the spring semester. In response BSA President Henry A. Gutman explained that the due date had never been December 2nd (the Monday after Thanksgiving) but rather had been Friday the 6th.

This alleged misunderstanding as to the due date apparently stemmed from a conversation Gutman and Bowen had earlier in the semester. Whereas Gutman and the BSA say the 6th had always been the due date, some of the protesters now feel that the date was changed from the 2nd to the 6th as a result of their actions.

A further move to change the due date to December 9th (the following Monday) was defeated because, as Gutman explains, it would not have given the judges adequate time to read the briefs and would have entailed at least one argument on a Friday night.

In making these decisions the Board took a poll of the participating students. Last week Gutman termed that poll "inconclusive". In an interview the BSA President explained what "inconclusive" meant. The poll had asked participants which of three due dates they would prefer: December 2nd, December 6th, or sometime in the spring. According to Gutman half of the entered teams answered the poll but most checked more than one of the options. Armin K. Taus, 3L coordinator for the 2L Ames, further stated that of the three options December 6th received the most support.

Bowen, the first person to sign up for the Ames competition this year, now says that "the controversy is over" and that the protesting teams "have no choice but to drop out or go ahead with the timetable". Bowen and the others will go ahead with the timetable. Qualifying round arguments are now scheduled for December 11, 12, 16, and 17.

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Boston's Black Law Students Offer Program

Black law students at Harvard and five other New England law schools conducted a day-long series of seminars and workshops last Saturday to encourage minority undergraduates to apply to law school and to inform them about the law school admissions process.

The three hundred black college students who attended the third annual "Law Day" program, held this year at the New England School of Law in Boston, were given instruction on the Law School Admissions Test, financial aid and application procedures.

The undergraduates also heard addresses by Richard Taylor, national president of the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), Joyce Taylor, vice president of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association, and Douglas Thomas, a Harvard Teaching Fellow and attorney. Speakers' subjects included the need for more minority lawyers, discrimination in the legal profession, and the need to develop and establish pre-law curricula for undergraduate students intent on entering law school.

"Advances made by blacks in the '60s have been translated into law and can only be transmitted by legal profession," Taylor told the program participants.

"There is a grave necessity for you to become practitioners to enforce the rights of blacks and to act as accessible, as well as conceptual, role models for black children."

Over twenty law schools participated in the Law Day activities. The program was planned, sponsored, and conducted by the Combined Boston BALSA, which consists of black law students at Harvard, Boston College, Boston University, New England School of Law, Northeastern, and Suffolk.

Dorm Council Allots \$800 To Hire Basketball Officials

The Dormitory Council has appropriated \$800 to fund the Law School intramural basketball program. Sheldon L. Solow, 3L, basketball commissioner, requested the money Monday night at the Council's regular meeting.

The bulk of the funds will be used to pay referees to officiate the often hotly-contested games, Solow said.

The season is expected to get underway immediately after Thanksgiving. Sign-ups for the six leagues (A through E, and S for players under 5'10") will be accepted from November 19 to 25 and must be accompanied by a check for eight dollars per team to help defray the costs of the referees.

The \$800 appropriation passed without objection.

The Council then continued a discussion from its previous meeting of the proposed revision of the allocation procedure for dormitory rooms for returning students. After much discussion, and without completing discussion of the whole proposal, the Council approved, in principle, a two-round procedure.

Under this proposal, the first round would determine which students would get a dorm room, with priority going to those who had lived in the

dorms the least amount of time. However, no rooms would be assigned until the second round, when drawings would be at random, with no special priority given to those who had lived out of the dormitory system.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Council President Andrew P. Geoghegan, 3L, called a special meeting of the Council for Monday, Nov. 25 to complete discussion of these proposals.

In other action, the Council set up a committee to investigate procuring a piano for student use and a committee to plan a holiday party for the Law School community.



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Bickel: Constitutional Scholar

By Abram Chayes

Alex Bickel came to the Harvard Law School in 1946. He was a member of the generation that Dean Sacks described at its 25th reunion last weekend, as "lucky" — although none of us thought so at the time. Lucky, he said, because our experience was that the institutions of our society performed well and that we had performed well within them. It is hard now to realize with what elation and zest that group of survivors came to law school in the immediate aftermath of the war.

If that was true for the rest of us, Alex was among the luckiest. In addition to the common wartime experience, he had been an immigrant from Rumania, coming in 1938, at the age of 14, to conquer a new language and a new milieu, and to follow a route well worn by others like him, by way of City College of New York to the Harvard Law School.

In this, as in much else, he was in the secular Jewish intellectual tradition. His father, sitting in a sunny, mote-filled apartment, surrounded by stacks of pamphlets on desks, tables and floor, wrote literary criticism in Yiddish for *Der Tag*, a socialist paper now long defunct.

But there was much more. He had a spontaneity, a reckless abundance of language and of self, recalling the Irish poets that were his favorites. He had read everything and knew everything, from middle names of baseball players and other famous personages on up. Alex read poetry aloud, intoned it, bard-like:

"Earth receive an honored guest.
William Yeats is laid to rest."

He had been an infantryman. Landed at Anzio in the first wave and had his shoelaces cut by enemy fire. He retained — along with other infantryman's vices and virtues — a shrewd skepticism, an earthy irreverence. He punctured pomp and pretense, often with a scatological shaft — and with a zest that astonished me, who had been trained to a certain respect for established pieties.

With his background, writing — legal analysis, polemics, political journalism, social commentary — came effortlessly to Alex, to the envy of us for whom the empty page is a forbidding challenge. But despite the grace and power of his writing, the best of Alex does not come through in print. So much of it was his own persona — high, slightly raspy voice; small figure, slender and graceful; unquenchable gaiety; flamboyance of language; mimicry; an endless repertoire of gesture and expression; elegance of mind; "the gift of passionate enthusiasm;" a cool judgment that spared neither himself nor others.

This is not the place for an evaluation of his intellectual and scholarly contribution. But it is needful to say that, as at law school, so in life he was an inveterate confronter of orthodoxies—liberal or conservative. And so the effort to erect him or to characterize him as the intellectual fount of a new orthodoxy seems considerably misplaced. I have no doubt that when people began stuffing their shirts with Edmund Burke, Bickel would have been deflating them with his accustomed delight.

The manner of his dying became him as did his life. Early on, more than six months before the end, he saw what was coming and determined to meet it with courage, composure and good cheer. A visit to Alex in those last days was "uplifting," "ennobling." The words are those that sprang unthinkingly to the lips after leaving his room. He sustained and comforted us, more than we him. But it was the same Alex: the same verve and humor, the same depth and penetration, the same warmth and love.

