

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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TWENTY CENTS

Kettleson Fourth Faculty Woman At Law School

Assistant Dean Jeanne C. Kettleson has been appointed Lecturer on Law and will teach a spring semester course in *Civil Trial Advocacy*. Professor Gary G. Bellow had been scheduled to teach the course, but has decided that he would prefer to be on an academic leave next semester so that he could spend time on research.

Kettleson and Bellow collaborated last year in teaching a course

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Law Reviewers Vindicated; Top Yale's Journal

By Phil Heagney

Despite high winds, a humiliating defeat in 1973, and undisguised skepticism about their athletic prowess, the *Harvard Law Review* football team overpowered a stubborn *Yale Law Journal* squad by a score of 36-24 on a frozen gridiron at Soldiers Field on Saturday, November 23rd.

The *Law Review*, whose players had obviously been keying for this game since Yale thrashed them by seven touchdowns last fall, jumped out to a quick 12-0 lead with brilliant scoring strikes on their first two possessions of the football. Quarterback Dan Cunningham, 3L, engineered both scoring drives with a series of marshmallow passes which left the standing-room-only crowd speechless. Split end

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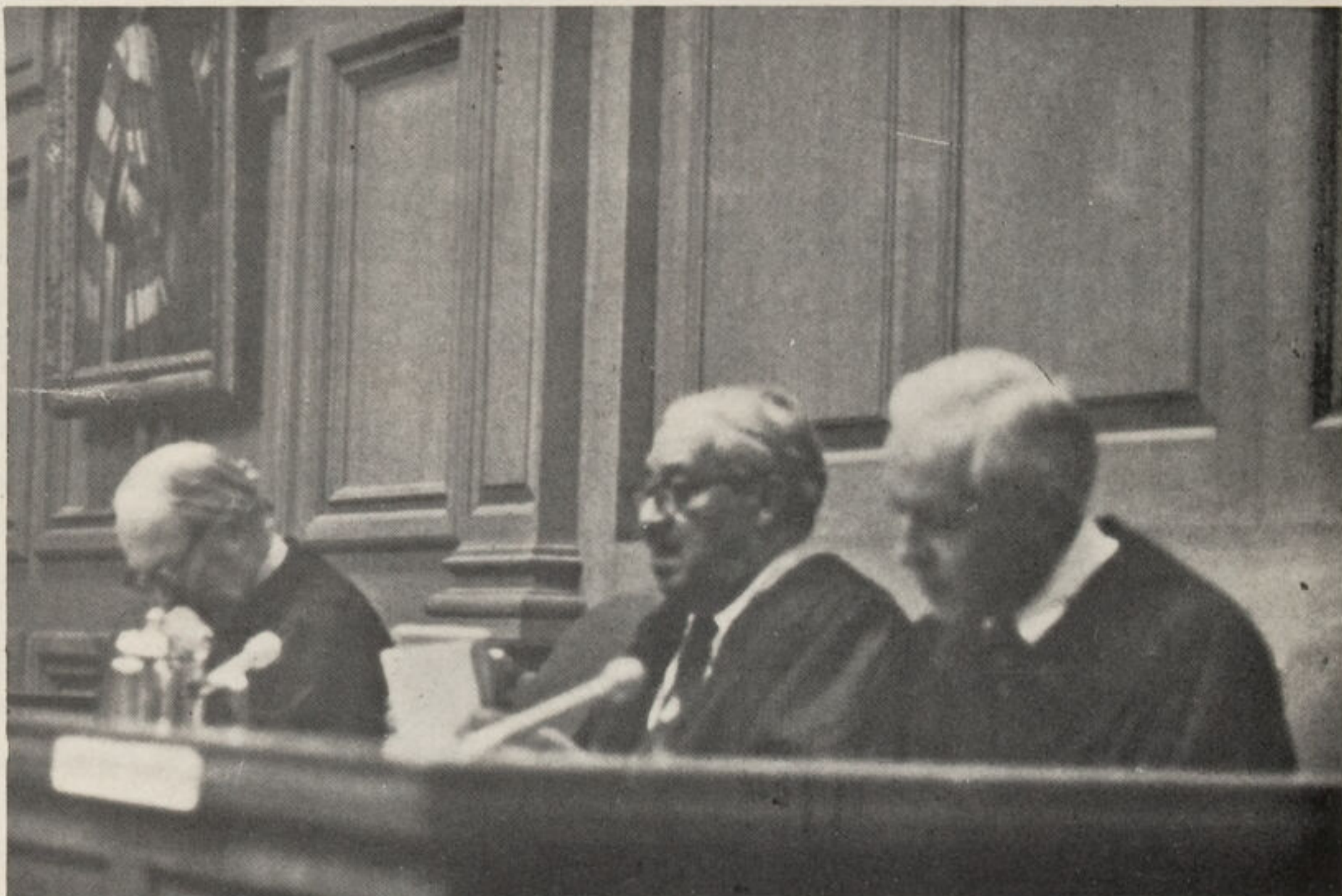
Marshall Club is Victorious In Annual Ames Competition

By Richard Briffault

Following two hours of oral argument marked by pointed questioning and intermittent droll comments from the bench, Associate U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall awarded this

The Learned Hand Club was represented by 3Ls Joseph Anglund and Joseph P. McGuire as oral advocates, and Robert P. Baker, Terrence F. McKnight, Conor D. Reilly, and Richard K. Willard on the brief.

Joining Marshall, who acted as



Judge Henry J. Friendly, '27 Justice Thurgood Marshall and Judge Harrison L. Winter preside over Ames Competition at the Law School.

year's Ames Competition victory to the Marshall Club.

Praising the "high calibre" of the arguments and briefs presented, Marshall named Jeffrey B. Rudman, 3L, best oral advocate. Rudman, with his partner James J. Dillon, 3L, represented the Marshall Club in the competition against the Learned Hand Club before an overflow crowd in the Ames Courtroom on November 27.

On the brief for the Marshall Club were 3Ls Martin D. Edel, Allen I. Fagin, John K. Felter, and Richard Meserve.

Chief Justice, on the bench which judged the Ames Competition were Court of Appeals Judges Henry J. Friendly '27 (Second Circuit) and Harrison L. Winter (Fourth Circuit).

The Ames case, assumed to be before the U.S. Supreme Court, focused on the President's power to place conditions on pardons, and was apparently patterned after the facts of former Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa's so far unsuccessful effort to prevent en-

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Energy Committee Forecasts A Cool Christmas Vacation

By Clay Stebbins

Law School students were reminded this week that the fuel shortage, if no longer a crisis at Harvard, is still a serious problem. The reminder came in a memorandum from the revitalized student-faculty Energy Committee, entitled "Year-End Holidays and Energy Conservation."

In its announcement the Committee alerted students that "as was the case last year, temperatures in the dormitories will be somewhat reduced between December 21 and December 29." This means that temperatures will be allowed to fall below the 68° daytime and 65° night-time that the Law School attempts to maintain throughout the winter. During the period of Christmas recess, library reading rooms and stacks will remain warm, according to the schedule of holiday library hours.

Vice-Dean William L. Bruce told the *RECORD* Monday that although "we do not anticipate any fuel shortage" at Harvard this winter, "we do feel some obligation to participate in the

conservation program." He also noted that the price of fuel has remained "sky-high."

According to the Energy Committee, last year's experience indicates that even during the December 21-29 period most parts of the Law School dormitories will remain at a temperature above 60° much of the time. Students have reported that some areas stayed mostly above 70° last Christmas recess. These levels of warmth, however, cannot be guaranteed.