If we are to count no man lucky until he is dead, then, for all the loss and deprivation that Alex's death means, he is still to be counted among the lucky. He lived a good and noble life. He met the standards he set for himself. And he retained to the end a boundless gift of friendship.

Law School Professor Abram Chayes was a good friend of Constitutional Law Scholar Alexander M. Bickel '49, who passed away last week.

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Cambridge, Mass. 02138
(617)-661-1390 (collect)

Rule 26:



By Bill Kenety

Q. How often do professors here get sabbaticals?

A. Each professor gets one year in seven off at half-pay. In addition professors may petition for research status which, when granted, allows the recipient freedom from teaching duties so as to pursue research. Research status is accompanied by full pay.

Q. When and if police raid the Law School on drug raids is the administration notified and do they give the police permission?

A. Dean Bruce explains that the Law School never gives permission for a warrantless search (be it dorm or office) and never gives up personal files without a subpoena. It seems unlikely that the local officers would give warning of any impending arrest or search.

Q. Is the Marshall Club still alive or has it now died completely?

A. The club seems very much alive. According to 1L chairperson Ann Cronin the club recently celebrated its annual Rutherford B. Hayes (a Marshall Club alum) Birthday Bash and has plans for its annual Christmas Dinner. On the academic side the club has a team in the final round Ames for the first time in many years and is planning a seminar on exam taking techniques and 1L spring electives for next month.

Q. I understand that members of clinical courses are "certified" to practice in Massachusetts by the Dean. Just what does this certification process involve?

A. It involves seeing Seva Kramer in Langdell 366 and having the Law School verify that you are a 3L. Your name is then approved and the Supreme Judicial Court then certifies you for limited practice.

Q. Why is the northwest basement door of Austin now "for emergencies only"?

A. Because it is near the heat chamber heating Austin and too much heat escapes when the door is open.

NOVEMBER 22, 1974

the Coop HARVARD SQUARE

Corduroy and Tweed A Campus Tradition

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HARRIS TWEED SPORTCOAT

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MEN'S SUITS SECOND FLOOR

RECORD Subscription bills have been mailed out. The *RECORD* would like to urge all its faithful readers to please pay their bill promptly.

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RECORD

Its Time Has Come

Professors Andrew L. Kaufman, Robert E. Keeton and Legal Methods Director David Rosenberg have presented a memorandum to the Committee on Legal Education proposing required instruction in professional responsibility at the Law School. A course in professional responsibility is an idea whose time has come.

The group's proposal recommends that the Law School require every student at some point in his or her course of study to take either a regular course in professional responsibility or some other course that either by itself or in combination with supplementary instruction approximates the content of the regular course. Although no formal action was taken, the proposal was discussed at the Faculty meeting last Wednesday.

Some faculty members argued forcefully against the proposal. Their main arguments were that requiring a course in professional responsibility would be a drain on the Law School's resources and that it would be wrong for the Law School to make a course on professional responsibility required. We feel that these objections are not enough to offset the benefits which would result from such a course.

To argue that a course in professional responsibility would severely drain the Law School's resources is simply not persuasive. Although creating such a course requirement would mean that some faculty members or outside practitioners will be needed to teach the course, we feel the Law School should make some sacrifices to insure students are informed of the ethical problems they will face in practice.

To argue that a course in professional responsibility should not be made a requirement of all students is also not persuasive. Such a course would be only two credits out of the eighty-two required credits which all students must take in order to graduate. It is not much to ask a student to devote about 2½% of his credits to the study of the ethical dilemma's he or she will face throughout his or her career.

We agree wholeheartedly with the Kaufman group's report that a professional responsibility course should be taught in small sections of not more than fifty students. Students would benefit from the in-class discussions which small group classes generate as opposed to the larger more formal classes.

We do not agree with those who feel that requiring a course in professional responsibility is like requiring a course in morals or religion. No one expects a course in professional responsibility to develop into dogmatic lectures on what is right and wrong. Rather it will offer students the opportunity to engage in frank discussions of ethical questions and encourage them to formulate their own ideas of proper conduct.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Secretaries: Joyce Blake, Mary Lou Schramm, Sue Kadet.

Fenno

"How did it go?" Fenno asked the 2L as he wandered, somewhat dazed, toward his room.

"I don't know," the 2L said, shaking his head doubtfully. "I don't think it went very well."

"How could it not have gone well?" Fenno demanded, thoughtfully. "I thought this was your fifth trip out of town. Aren't you used to these things by now?"

"I don't think so. On the other four trips, I bought my plan ticket, flew out the night before, checked into a nice hotel, had a series of polite conversations with the members of the hiring committee, a series of stiff drinks with a couple of lucky associates, then a seven-dollar filet for lunch and I'm back in Cambridge in time for the happy hour at Charlies."

"This one didn't go like that?"

"Not exactly. They started out by sending me an open ticket."

"That's not too bad. You still get to pick your own flight."

"What flight? It was an open bus ticket."

"After a start like that, where did they put you up for the night, the YMCA?"

"No, they were very thoughtful. My bus left at 5 p.m. and arrived at nine the following morning, so I was able to sleep on the way."

"Did they at least buy your lunch?"

"Not exactly. They offered me some coffee and Danish left over from the secretaries' coffee break, but I was late for my bus so I passed it up."

"This sounds like a pretty low-budget firm."

"Yeah. I should have realized that when they told me that summer associates were expected to supply their own hornbooks and legal pads, that pretty much confirmed my impression."

"How did the interviews themselves go?"

"Uh, yeah," the 2L said. "Could we go on to the next question?"

"That bad, huh?"

"Well, the first one I talked to began by asking me the difference between venue and jurisdiction."

"What did you do?"

"I told her. It seemed like the best thing to do at the time."

"What did she ask next?"

"She then asked, 'How could anyone get a B in Civil Procedure at the Harvard Law School and not know the difference between venue and jurisdiction?'"

"Did you answer that one as cleverly as the last one?"

"Sure. I said it was easy: if you were in my class, all you had to do was be in Section 2, where Civil Procedure grades were assigned randomly, without regard to such irrelevant considerations as knowledge of the subject."

"Did it get better or worse after that?"

"Oh, worse, definitely worse. The worst part of all came at the very end."

"What was that?"

"They said I was their kind of applicant, and they offered me a job."

"Well, look at the bright side."

"There's a bright side?"