Students who need assistance in finding off-campus housing for the period of reduced heat were asked to contact Sheldon Solow, 3L at the Board of Student Advisers office (495-4535). The Committee warned particularly against the use of any type of space heaters in rooms, saying, "The danger of fire from heaters in dorms is enormous and the consequences of their use could be tragic."

On a happier note, the Committee reported that "no reduction in the amount or temperature of hot water in the bathrooms is planned."

Action Taken To Meet File Access Law

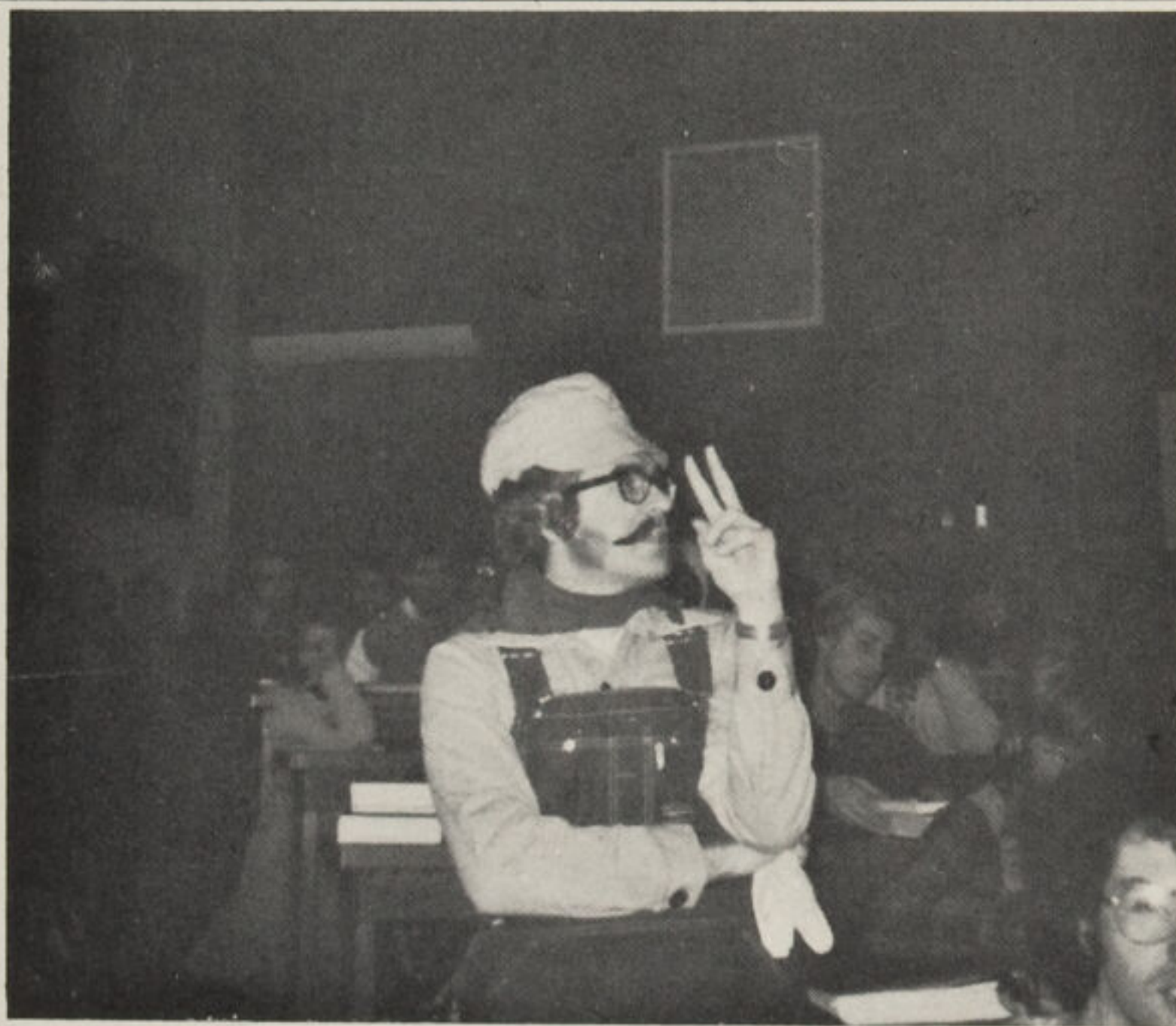
By Bill Kenety

In a Monday interview with the *RECORD*, Registrar Mary D. Upton disclosed the Law School's plans to comply with the Buckley Amendment requiring student access to institutional files.

Upton explained that by the middle of next week the Registrar's Office hopes to have personal files ready for the inspection of students who have already requested to see them. Upton estimated that already over 50 students have requested to see their files. She also noted that any student may request to see his or her file at any time but that there will be a delay of approximately a week between the request and the actual production of the file.

The Registrar stated that student files will contain all Law School records with the exception of administrative board disciplinary proceedings and certain admissions records. The files will contain such papers as add-drop slips, course schedules, and undergraduate college record. However, the files will also include a student's complete Law School academic record including numerical grades. Upton pointed out that students who elected a pass-fail option in their first year would terminate that status by requesting to see their files and grades.

James N. Bierman, assistant dean of admissions, stated that the Admissions Office is now taking control of portions of student admissions records. These portions include letters of recommendation and all LSDAS material. Bierman noted that the recommendations were written with the understanding that they would be confidential and explained that the Law School will not release the recommendations without the permission of the writer. Bierman went on to say that students seeking such permission would need only to fill out a form and the Admissions Office would then request permission to release the recommendations.



Casey "Cannonball" Miller counts his fans during the annual Civil Procedure production of *Erie R.R. v. Tompkins*.

Bill Kenety

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Income Tax Advice Offered To Public By Student Group

By Patrick F. Kennedy

An association of Harvard Law Students known as the Volunteer Income Tax Assistants (VITA) formed last year to assist the poor and elderly with tax returns is currently gearing up for its second year of operations.

An organizer of the group, Janice E. Rodgers 2L, described the activities and plans of VITA to the *RECORD* earlier this week.

Presently VITA members are undergoing training in the form of a course conducted by two people from the IRS. This course, which will meet for four nights for three hours each, will give VITA members the necessary expertise to handle the "relatively simple" problems posed by the returns of the disadvantaged groups VITA hopes to assist. Rodgers noted that this year the organization would be aided by a former IRS auditor who is enrolled in the first year class, Julian K. Quattlebaum. She added that any problems which VITA does not feel capable of handling will be referred to the IRS.

The first year of VITA's operations were hampered by a late start and poor location. This year Rodgers commented that they hope to avoid these difficulties. She noted that there were two different groups of taxpayers, those who filed returns shortly after the W-2 forms are issued in January, and those

who wait until the April 15th deadline. Last year the office was not established until late February missing the first group entirely. This year operations will commence during the first week of classes next semester.

The primary difficulty VITA faces is finding a suitable location. Last year the office was set up in 23 Everett Street. Not only did this prove to be far from the people they hoped to help, but there were very few people who even knew where Everett Street was located. Rodgers explained that this year VITA hopes to find an office to occupy in a local supermarket or public library. She noted that the finding of a suitable location was one of the major concerns of the organization at the present time. "We're trying to find a place where the people we are trying to get to would go," Rodgers explained.

Although the initiative for the program came from the IRS, which apparently felt there was a need for a service of this kind, VITA remains a low budget operation. The only assistance which the IRS provides is the teaching of the 12 hour course in tax counseling and publicity of the service through the media during "public interest" time. Support from the IRS is so limited that VITA will most likely have to petition the Law School for assistance in order to fund an office phone.

A total of 29 law students have joined the organization so far.

Sander Admits Further Delay On Legal Aid

By Michael Bowen

The Sander Committee, which was appointed late last September to investigate the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau's selection policies and which was expected at that time to complete its work by early November, will probably not be finished before the end of the current semester and may continue its efforts into the spring term.