"Sure. The crack about their kind of applicant gives you an action for defamation per se."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Doctor Clarifies Psych File Rule

To the Editor:

Ira Nerkin speaking for the Backbencher properly questions why students should not see their psychiatric records. The answer is published in the Nov. '70 *Atlantic* in an article by Harvard psychiatrist Robert Coles, "A fashionable kind of slander," identifying such records in legal, rather than "medical" terms.

The record shows that MGH psychiatrists promptly lobbied into the Mass. Statutes Chap. 335 ('71) exempting themselves from civil and criminal liability for producing such records.

Now comes the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of '74 threatening loss of Federal funds to school failing to show students their psychiatric records. What now?

Robert S. Shaw, M.D.
Boston, Massachusetts

Suggestion Notebook Conserves Fairness

To the Editor:

Law school bureaucrats, like bureaucrats everywhere, are generally indifferent to the interests of those who pay their salaries. For this reason, I find it necessary to commend Mr. Morris Cohen for his truly unbureaucratic courtesy, reasonableness, and fair-mindedness.

Let me first give the background of the situation. I think it is almost an axiom that the Law School has a duty as an educational institution to encourage the dissemination and free exchange of ideas. Yet the periodicals on display in the Root Room range from apolitical (*Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Punch*) to left-liberal (*New Republic*, *Nation*, *Time*). Now if there were no quality conservative journals of news and opinion to be had, such an arrangement would be excusable if not justifiable. Yet, in the September 30 edition of the *Cavalier Daily*, the University of Virginia student newspaper, no less a Marxist than Mr. Eugene Genovese confessed, "National Review is my very favorite political publication. It's the only journal of politics that I read from cover to cover. I hate to say it, but it's brilliantly edited and they know what the questions are, although I don't like their answers."

NOVEMBER 22, 1974

Emboldened by this observation, I proceeded to request that *NR* be made available to users of the Root Room. The reply, written in Suggestions Notebook on the Circulation Desk, admitted the existence of imbalance and promised to consider the matter. Such open-mindedness — rare indeed in the groves of academe, where liberal guarantees of free speech are all too often limited to liberals — is positively refreshing. I am confident that this matter will be disposed of promptly and fairly. I am sure that the Law School's commitment to fair play and rational debate will repair this small but significant oversight.

Paul Strohl, Jr., 1L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Good Beer Evenings And Learned Papers

To the Editor:

I am a member of the Choate Club. On April 1 of my second year at law school I was invited by my classmate Stitch Evarts to join and I thought it was a joke, having never heard of it. But it was no joke and I enjoyed the association with a fine bunch of fellow students — writing "learned" papers and enjoying good beer evenings.

I suggest that you look up the history of Fraternities at Harvard. It is my recollection that Harvard abolished national Fraternities and many went underground or became local clubs — the history of many of the local clubs would make an interesting study. I know that the Choate Club was formed by the members of the Harvard chapter of Phi Delta Phi. We were sworn to secrecy and some of the founding members may still be living!

Spencer B. Montgomery '16
Boston, Massachusetts

Alumnus Confused By 'Dead Letter'

To the Editor:

Re the letter in the November 8 issue from "W. H. Fowler" concerning split infinitives, your leg has been pulled. W. H. Fowler, author of the standard "Fowler's Modern English Usage," died in 1933.

Alan W. Heldman '61
Birmingham, Alabama

Ed. Note: Look again. The letter to which you refer was penned by H. W. Fowler, not W. H. Fowler.

Law Notes

The Harvard Law Community Association is having its annual **Crafts Fair** on Dec. 7, and anyone handy at crafts is welcome to join in and sell his wares. For details call 492-3581 or 924-5852.

* * *

Members of the Admissions and Membership Committees of the **Harvard Club of New York City** will be in Cambridge on November 22 to make it easy and convenient for the faculty of the University to become members. Candidates will be proposed, seconded, and interviewed in one easy operation. Requirements for supporting letters, etc., are waived for this event. Information about the Club will be available and Committee members will try to answer any questions you may have concerning membership. The meeting will be held in the Faculty Club from 1 to 5 p.m. on Friday November 22, 1974. No appointment is necessary. Questions should be directed to G. Barry McMennsmin, Chairman, Membership Committee Harvard Club of New York City. His address is: Doremus & Company, 120 Broadway, New York, New York 10005. His phone is (212) 964-0700.

* * *

The **Harvard and Yale Glee Clubs** will square off in Sanders Theatre tonight for their 75th annual "quasi-competitive Concert."