Professor Frank E.A. Sander, chairman of the committee, said Tuesday that he is "trying to avoid a head-on collision between the Bureau and the faculty," and that the committee will consequently make no report for "at least two to three weeks." Sander said the delay would be longer if there was a substantial possibility of the committee and the Bureau agreeing during the extended period.

"I don't see any burning urgency about this," Sander said Tuesday. "We haven't spent a year sitting on this and doing nothing."

On October 1, shortly after his appointment to the committee by Law School Dean Albert M. Sacks, Sander said that he expected the committee to complete its work "within a month or so" (*RECORD*, Oct. 4, 1974).

Sander confirmed that the Bureau had made a specific proposal for revision of its selection policies some three weeks ago, and that the committee had not accepted that proposal. He indicated that no new suggestions had been advanced.

Sander said that there had been one meeting between representatives of the Bureau and the committee since the rejection of the Bureau's proposal. That meeting, he said, was given over to a discussion of the "various principles involved in this issue."

Sander remarked that he intended to contact Legal Aid Bureau president William D. Coston, 3L, "at the end of this week or early next week" in order to "find out

(Continued on Page 15)

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Course Selection by 1Ls Due by December 13th

By Ricardo Hinojosa

First year Law School students must fill out and file a registration form to select their spring electives during the period of December 9 (Monday)-December 13 (Friday) according to Law School Registrar Mary D. Upton.

The forms, which are to be filed with the Registrar, are presently available at the Registrar's office in the Faculty Office Building.

Upton stated that each first year student must elect not more than two courses, for a total of either four or five credits of spring elective courses. Upton emphasized that if a student takes five credits, the extra credit will not be applied to the credit requirements of the second and third years.

Students who want to take *Constitutional Law* as an elective should indicate a preference for the instructor when they sign up for it Upton said. The 1L *Constitutional Law* sections will be of equal size and after all elections have been made a list will be posted showing what section students have been admitted into.

Several of the first year elective courses (*Environmental Law*, *Legal Process*, *Legal Profession* and *Constitutional Law*) have counterparts open to second and third year students. First year students who take these courses as 1L electives will not be allowed to repeat them by taking their upper level counterparts.

The 22 electives for 1Ls have been broken down into four groups on the basis of credits. **Group A (two credits) consists of *Consumer and the Law*; *Division of Jurisdiction between State and Federal Courts*; *Environmental Law*; *Federal Litigation*; *Law, Lawyers, and Social Change*; *Law and Socio-Economic Organization*; *Law Reform in Torts*; *Law, Technology and the Environment*; *The Legal Profession*; *Private Damage Actions for Deprivation of Civil Rights*; *Theories of Violence*; and *The Western Legal Tradition*.**

Group B (three credits) courses are *Administrative Law*; *The Lawyer in Political Settings*; and *The Legal Process*. *Constitutional Law* is the only course in Group C (four credits).

Group D (one credit) courses are *The Boston School Case*; *Contracts and the Just Price*; *Economic Analysis of the Common Law*; and *Issues in Employment Discrimination*.

Upton said if any course is oversubscribed, cuts will be made on a random basis and students who have been cut will be asked to sign up for an alternate course.

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Council Allocates Party Funding, Not Baby Grand

The Law School Dorm Council has appropriated \$400 to fund a holiday party, tentatively scheduled for December 13. The party was the only one of several proposals to receive funding at the regular Monday night meeting held on December 3. In addition to the basic \$400, the Council also approved the hiring of a band, although there was no consensus on the type of group to be engaged.

Vice Dean William L. Bruce has offered the Council the Multi-Purpose Room free of charge for the party. Bruce has stipulated that he wants drinking to be limited in some way, so as to prevent damage in the Pound Building. It was suggested that, rather than ban hard liquor, a nominal charge might be set for liquor after the first couple of drinks, or an alcoholic punch might be served.

Other proposals discussed by the Council included the purchase of a piano, and the renovation of the Game Room. The latter idea was opposed by budget minded members. The final vote was simply for serviceable ping-pong equipment.

The purchase of a piano was also not considered financially feasible. Geoffrey D. Menin, 1L who investigated the matter, quoted prices of \$1500 for a new upright, and \$3000 for a mid-size grand. Neither was thought to be within the Council's means, so alternative routes are being explored. These include borrowing a music department piano, or requesting the necessary funds from a sympathetic alumnus.

The official bank balances of the Council were announced to be \$1019.24 in regular savings, \$4392.27 in a time certificate, and \$2385 in checking. Early mixer income during this term was placed at \$1508.03.

The attendance at the Dorm Council meetings has suffered a steady decline recently. Of the ten members absent from Monday's meeting, two (the representatives from Hastings 2 and Story 1) were expelled for having missed three meetings without showing good cause.

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Munter Discusses Health Service

By Marilyn Murphy

After more than ten years as the Law School psychiatrist, Dr. Preston K. Munter, now director of the Law School Health Services, believes the greatest problem faced by the Health Service is presented by students who have physical and/or emotional problems and do not go in for treatment.

"It's the people who should come in and don't who worry me," Munter said in an interview shortly before Thanksgiving. "There are special problems and

tion that emotional concerns are less important. Many students, in response to this attitude, tend to ignore or downgrade their feelings."

Terming this intellectual/emotional bifurcation an "unnatural dichotomy," Munter noted that while "bright people often handle emotional problems better, as they do many other things better, to be bright is not to be immune" from emotional difficulty.

Munter does not believe, however, that the law school experience

"stratified structure" of the legal profession.

"There are more status differences within the profession than in other professions like medicine," he said. "This causes a greater premium to be put on decisions made later in a student's studies, like whether to work on the East Coast, the West Coast, or in Peoria. It seems to be a more final, and therefore more pressured, decision than a doctor's deciding on Mass. General or another hospital. It seems to me that there is less mobility in law."

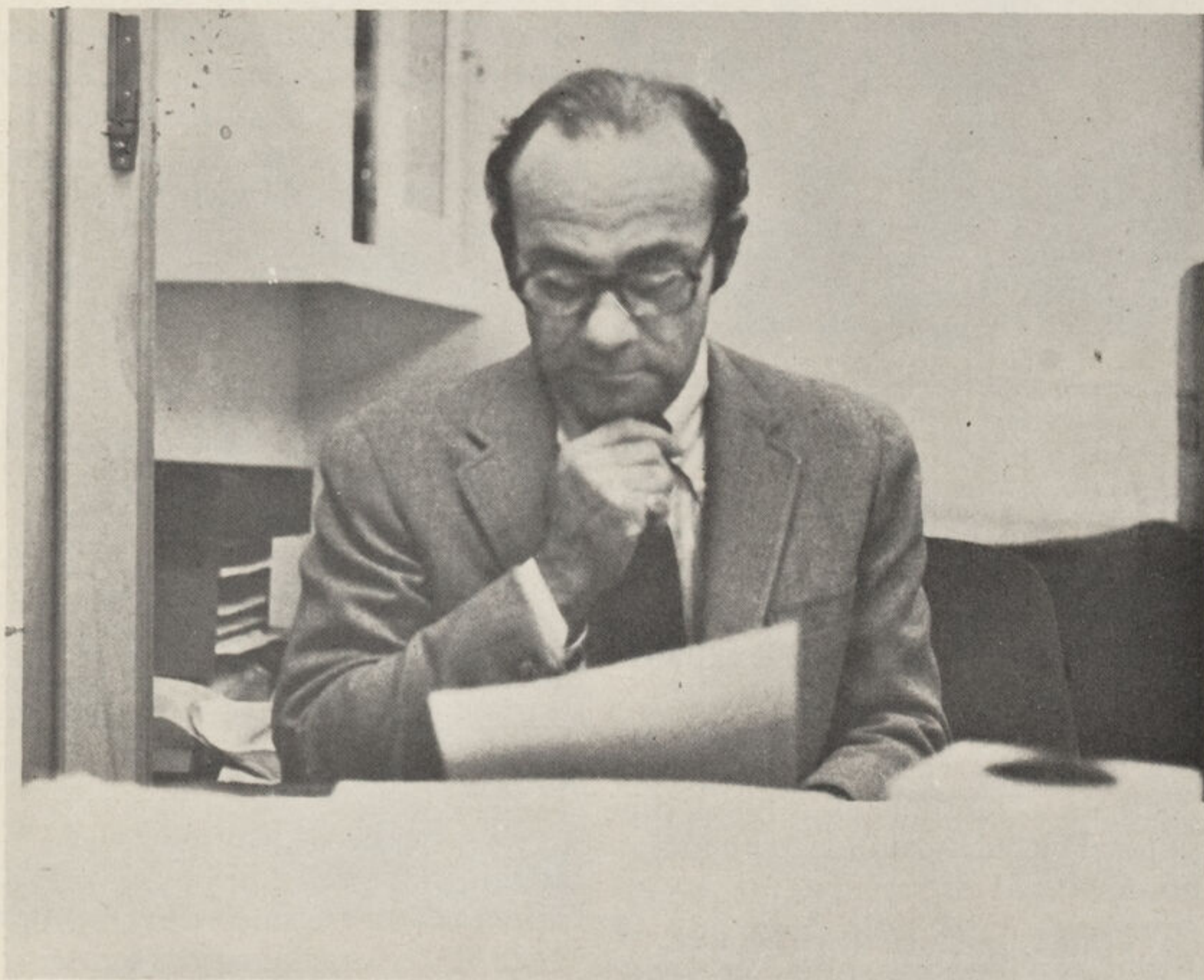
According to Munter, the Health Service, along with the backup services of the main health center, provides "pretty complete care." Nurse Martha Gilson, whom Munter described as an "extremely capable clinical nurse," screens patients, either taking care of them herself if they do not require a doctor, or sending them to the proper doctor.

"We have a good clinic caring for a stable population. We'd like to be like the proverbial friendly family doctor," Munter explained, adding that he wants the clinic to demonstrate the "human side of the law school."

"We like to have people coming in to talk or read or just drop in," he said. "I hope to meet students informally, not just over a problem."

Munter also stressed that he is "open to suggestions" for ways to improve the health service. He urged that people who have complaints about it go in and talk to him about them because "we can't fix it unless we know about it."

Munter's plans for the health service are still flexible. One innovation he said he hopes to introduce is a series of meetings with women law students "in an attempt to explore the law school experience for women" in order to gain insights for counseling. Another is to introduce a scanning program to discover and treat any "basic problems like hypertension, fatigue, insomnia, headache, weight problems or dental problems" in the Law School population.



CWM

Law School Health Services Director Doctor Preston K. Munter

concerns. People are walking around with problems which we desire and intend to treat."

Munter indicated that these problems range from sore throats to emotional difficulties.

"Many people at the Law School have an unrealistic sense of invincibility; they think they can and should go on no matter what, so they don't come in for help," he said, adding that emotional problems are particularly likely to be ignored by HLS students.

"People don't want to deal with feelings," he asserted. "Law school places great emphasis on the intellectual process, with the implica-

tion itself causes emotional problems, although it may aggravate pre-existing conditions.

"There are people with emotional problems that are not caused by law school but are related to it," he explained. "There is a lot of pressure and anxiety, but I don't think that under ordinary conditions law school causes emotional upset if it is not otherwise there."

Munter indicated that law students have about the same kinds of emotional problems as other students, but added that "pressure and anxiety" felt by law students may be aggravated by what he termed the

3L Says Law, Diplomacy Mesh

By Susan Gillette

Charles Wellman Freeman, 3L, finished his second year at Harvard Law School in 1965. At that point he was convinced that he didn't want to be a lawyer. And he's still convinced of that.

But Freeman is again at the Law School now, taking third year courses, leading a seminar, and doing research projects in East Asian Legal Studies. The career he has pursued since he left here brought him back to school.

Freeman joined the Foreign Service in 1965 because he thought diplomatic work would be more stimulating than lawyering. Also, he liked the idea of being a valuable public servant.

Responsibility and challenge did come his way in the Foreign Service. Freeman accompanied President Richard M. Nixon as his translator and advisor on the history-making trip to China in 1972. He worked on the "China desk" of the State Department, as one of a handful of East Asia experts who dealt with the problems and the potentials of U.S.-Chinese relations. He helped set up the U.S. liaison office in Peking in 1973.

Through this work, Freeman learned the value of legal knowledge. He dealt constantly with issues of law important to U.S. diplomacy, including patents, export controls, contracts, commercial arbitration, and the status of foreign citizens.

Legal matters are crucial in the developing U.S.-China relation because the two countries are "starting from zero" after a 20-year embargo on commercial relations, Freeman said.

He hopes Chinese and Asian relations will be his work in the State Department, and what he learns here this year in comparative law studies will be useful if he should return to the China desk or go to a post in Peking, as he would like.

Freeman pointed out that he cannot go back to the State Department and work as a lawyer, even though he will have his J.D. Diplomats must deal with "essentially political questions," he said,

and they cannot adopt a "legalistic approach," such as applying rules of conduct in all situations and pressing disagreements until conflicts are resolved.

Freeman would like to become "a bridge for trans-cultural communications" in the State Department; the cultures he's talking about are law and diplomacy.

Legal education will give him a scholastic resource valuable in his



CWM

Charles W. Freeman, 3L

work and particularly in his Asian specialization. His political judgments will depend increasingly upon his knowledge of Asian law because lawyers are becoming more important in Asian government.

At the same time, he said, the law is being used more and more in Asia as a method of solving disputes. His background in the indigenous legal structures of Asian countries will help him advise American businessmen on overseas projects.

But all these benefits of the third year of law school lie ahead of Freeman. A more immediate reason for being here is his opportunity to withdraw "out of reality," meaning that there won't be "practical consequences" of the work he does at Harvard.

Freeman, by the way, is doing plenty of work. He leads a seminar in Chinese legal documents, using materials written in Chinese. He is enrolled in six courses this semester. He has undertaken four research projects.

Two of these projects concern U.S. relations with China and Taiwan. The others reflect Freeman's interest in evaluating

the legal profession. He is developing a theoretical framework "to describe and prescribe" techniques of negotiation which will be more practical than game theory. He will try to pin down the meaning of statements that American negotiating style is developed from Lawyers' negotiating style.

Freeman focuses on the legal profession again as he considers standards of professionalism in the Foreign Service, asking whether it could and should be a profession.

Conversing about the law, Freeman frequently referred to a legalist "ideology" which pervades the thoughts and actions of American lawyers. "Legalism is in a crisis" in this country and there is "much less confidence in legal institutions" now than when he studied here in the 60s, he said.

Freeman said "uncertainty over what is the legitimizing basis of law is entering into discussions here," but noted that the courses he's taking now are "precisely those which stimulate you to think about what law is in our society."

Courses in comparative law teach a lot about the U.S. system, Freeman finds. He is also taking *Problems of Law and Ethics*, *Conflicts of Law* and *Jurisprudence*.

Freeman believes students today, like his fellows in 1965, don't approach law school with a proper regard to its pedagogical value. It's "vocational training" for them, and they are "not very interested in any goal larger than personal wealth and power."