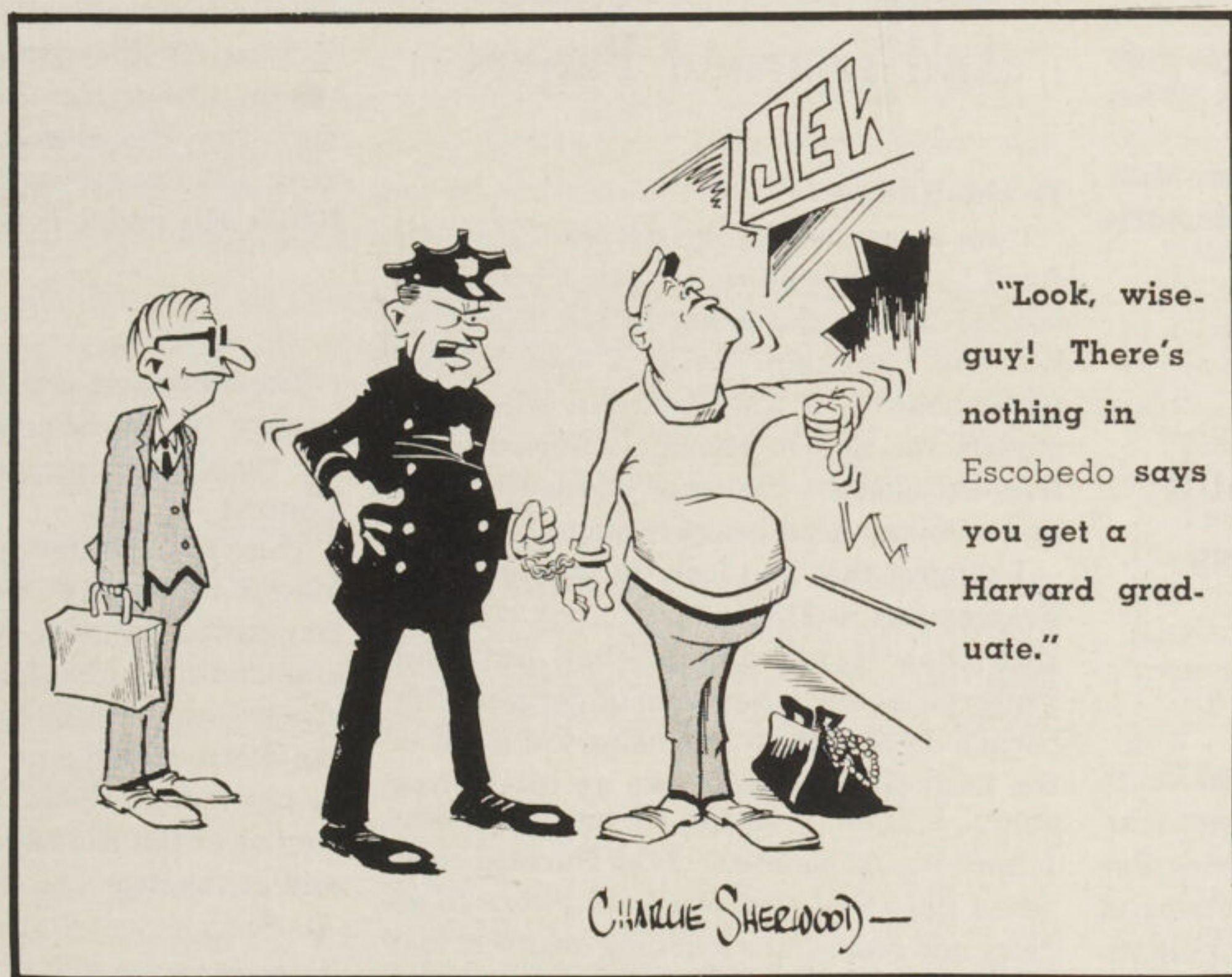
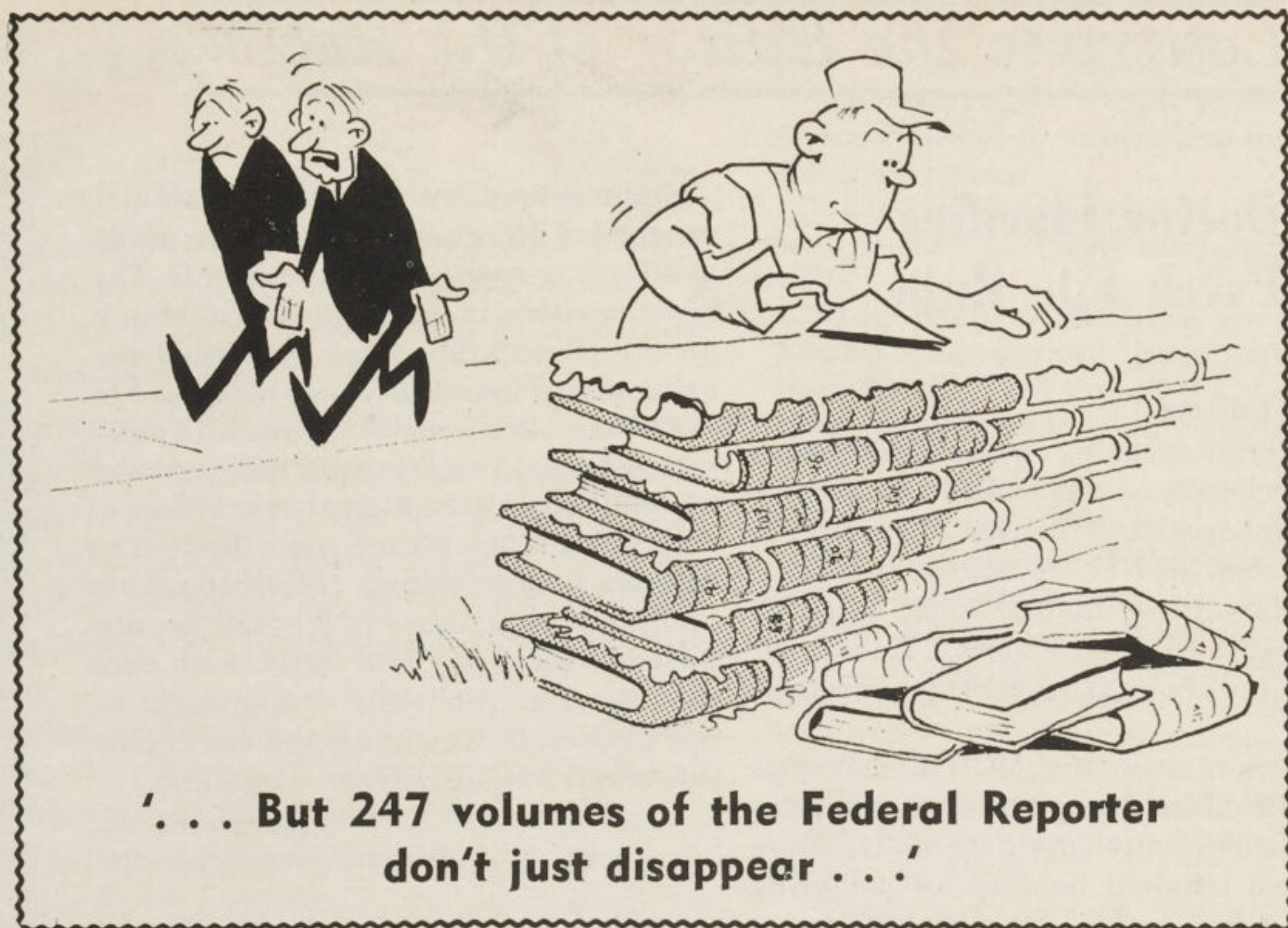
This year, the Harvard Glee Club will mix Mozart among its "Ten Thousand Men of Harvard" along with other football favorites and traditional ballads. Yale (now a mixed chorus) will offer Bach and folk songs. Tickets (\$2) for the 8 p.m. concert are available by phone from Holden Chapel (495-5730) as well as at the Holyoke Center Ticket Office and at the door.