Freeman claims that for him practicing law is void of personal satisfaction. The degree is "valueless, or I would have stayed on," he said frankly. "I don't intend to practice law if I can help it."

He predicted that the J.D. will be useful to him only if he should leave the State Department because his principles force him to take a stand which puts him at odds with his superiors.

He compared his law degree to a parachute — nice to have "if you jump off the airplane as Kissinger flies from place to place."

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Kettleson Fourth Faculty Woman At Law School

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entitled *Perspectives on Public Housing*. Kettleson has also supervised students in advanced clinical studies. According to Seva J. Kramer, Assistant to Dean Kettleson, Bellow originally intended to teach *Civil Trial Advocacy* in the first semester of this year and to take a leave of absence in the second semester. After suffering and recuperating from a heart ailment, Bellow agreed to teach the course in the second semester. He has decided now that he would prefer not to teach next semester.



Dick Macias

Assistant Dean
Jeanne C. Kettleson

The new lecturer, a 1970 graduate of Harvard Law School, worked for the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute before assuming her duties as Assistant Dean in February, 1973. She was brought to the Law School to serve as Director of Administration for Clinical Programs.

Kettleson becomes the fourth woman to assume a teaching position at the Law school, joining Elisabeth A. Owens, Professor of Law, and Diane J. Lund, Assistant Professor of Law. In addition this year a woman, Mary A. Glendon of Boston College Law School, is serving as a Visiting Professor of Law.

LM Program Draws Praise; Revisions Will Be Marginal

By Phil Heagney

After meeting with interested first-year students on November 19th, Professor Donald T. Trautman's Committee on Teaching Fellow Programs has submitted a tentative memorandum to the teaching fellows and the first year faculty summarizing the Committee's investigation of the Legal Methods program to date.

Trautman reported that the memorandum reflects a general approval of the present Legal Methods program. He added that the only major change his committee has recommended is that the program be more carefully coordinated with the rest of the first-year curriculum.

Trautman emphasized that the memorandum is definitely "tentative" and that the committee's work on *Legal Methods* is still "in process."

Trautman noted that the Committee's meeting with first-year students had been "very helpful" although it produced more praise for the present program than complaints against it.

"The students who attended the meeting had mostly positive things to say about *Legal Methods*, and they felt that the program should not be tinkered with very much," he reported.

In addition to Trautman, Associate Dean David L. 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, all members of the Com-

mittee on Teaching Fellows, fielded student comments at the November 19th meeting.

Henry B. Gutman 3L, president of the BSA and one of the Board members attending the meeting, said that the meeting with 1Ls had produced some useful comments although the turnout of first-year students was smaller than the committee had hoped. Gutman said a number of students praised *Legal Methods* and criticisms of the program followed no clear patterns.

Another BSA member noted that the student comments on *Legal Methods* were more a reflection on individual teaching fellows than on the program itself.

Shapiro echoed the feelings of Trautman and Gutman that the Committee's investigations of *Legal Methods* has turned up mostly positive reactions to the program. "*Legal Methods* is going well," Shapiro commented, "and any changes in the program will be marginal ones."



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BSA Sponsors Free University For the Spring

At the urging of Visiting Professor George Cooper, the Board of Student Advisors has announced that it will sponsor a Free University at the Law School during the coming spring semester.

Greyson L. Bryan, 2L, the BSA chairman for the program, said that the Free University would be modeled on a program which students and faculty at Columbia Law School ran last spring. Bryan said that course suggestion sheets are available in the BSA office and that any member of the Law School community can offer to teach a course on any topic of his or her choosing. The deadline for suggesting courses is December 16th though Bryan said that this date could be extended if the degree of interest required it.

Bryan explained that people who teach Free University courses can offer a single class or up to 12 sessions beginning about the second week of the spring term. The sponsor of a course should also propose a meeting time and place for the class. Bryan said that it was not yet clear whether Law School classrooms would be available for Free University use.

In mid-January, the BSA will publish a list of Free University courses and make arrangements for student sign-ups during the first week of regular classes. The course in celestial navigation which Cooper is offering this fall is an example of the kind of offering the Free University would make available.

Anyone who would like to teach a course in the Free University or who wants more information about the program should visit the BSA Office in Langdell or call Grey Bryan at 498-5170. Bryan noted that Free University courses would be limited in size at the request of the instructor.

Tenant 2L Seeks Complaint Against Cambridge Landlord

By Frank E. Sisson

In 1970 Abraham Moscow, landlord of a Cambridge apartment building, filed information in accordance with the Massachusetts Rent Control Act. In recent weeks, Mark R. Thierman, 2L, has been arguing to the Cambridge Rent Control Board that the figures Moscow submitted were inflated, and that rents set after 1970 were unwarrantably high. An appar-



CWM

Mark R. Thierman, 2L

ently convinced Board now plans a criminal action against Moscow.

Thierman's preliminary success with the Rent Control Board followed a self-organized investigative campaign in which Thierman tracked down earlier tenants to find the true pre-1970 rent figures. The Ware Street building had been the home of a number of former law students. Thierman obtained their names through the yearbook office and then, through Harvard alumni records, was able to trace them to current addresses.

Photostats of bank account statements, certified checks, and letters were received from past tenants who were contacted. Thus, according to Thierman, ample evidence now exists that the true rent of March, 1970 differed from the figures submitted by Moscow.

Thierman described the evidence as "all hearsay" but sufficient for use in cross-examination. Under the Rent Control Act, the landlord must document the rent figures he records for freezing and the burden would be on him to show that his

documentation was proper, according to Thierman.

Thierman is at the fore of over half of the tenants in the 59 apartment complex seeking rent adjustments. Suspicions were aroused last summer when it was discovered that the tenants of rooms with the same floorplans were paying different rents. The occasion of this revelation was one of two summer fires. Thierman described the unplanned gathering as a "big tenants meeting at four o'clock in the morning in the street."

Thierman stated that the group would not be so concerned about excessive rents were it not for the lack of sufficient upkeep of the buildings. "The argument against rent control is to have the incentive not to let buildings run down," explained Thierman. "He's running it down anyway."

While Thierman estimated his own overcharges at \$200, he commented that other tenants' losses run as high as \$1500. According to Thierman, the constituency of the building has almost completely turned over since 1970. While this complicated his rent-base discovery endeavors, it also indicates that, if the current rent figures are indeed inflated, a great majority of the tenants have been paying too much rent.

The criminal case would be argued by an attorney from the Attorney General's office. Thierman opined that it would be only a "matter of form" to bring subsequent civil suits for the recovery of losses; since the issues would be virtually the same, collateral estoppel would necessitate a pro-tenant outcome after a successful prosecution.

Thierman, however, expects a "stall and counterstall" defense. Moscow is also a licensed real estate broker and attorney.

While Thierman hopes that the proceedings will "cause a ripple" among those involved in setting rent control policy, he emphasized that he would not personally try to force publicity on the case.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Free 'Grass' Concert Saturday Night

When icicles hang by the wall, and law students heavily turn to thoughts of exams, "The Harvard Law School Folk and Country Music Show" presents a fresh evening of singin', pickin', strummin', fiddlin', and general carryin' on by ten of the boldest players to ever bring bluegrass to Boston. Admission is free for this one-time-only spectacular, Saturday, December 7 at 8:30 p.m. in the Pound Multi-Purpose Room.

The performers include 3L's Robert L. Ryken, Pamela O'Shaughnessy, Donald J. Friedman, and Ephraim A. and Irving A. Cohen; 2L's John A. Anderson and Dov N. Weitman; Sheila O'Shaughnessy, BSA Secretary, and Rick Drost of Brandeis. Banjo-lovers will welcome the return of Bill Rothschild '74, who is now picking for Alston, Miller and Gaines of Atlanta and is back solely for this show.