* * *

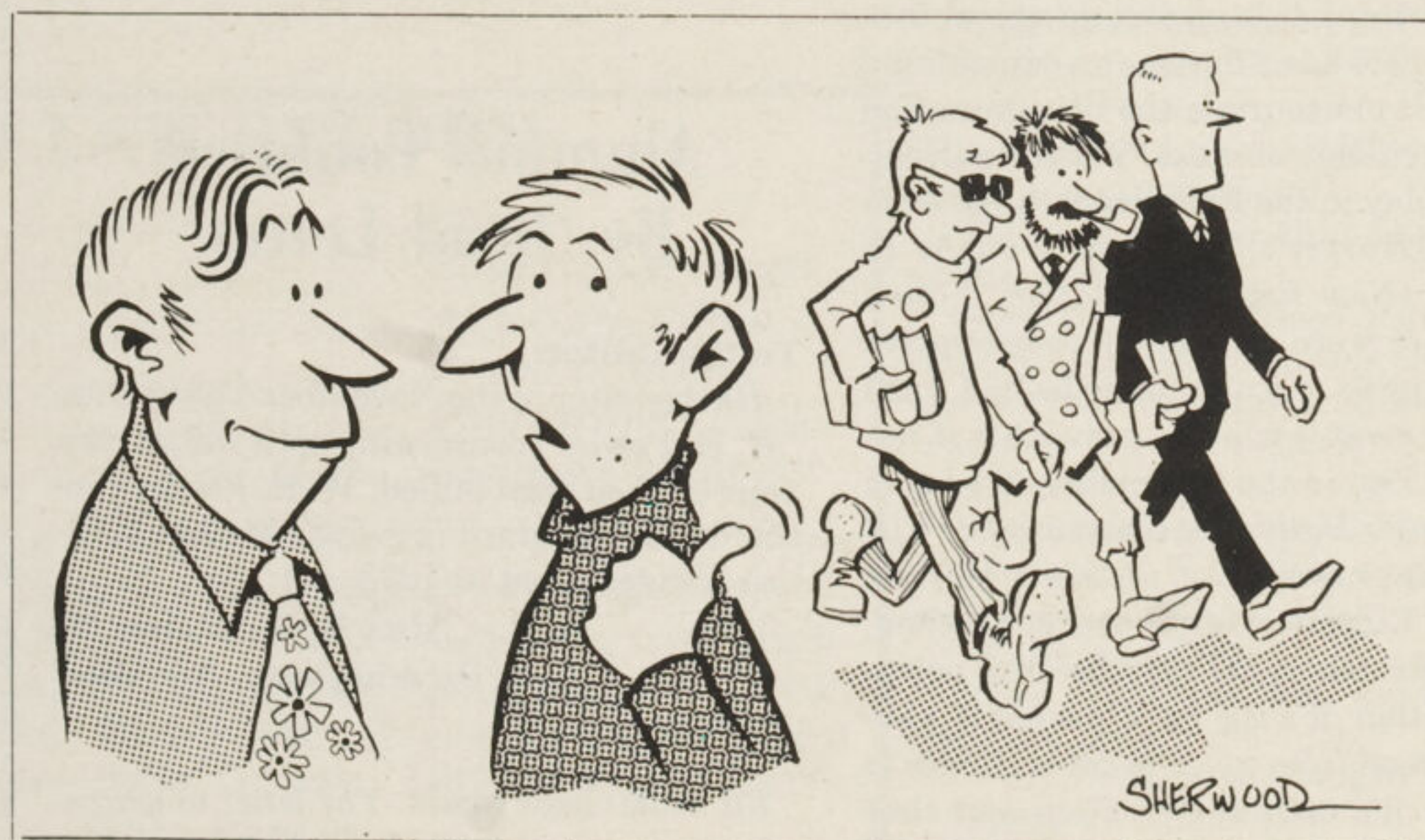
The **Law School Directory** will put out an update sheet of names and addresses. Students who wish to submit corrections should drop updates at the Receptionist's desk before Thanksgiving.

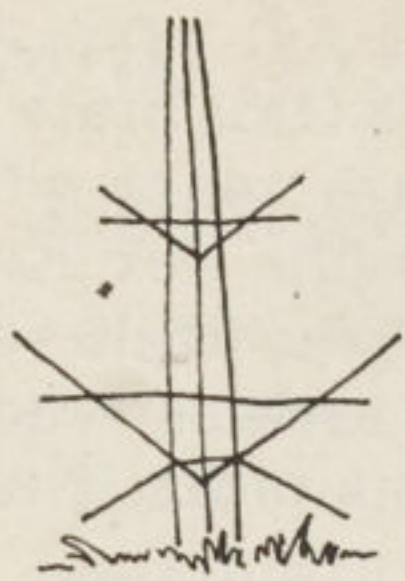
* * *

During the coming week at the Hark, the **Yearbook will be posting copy** of all student sections. Since all students names appear in the book regardless of whether they have had a picture taken or not, everyone is requested to check the copy for typographical errors. Anyone who did not have a portrait taken this year but who had a picture in last year's book will have last year's picture printed in this year's book unless the yearbook is requested to do differently. Please note that this will be the last opportunity to make corrections and additions in biography and activity listings.



'Guess who hasn't got a job for next year yet ...'





"Methinks we
should build
our school
right by
yon tree ..."



Doctor,¹ I have this strange² feeling³ that
Harvard Law School⁴ has taken over my mind.⁵