The songs come from all quarters of the musical scale: country-bluegrass, blues-rock, folk, traditional, and colonial. There will be four one-half hour sets. Refreshments will be available before the show and during intermissions.

Over three hundred-fifty people attended last year's show. According to Ryken, "This will undoubtedly be the greatest concert since Bach hung up his maracas." And it's free.



"Arsenic" Laces Leverett House Library



The 1941 classic madcap murder-suspense-farce, "Arsenic and Old Lace," opened last night at the Leverett House Old Library Theatre. Sponsored by the Leverett House Arts Society, it has developed into a semi-Law School production. Director Roberta J. Morris, 3L, has among her cast of twelve:

Ann T. Bailen, 2L, who plays the unwitting Elaine Harper; R. K. Hull, 3L, cast as the bibulous madman Dr. H. Einstein; and Paul D. Gutierrez, 3L, in a quadruple victim-role as Messrs. Gibbs, Hoskins, Spenalzo and Witherspoon.

The play is running December 5-8 and



11-14. Performances are at 8:00 p.m. all days but Friday the 13th, when the curtain will go up at midnight. Tickets are \$2, and are available now at the Holyoke Center Ticket Office (495-2663) between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and in Leverett House (495-2299) between 5:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. Tickets can be reserved by telephone.

Follow Suit

The Law School Energy Committee has sent students a memorandum informing them of the Law School's continuing need to conserve energy. We feel all members of the Law School community should take note of the information contained in this memo.

Although the Energy Committee presently feels that it appears there will be no shortage of heating oil this winter, the high cost of energy and the desirability of conserving resources has convinced them to follow the same conservation program that was in effect last year. This is a commendable decision.

The discomforts suffered by Law School students as a result of energy conservation measures last year were few. We are hopeful that the continuation of last year's program will likewise be administered without substantial discomfort. We are also hopeful that the energy conservation measures imposed will help keep Law School expenditures down. At a time when many prices are constantly rising a savings for the Law School in energy consumption should help to keep educational costs to students at a reasonable level.

We urge students to cooperate with the energy conservation measures. We also strongly endorse the Energy Committee's recommendation that students refrain from using space heaters in Law School dorms. Such heaters not only use excess energy at a time when conservation is essential, but also constitute a fire hazard.

In many sections of the country Americans have forgotten the need to conserve energy and have returned to the luxury of excessive energy consumption. Although there is no longer an Arab oil embargo on shipments to the United States the country's energy problems have not disappeared. We should continue to do all we can to conserve energy. The Law School Energy Committee has taken a step in the direction of energy conservation. We hope the rest of the Law School community will follow suit.

Vital VITA

An association composed of Law School student volunteers known as Volunteer Income Tax Assistants (VITA) is currently getting ready to begin its second year in operation. VITA was formed last year to assist the poor and elderly with their tax returns. We congratulate these Law School volunteers for providing this useful and worthwhile service.

Many people with excellent educations are baffled by the IRS's financial puzzle. The poor and elderly have enough problems without paying extra income tax because of their unfamiliarity with the tax laws.

VITA's operations were hampered last year by a late start and an office in a location not readily accessible to the poor and the elderly. The group hopes to avoid these problems this year and will probably seek Law School assistance for at least an office telephone. We hope the Law School administration will assist VITA providing a service to segments of our society who too often do not receive such help.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

RICARDO H. HINOJOSA	Editor
PATRICK F. KENNEDY	Editorial Manager
FRANK E. SISSON	Associate Editor
WILLIAM H. KENETY	Features Editor
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Secretaries: Joyce Blake, Mary Lou Schramm, Sue Kadet.

Fenno

Fenno cautiously approached The Hark, casting anxious glances over both shoulders although he was not able to look over both shoulders simultaneously.

Fenno then carefully slid through a door and silently slunk around a corner.

He peered down the hall, his objective being a multi-colored piece of electrical machinery.

Fenno soon breathed an audible sigh of relief for his path was clear- *the pinball machine was free!* It was 5 a.m. Sunday morning.

Fenno, true to his Boy Scout training, had come prepared.

From his right front coat pocket he extracted a well-worn canvass pouch containing almost two pounds of metal.

Then, placing his quarters in parallel piles of ten, Fenno went to work.

By about 8 o'clock the sun had come up and the janitors had arrived at The Hark.

Fenno had mixed feelings.

He was getting real good action from Travel Time but he was also anxious to move on to the more challenging Star Ship.

However Fenno had already won 27 games on Travel Time and felt a duty to play them off.

Around noon Fenno developed an audience — an eager-looking 1L anxious to learn all about pinners.

For the next hour The Master instructed The Pupil on how as to best maintain good topper action or, as Fenno readily explained to the rapidly growing crowd, how to ring up points while keeping the ball at the top of the machine.

The proper use of jargon, Fenno had learned, was an important part of any pinner player's repertoire.

Shortly after supper Fenno considered leaving The Hark for a highly regarded pinner palace on Washington Street that still offered three five-ball games for a quarter.

However, a particularly vicious piker brought Fenno back to reality. The piker, a ball going down "the pike" between the flippers and out of play, firmed his resolve to beat the machine.

He needed to win only 17 more games to reach the goal of every pinner player — 100 free games in reserve.

Sometime after midnight Fenno went home.

It had been a long day. Before going to sleep Fenno knelt by his bed and blessed the pinball wizards of D. Gottlieb and Company of Northlake, Illinois.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

File Inconsistency Warrants Vigilance

To the Editor:

Congratulations on your RECORD editorial "Whose Ox?" of November 15, 1974, respecting Senator Buckley's legislation requiring disclosure by universities of student information.

However, it is hardly "amusing" that Harvard University — which has sought disclosure of (1) information held by corporations whose securities the University holds; (2) information held by selective service, law enforcement, and other government agencies; and, as you say, (3) of former President Nixon's personal files — sees fit to remove information from students' files without their consent in an apparent attempt to defeat the disclosure purpose of the new legislation.

Law students should be urged to look into this matter carefully for purposes of preventing any actions which the Law School might take in this regard.

Michael K. Wyatt '72
Alexandria, Virginia

Controversy on DYS To Be Rejuvenated?

To the Editor:

Mr. Kennedy's article on the Department of Youth Services in your November 15 issue (at p. 4) is nothing short of rubbish, and appears to be an unedited blurb from the DYS Press Office. In fact, DYS can claim little of the credit and deserves most of the blame for what has been happening in juvenile reform lately. Were it not for lots of concern and plenty of work on the part of community people throughout the Commonwealth, fighting tooth and nail against DYS and the rest of the state machinery, Massachusetts would be a disgrace today.

Item: The reform schools were suddenly closed in a flurry of press releases, and youthful offenders in extreme need of assistance and care were just as suddenly dumped on unprepared communities.

Item: Providers of alternative services were driven to starvation and bankruptcy by unrealistic per diem rates set by an unconcerned Rate Setting Commission. One provider had to chain himself to the State House gates as a gesture to obtain a release of funds delayed as long as a year, while his staff went unpaid and his bills piled up.

Item: DYS agents assigned as intake personnel at local courts have frequently received instructions to refuse appropriate care due to lack of funds. When funds are low

or referrals unavailable, many young persons are released on the courthouse steps on unsupervised parole.

Item: Locked residential programs were completely abolished, with the result that offenders who fail to respond to any available alternative program are left free in the community. Some youngsters have been arrested and brought before the courts as many as forty or fifty times in a single year.

Item: Closing of the reform schools meant re-assignment of large numbers of custodial and correctional personnel. Many were instantly converted into parole officers and counsellors without any background or training.