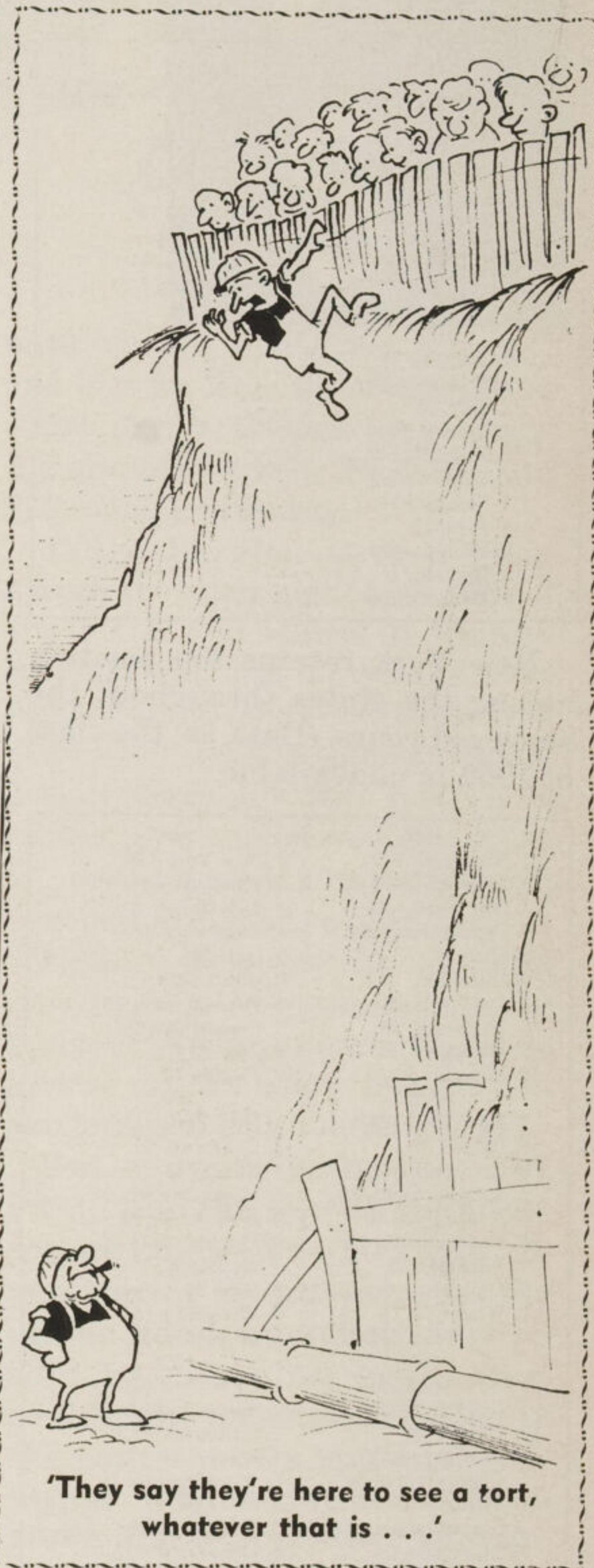
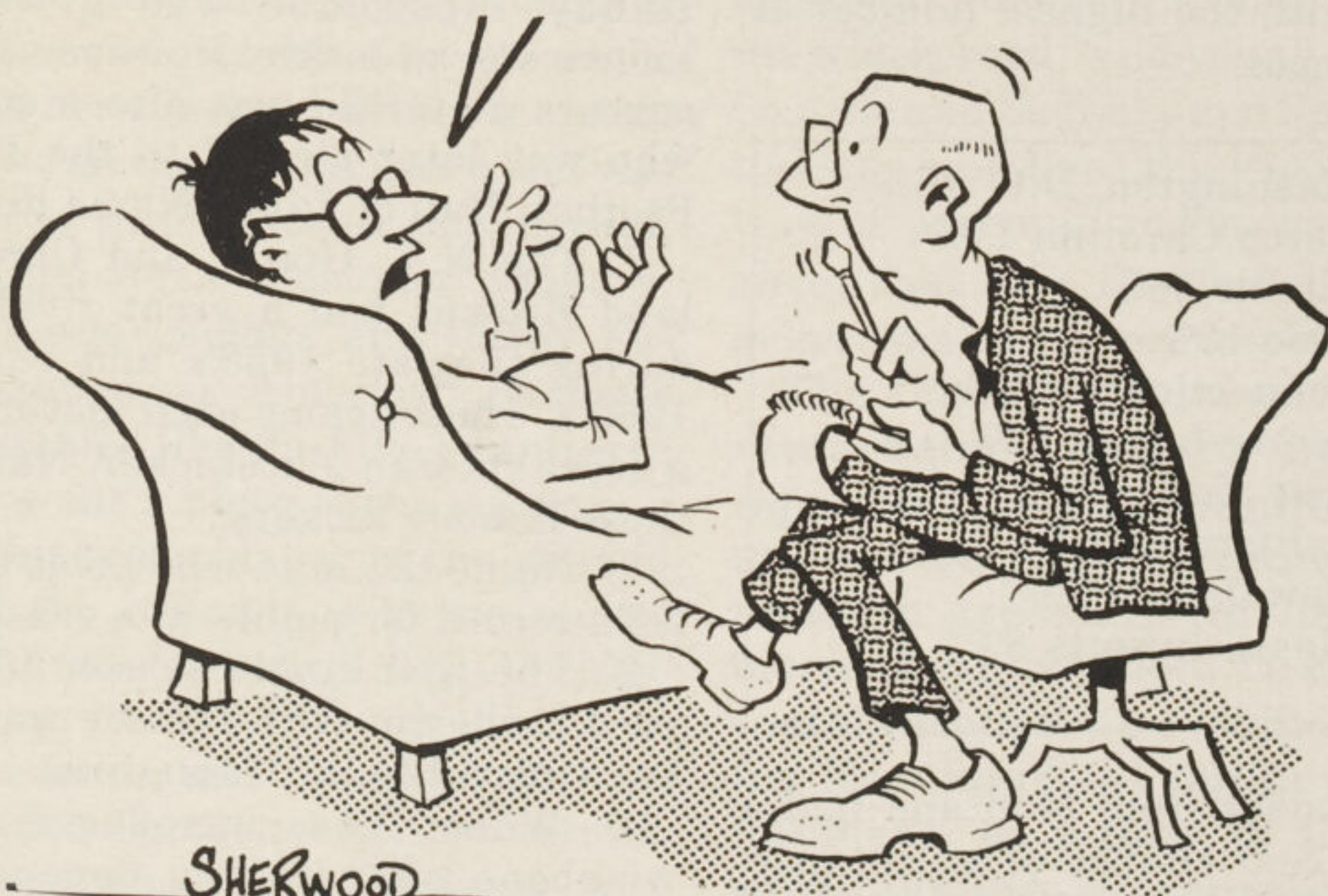
¹ State v. Garcia, 97 Ariz. 102, 397 P.2d 214 (1964).

² E.g., People v. Colby, 27 Ill. 2d 273, 189 N.E.2d 317 (1963); Werner v. Miller, 248 Minn. 75, 78 N.W.2d 63 (1956); State v. Blanton, 111 Ohio App. 111, 170 N.E.2d 754 (1960).

³ E.g., Skinner v. United States, 326 F.2d 594 (8th Cir. 1964); United States v. Cain, 298 F.2d 934 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 370 U.S. 902 (1962); United States ex rel. Berkery v. Myers, 242 F. Supp. 515 (E.D. Pa. 1965).

⁴ See Commonwealth v. Berkery, 200 Pa. Super. 626, 190 A.2d 572 (1963), cert. denied, 375 U.S. 966 (1964); McCormick, EVIDENCE § 60 (1954). McCormick thinks one must be "misguided" to believe that a judge cannot exclude inadmissible evidence from his mind. See *id.* § 60, at 137-38 n.6.

⁵ See, e.g., Terrell v. State, 210 Tenn. 632, 639, 361 S.W.2d 489, 492 (1962):



Ed. Note: "Charles Sherwood" was a regular cartoonist for the RECORD during the late 1960's. The sketch of Dean Griswold on page 3, first printed in the November 17, 1966 RECORD, was also done by Sherwood.