DYS has much to apologize for, but it has almost a strangle-hold on the media through a powerful press office. Some pretty heavy ink was released when our local weekly dared to carry a story critical of DYS recently. Now it appears that the RECORD has been sucked in as well.

Laurence J. Bloom '66
City Solicitor of Somerville
Winter Hill, Massachusetts

Confidence Eroded In "Confidence Rule"

To the Editor:

The pious concern expressed by my distinguished classmates, Daniel Steiner and Arthur Miller, that the Buckley "freedom of information" amendments would unfairly compromise the confidentiality of letters of recommendation, was answered well by Ira Nerken (Backbencher, November 8, 1974). Mr. Nerken demonstrates that the only apparent beneficiaries of a policy of privacy towards letters of recommendation are those who would conceal the nasty things they've written about some student who expected better.

But this entire argument is somewhat unreal. It assumes that, at least until now, "confidential" letters of recommendation are really confidential. Whatever the practice at the Law School, experience at many educational and employing institutions suggests that security is never complete; that a determined applicant can find access to his or her file. To the extent this is true, the Buckley amendments merely extend to the timid the same access rights which the brash have had all along.

Some effort is not always necessary to see one's files. Shortly after my law school graduation, and subsequent conscription, the U.S. Army determined that I was no longer interested in pursuing a Judge Advocate General's Corps Commission, and closed the books on my earlier application by sending the entire file to me, complete with medical

examination records, security clearances, and "confidential" letters of recommendation from Professors Haar, Trautman, and Westfall (all cautiously complimentary).

From that experience I adopted the sound practice of assuming that every letter of recommendation I send is likely to be read, sooner or later, by the subject of the letter. Most of my associates in private practice, government and academia share this assumption. The argument that the Law School must resist full compliance with the Buckley amendments so that our rights will be protected, is exaggerated.

Edward M. Levin, Jr., '58
Springfield, Illinois

Letter Appears To Clearly Err

To the Editor:

I note the communication from "H. W. Fowler, Oxford, England" (Letters to the Editor, November 8) flatly stating that your splitting of an infinitive is clearly incorrect, as if this issue were free of doubt. Not so. Mr. Fowler's great namesake in his "Modern English Usage" 2nd Edition, page 579, advises:

"The English-speaking world may be divided into (1) those who neither know nor care what a split infinitive is; (2) those who do not know, but care very much; (3) those who know and condemn; (4) those who know and approve; and (5) those who know and distinguish."

Incidentally, your readers may be interested in some further identification here. H. W. Fowler, the great English lexicographer, died in 1933. His wife was 46 years old at the time of her marriage to Mr. Fowler, and so I had always assumed that Mr. Fowler did not have descendants, but perhaps I am wrong here. At any rate, one wonders who the new Mr. Fowler is. He clearly falls into category 2 or 3 above, while his distinguished namesake placed himself squarely within category 5.

B. Harrison Frankel '54
New York, New York

Ed. Note: Contrary to rumors that the corporate leg of the RECORD had been pulled by the author of the original H.W. Fowler letter, the staff has long felt, and now publicly concedes, that our "H.W. Fowler" was quite probably not "the great English lexicographer." But, then again, he never said he was. Nevertheless, the RECORD recognizes the chance that the original author was neither an "H.W." nor a "Fowler," but an insecure critic buttressing his authority with a borrowed and respected name.

Law Notes

The American Bar Association is publishing a book cataloging **law job possibilities with the federal government**. Entitled "Federal Government Legal Career Opportunities," the 158-page publication describes briefly the anticipated job openings, type of work, location, qualifications and how to apply. The book is a project of the ABA Law Student Division. Further information can be obtained by writing to: Alice Fried, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

* * *

On December 11th the **East Asian Law Speakers Program** will feature Charles Stevens, a partner in Coudert Brothers in New York and a lecturer at Columbia Law School. Stevens will speak on "Opportunities for Law Practice in East Asia."

* * *

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.

* * *

Today is the last day that 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.

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a rather dated opinion is in "judicial code." Decode it. (Hint: Each letter corresponds to a different letter of the alphabet.)

"Bgl pmqb bgmb jwylv ymk vwj gmrl mgtlrle bgl rtebln bgmb ylv gmrl owva qomtylc mn bglte slewambtrln mvc vwj tvcioal tv rtqln bgmb ylv gmrl owva semqbntlc, cwln vwb selqoicl bgl nbmbln pewy cemjtva m ngmes otvl hlbjllv bgl nlzln ..."

(Answers on Page 16)

SPORTS QUIZ

Archie Griffin and Randy White were recently awarded college football's top individual awards, the Heisman and Outland Trophies. This week's quiz is designed to test your memory about past winners.

1. Name the first winner of the Heisman Trophy and his school.

2. Archie Griffin is the fourth Ohio State man to win the Heisman Trophy. Name two of the three previous O.S.U. winners.

3. Notre Dame has had six Heisman winners. Name four.

4. Only four players other than Griffin have won the Heisman as juniors. Of these players, three, Roger Staubach (Navy), Don Blanchard (Army) and Vic Janowicz (OSU) played for schools which have had other winners. Name the other junior winner and his alma mater.

5. Only two linemen have been awarded the Heisman. Name them.

6. Speaking of linemen, the Outland Trophy is awarded to the outstanding lineman of the year. It was first awarded to a Notre Dame tackle in 1946. Name him. (Hint, he first entered school at Holy Cross and later starred for the Chicago Bears).

7. Name last year's Outland Trophy winner.

8. Only one Maryland player won the Outland Trophy prior to Randy White. Name him. (Hint, he starred at tackle for the N.Y. Giants).

9. One of these players *never* won the Outland Trophy. Can you name him?

- a) Carl Eller
- b) Lloyd Phillips
- c) Tommy Nobis
- d) Bill Stanfill

10. Only one of these players was awarded the Outland Trophy. Name him.

- a) Dick Butkus
- b) Merlin Olson
- c) Big Daddy Lipscombe
- d) Bob Lilly

(Answer on Page 16)

Rule 26:



By Bill Kenety

Q. Why is Rule 26 Rule 26?

A. Rule 26 of The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for "general provisions governing discovery".

Q. When will those taking the Accounting mid-term learn whether they passed or failed?

A. In an exclusive interview with Rule 26, Professor Detlev Vagts explained the procedure. The Accounting mid-terms, or at least his, are now corrected. Only those people who failed will be notified. Those who passed will receive official confirmation of the fact with their fall grades. Professor Vagts went on to suggest that those who had not heard by the middle of next week could safely assume that they had passed. Students in emotional need of immediate confirmation can receive the glad tidings by visiting Professor Vagts' secretary, Sheila Davidson, in Langdell 363. I assume Herwitz' students can do the same in FOB 402.

Q. Why is there the 110 pound limit on giving blood? It's been around a long time (since 1967 at least, the 1st time I encountered it) and it seems ridiculous. Why not just take less blood from small-framed people, if they can't give a pint?

A. Several calls to several people produced the following representative answer: The Red Cross will not accept blood from people weighing less than 110 pounds and will take a pint from those weighing more. Since the average 110 pound woman has 6.5 pints of blood and the average 110 pound man 6.9 pints, the Red Cross feels that to take a pint from such small people would seriously weaken them. As to why they won't take a proportionately smaller amount, the answer seems to be "administrative ease" — it would be too much trouble to figure out how much an 88 pound woman could give, how much a 104 pound man could give, etc. It tells you something about how much they need blood.

Marshall Club Victorious in Ames

(Continued from Page 1)

forcement of the restrictions placed on the pardon granted him by former President Richard Nixon.