Admissions Report Indicates Women's Enrollment Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

(1962, Cont.)	(1967, Cont.)
6. Dartmouth 17	5. Dartmouth 18
6. Stanford 17	7. Columbia 17
8. Michigan 13	7. Penn 17
8. Penn 13	9. Brown 15
10. Amherst 8	10. Michigan 11
1972	1976
1. Harvard 69	1. Harvard 70
2. Yale 29	2. Yale 32
3. Michigan 27	3. Cornell 20
4. Princeton 21	3. Radcliffe 20
5. Cornell 20	5. Dartmouth 14
5. Berkeley 20	6. Stanford 13
7. Dartmouth 18	7. Brown 11
8. Columbia 17	7. Michigan 11
8. Penn 17	7. Princeton 11
10. UCLA 16	10. Penn 10
1977	
1. Harvard 76	
2. Princeton 28	
2. Yale 28	
4. Cornell 26	
5. Radcliffe 14	
6. Columbia 12	
7. Stanford 11	
7. Penn 11	
9. Michigan 10	
10. Berkeley 9	
10. Dartmouth 9	

New York retains top position among the states throughout the surveyed years. (Data for the class of 1952 is unavailable.)

1957	1962
1. New York 152	1. New York 154
2. Massachusetts 69	2. Massachusetts 59
3. New Jersey 47	3. New Jersey 34
4. Pennsylvania 34	4. California 31
5. Ohio 33	5. Ohio 29
6. Illinois 21	6. Illinois 25
7. California 16	6. Pennsylvania 25
8. Minnesota 13	8. Connecticut 21
9. Michigan 10	9. Texas 14
10. Missouri 9	10. Florida 12
1967	1972
1. New York 124	1. New York 111
2. Illinois 38	2. California 60
3. California 37	3. Illinois 46
4. Massachusetts 36	4. Massachusetts 41
5. New Jersey 35	5. New Jersey 35
6. Pennsylvania 29	6. Pennsylvania 32
7. Michigan 21	7. Michigan 21
7. Ohio 21	8. Ohio 20
9. Wisconsin 15	9. Wisconsin 15
10. Washington, D.C. 12	10. Minnesota 13
1976	1977
1. New York 92	1. New York 105
2. California 53	2. Massachusetts 49
3. Illinois 38	3. California 43
4. New Jersey 36	4. Illinois 42
5. Pennsylvania 34	5. Pennsylvania 30
6. Ohio 32	6. Ohio 28
7. Massachusetts 31	7. New Jersey 21
8. Maryland 15	8. Connecticut 15
9. Connecticut 14	9. North Carolina 14
9. Michigan 14	10. Washington, D.C. 13
9. Texas 14	

A closer look at the class of 1977 reveals some interesting facts. The age of matriculants ranges from 19 to 34, according to Admissions Office figures, and the average age is between twenty-three and twenty-four. The class has 120 women, or 22 per cent.

This compares favorably with the eighteen per cent women in last year's entering class but still places the Law School far down the list

when compared with other U.S. law schools.

The class of 1977 includes 48 Blacks and 11 Chicanos. There are also three Native Americans, five Asian Americans, and three other Spanish-surnamed students. All told, approximately thirteen per cent of the first year class are members of minority groups.

The most popular undergraduate majors were political science (129), history (74), economics (65), and English (51). Seventy-three students 13 per cent, are entering the Law School with advanced degrees.

The table below shows the 11 highest ranking schools with their ratios of acceptances to applications:

Harvard 29%
Princeton 29%
Radcliffe 28%
Yale 28%
Cornell 19%
Columbia 19%
Stanford 16%
Dartmouth 14%
Berkeley 9%
Michigan 9%
Penn 9%

Admission percentages for the states with the highest number of acceptances:

Washington, D.C. 18%
North Carolina 17%
Illinois 16%
Ohio 13%
Connecticut 12%
Pennsylvania 12%
New York 12%
California 10%
New Jersey 9%
Massachusetts 8%

A student from Montana had a 31 per cent chance of acceptance. The Arkansas student's chances were one in five. There are no Nevada, North Dakota, or Wyoming residents in the first year class. The only foreign student comes from Hong Kong.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. The 1968 Ohio State National Championship team which featured supersophs Rex Kern, Jack Tatum et al. was anchored by two experienced tackles who became top NFL draft picks. Name these tackles.

2. The 1963 Rose Bowl was a wild and woolly affair ending in a 42-37 USC victory over Wisconsin. The game featured a spectacular aerial show by the Badger's Ron Vanderkelen but USC had two quarterbacks who went on to pro careers which were far more successful than Vanderkelen's. Name them.

3. Jim Brown the great Cleveland fullback had 2 excellent running mates during his career. During the later part of his career, Ernie Green was his partner. At the start of his career, his partner was a great scatback from Illinois who is best remembered as a pass receiver. Name him.

4. During the early 1960's Tom Landry used an alternating quarterback system for the Cowboys. Name the quarterbacks.

5. The Buffalo Bills were a dominant force in the early AFL and were led by a quarterback who later went on to the House of Representatives. Name him.

6. The Baltimore Colt championship team of the later 1950's featured a great defensive line. Big Daddy Lipscombe was a well known star at tackle. However, his partner at tackle was also a star who was later elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Name him.

7. The N.Y. Giants and Cleveland Browns had a great rivalry during the late 1950's and early 1960's. These teams each featured a great veteran placekicker. Name these famous kickers.

8. Name the man who holds the NFL record for points in a season.

9. The first single season 1000 yard rusher in AFL history was a bruising fullback. Name him.

10. When Texas introduced the wishbone offense they depended greatly on a talented quarterback who was also a star baseball pitcher. Name this two sport star.

(Answers on Page 16)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

The Mob and Madison Avenue

By John Hagen

There was a good deal of uproar several years ago when rumor had it that the Mafia was investing money in legitimate business. There is evidently less concern now that the times have changed and business is investing in the Mafia.

If this fact escaped anyone in the ruck of butcherous movies brought out to ape *The Godfather*, it should at least be clear after last weekend, when Eastern Airlines and Toyota and The Firemen's Insurance Company and a host of other advertisers paid NBC the fantastic sum of \$7 million to put the original *Godfather* in our living rooms.

As the gunshots and garrottings gave way to volleys of commercials, some of them lasting seven minutes at a stretch, one was struck by the garish incongruity of the images. It recalled those grand days of the Vietnam War, when you could flip through the pages of *Life* and see some horrible atrocity on one page and a Wide-Track Pontiac on the next.

One might think in these days of corporate public-spiritedness, when lumber companies advertise as tree nurseries and oil companies as conservationists, that we might have been favored with a message or two on the evils of greed and violence. But instead the screen belched forth consumer gaudery, girls and gadgets and flashy automobiles, as American business scrambled like the Five Families to carve out a piece of the action.

This resemblance of the ad-men and the badmen is by no means merely metaphorical. That the Mob sells protection through the threat of violence, and The Firemen's Insurance Company sells protection through the lure of violence, and the television industry sells violence through F.C.C. protection, are all in a sense subordinate to the fact that any one of these entities will sell anything to anybody for any

The Godfather ON

TV



price they can make the market command.

The dark maxim, "This is business, not personal," which resounds throughout *The Godfather*, is also the old mad moral distinction of the Puritan man of commerce.

Beyond all qualification, *The Godfather* is an excellent movie. It is well acted, artfully directed, historically accurate, a sober sociological piece for the mature and thoughtful viewer. It is also emphatically not a film fit for home television, no matter how many impressive caveats the producers attach at the beginning.

The violence performed is bestial, pitiless, protracted, and emotionally engaging, repulsive to the secure and responsible viewer, not so perhaps to the dispossessed and the ungoverned adolescent. The young whose parents will respond to the network's caveats are precisely those who would occasion least worry in the first place. It is to the widespread, wild young kids in Southie and Sudbury and Roxbury, the kids who have the least in the way of parental and moral guidance, that *The Godfather's* promoters make an unrefusable offer.

The *Godfather* telecast was a remarkable event for the prestige the film commanded, the undoubted size of its audience, and the grossness of its commercial exploitation. To employ social resources on such a scale for four hours of public entertainment, at a time of intense world famine, is reminiscent of the Circus Maximus — especially when the entertainment is of a sort befitting the Circus Maximus.

Yet *The Godfather* was not the



most violent movie yet telecast, and it is far from the most violent which may be telecast in the ongoing glut of spaghetti Westerns and fashionable brutality.

Judge Bazelon gave a grim speech the other night to the Bar of the F.C.C., in which he bluntly warned the big networks that further abuses may lead to the curtailing of First Amendment rights. The libertarians will howl if it comes to that, and it would no doubt be incongruous if a society which sanctions abortion on the tenet of A Woman's Right to Choose and starves half of mankind on the tenet of A Consumer's Right to Choose did not allow free play in pandering to The Viewer's Right.

But enough is enough. The F.C.C. and the television industry are charged by law with administering the airwaves for the public good, and their dereliction has been so gross that perhaps its truest parallel lies in the contrast of a spiritual godfather who renounces Satan and a Mafia Godfather who impersonates him.

The concept of the common welfare can be ignored and abused and exploited at considerable length, but there comes a point where it will reassert itself in one form or other to prevent a full lapse into anarchy. That point is fast approaching in the field of public broadcasting, and if discipline is not soon imposed by the agencies responsible for it, it will most assuredly descend on us in some cruder and less congenial form.

No Left Overs at Locke-Ober

The "men's cafe" at Locke-Ober is reminiscent of a better era — indeed, it was one of the last bastions of the Proper Bostonian to succumb to modern social and economic pressures. In recent years the men's cafe, which occupies the lower level of this prestigious restaurant has ended its policy of "men only," although it has retained its traditional name. As far as weekend dining is concerned, women diners are very much in evidence and not at all frowned upon. However, not only has Locke-Ober been forced to confront today's social realities, but the current economic situation appears to have hit the pride of Boston's gourmands below the belt.

The atmosphere of the men's cafe is elegant and ornate in the 19th century tradition. It is richly paneled, with plate glass mirrors, silver trays and counterweights, a simple tile floor, and bare light bulbs. However, it is forced to contend with a view of one of Boston's more picturesque alleys and its close proximity to the Combat Zone. The men's cafe diners are not totally isolated from the world outside.

Lock-Ober's menu is a gastronomical excursion. Be pre-

Sports Answers

1. Dave Foley, Rufus Mayes
2. Bill Nelson, Pete Beathard
3. Bobby Mitchell
4. Don Meredith, Eddie LeBaron
5. Jack Kemp
6. Art Donovan
7. Lou Groza, Pat Summerall
8. Paul Hornung, 1960 (176 pts.)
9. Cookie Gilchrist
10. James Street

THE ONLY THINGS
THAT GO DOWN
FASTER THAN THE
ECONOMY CAN BE
FOUND AT

SAVENOR'S
LIQUOR MART INC.

100 Kirkland St.

547-7300

pared for an extensive, diverse menu (all a la carte). The selection of hors d'oeuvres is quite large, especially in the shellfish category. Clam and oyster dishes occupy a special section of the menu and are prepared in practically every imaginable manner (most fall into the \$3 to \$4 range). The clams casino, oysters Rockefeller, crab cocktail and shrimp cocktail are superb.

The entrees are also widely varied. There are numerous selections featuring fish, and beef dishes also occupy a substantial portion of Locke-Ober's repertoire. The prime rib (\$8.50 with potato) and Boston cut steak (about \$9.00) are highly recommended — the portions are ample and the beef is a far cry from the "plastic meat" served in many Boston restaurants. Locke-Ober also serves some interesting poultry dishes — the duck a l'orange is tasty and is reasonably priced at \$6.50.

Locke-Ober's vegetables and dessert choices are comparable to the rest of its offerings. The house provides a wide choice of dishes which are well executed and expensive. Its cheese cake (\$1.35) is a special treat — extremely rich and, quite possibly, the best cheese cake in Boston.

Given the high quality of its food, and its interesting atmosphere, a visit to Locke-Ober might be well worth the heavy price tag (\$75.00 for four full course meals with drinks, plus wine) if it were not for the poor service. On the basis of a single visit, the service rates a C. It was slow and not at all what one would expect from a top-notch restaurant. Obtaining coffee or

water refills was difficult; obtaining the check was a near impossibility. Although the waiter was courteous about the mistakes he made, he made an inexcusable number of them. At Locke-Ober's prices, incompetence or errors of this nature are painful.

Dining at Locke-Ober is a pleasure, but the quality of its service and its high prices make the experience one of dubious value. Perhaps, with better service, Locke-Ober might live up to its reputation. But it left this reviewer feeling slightly let down.

**Give
the world
a little
gift today.
Blood.**



The American
Red Cross.
The Good
Neighbor.

A Public Service of The Newspaper & The Advertising Council



Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF — Today, 4-6 p.m.

Harkness Downstairs Lounge

MIXER — Tonight, 8-12 p.m.

Harkness

Last Mixer of the semester.

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