Petitioner Thomas Dillon, represented by the Learned Hand Club, is a former President of the Carriers' Guild, sentenced to 13 years in jail for offenses committed while in office. While in jail he retained his union offices for four years before resigning because of his wife's illness.

In December 1971 Dillon petitioned President Nixon for a commutation. White House Counsel John Dean, however, attached the condition that Dillon refrain from all labor union political activity until 1985, and Nixon granted the commutation with the restrictive provision.

Petitioner alleged that the attachment of the condition was the fruit of an unlawful conspiracy by Jack Cook, Dillon's successor as union president. Petitioner implied that Cook promised White House Special Counsel Charles Colson an endorsement and contribution to the Nixon re-election bid in return for the condition on the pardon.

Dillon brought an action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against enforcement of the restrictive condition. The district court held it had jurisdiction to decide the case, but dismissed the part of the complaint alleging the conspiracy and granted summary judgment for the defendants on the remaining issues.

Speaking first for the petitioner, Anglund sought to meet the threshold question of federal jurisdiction by demonstrating that there is \$10,000 in question because "the rights at stake are inherently worth more than \$10,000."

Anglund then moved to his central argument that the President exceeded the scope of his pardoning power in attaching the restrictive condition. He asserted that the condition imposed a new punishment by denying Dillon rights he possessed at the time the commutation was granted. Consequently, "the

Ames Oralists



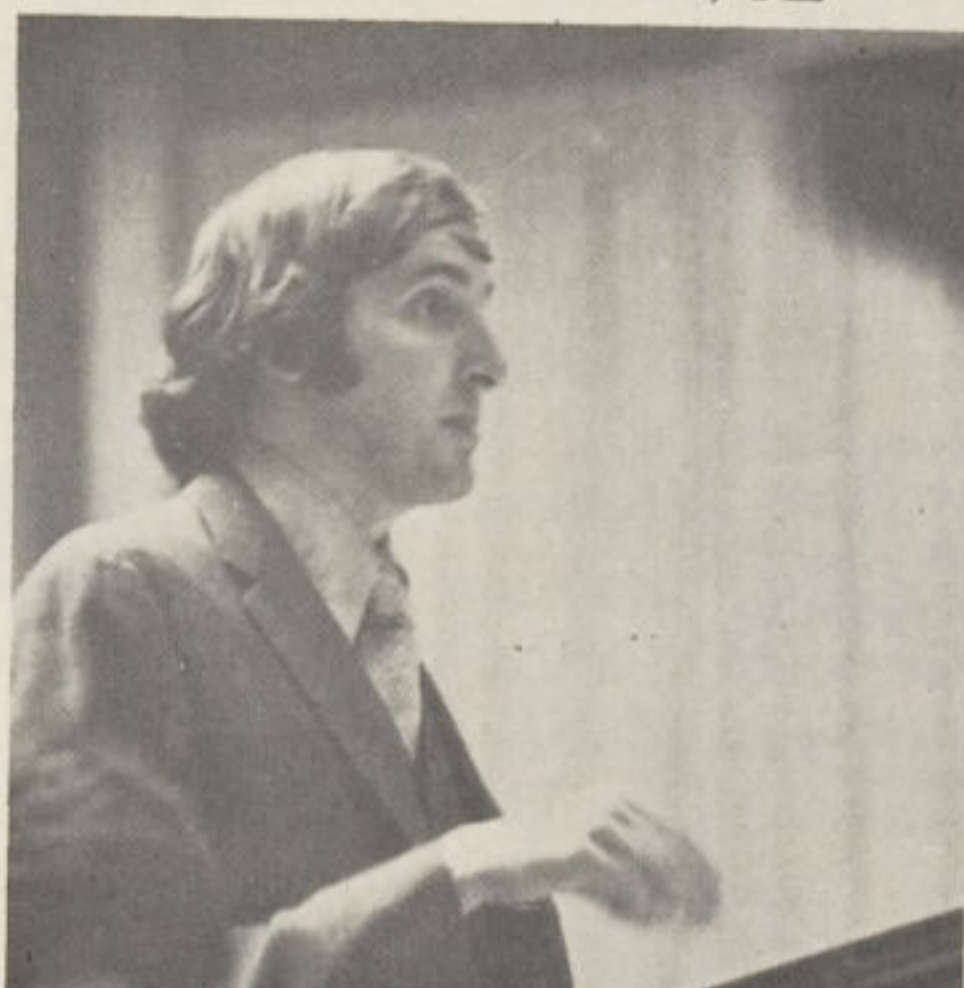
Jeffrey B. Rudman, 3L

CWM



James J. Dillon, 3L

CWM



Joseph Anglund, 3L

CWM



Joseph P. McGuire, 3L

CWM

gravamen of petitioner's petition is that both punishment and regulation are law-making and the President has no power to make laws."

In response to questioning from Friendly, Anglund acknowledged that the President had the power to place "reasonable" conditions on a pardon. When pressed to define what he meant by a reasonable condition, Anglund replied "a reduction of a term of imprisonment or the amount of a fine" and a condition "that the individual keep the peace and not violate any laws."

Winter, however, commented "It seems you come inevitably to the conclusion that no conditional commutation or conditional pardon is valid?"

McGuire then argued that the condition placed on the pardon was an unjustifiable restriction of petitioner's first and fifth amendment rights.

Focusing on the restrictions the pardon imposed on freedom of speech and of association, McGuire stressed that even after his incarceration and conviction Dillon retained his union presidency, but that the pardon would infringe upon his association with the union. To enthusiastic applause, Marshall quipped "he wasn't doing much associatin' while he was in jail."

McGuire also asserted that the granting of the conditional pardon posed serious due process problems because the procedures followed in the Dillon case violated the President's own procedural regulations for executive clemency.

Marshall, however, asked if it were possible to establish "guidelines for uncontrolled discretion."

When Friendly suggested that the petitioner's rights would have been sufficiently protected if he had refused to accept the conditional pardon, McGuire replied that choosing between continued incarceration and the loss of first amendment freedoms is a "Hobson's choice, a grisly choice, in either way he is bound to be harmed."

(Continued on Page 15)

Graduate Hoopsters Compete

By Roger P. Evans

Over 500 graduate students, culled chiefly from the ranks of the Law School faithful are participating in this year's basketball intramurals. Sixty-two teams of at least eight players each are scheduled to play in six leagues, based on self-assessed ability.

"A" League, according to Basketball Co-commissioner Gerald S. Greenberg, 2L, is composed chiefly of former college and high school varsity players. A Divinity School team is centered by a former Notre Dame first-stringer. "B" through "E" Leagues see competition among progressively less talented players, although it occasionally happens that more talented hoopsters place themselves in easier leagues in hopes of more easily qualifying for the March play-offs. Additionally, there is a "short"

league for players 5'10" or under.

Although Greenberg believes that there are no all-women teams, there is a "scattering" of women throughout the rosters.

Some of the more interesting match-ups of the coming season, at least from a morphological point of view, are the Lost Planet Ozone Lawmen vs. the Clarence Pickard Greater Iowa All-Stars, Frankfurt-ers vs. Justice Blacks, and the Nocturnal Dribblers vs. the Master Debaters. The Gilbert's Competition Team should be well-prepared for any matches with the "E" League Boston Ballet: the latter is composed chiefly of faculty and staff from the Law School.

The season started Thursday night and each team will wind up its seven or eight game schedule by early March. All contests are held from Monday through Thursday

nights or Saturday afternoons in Hemenway Gymnasium.

Referees are still needed, according to Greenberg. Anyone interested should contact either him or Sheldon L. Solow, 3L. Remuneration is \$2.50 per game and training is provided.

Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF — Today, 4-6 p.m.

Harkness Downstairs Lounge

THE CAINE MUTINY

with

Humphrey Bogart

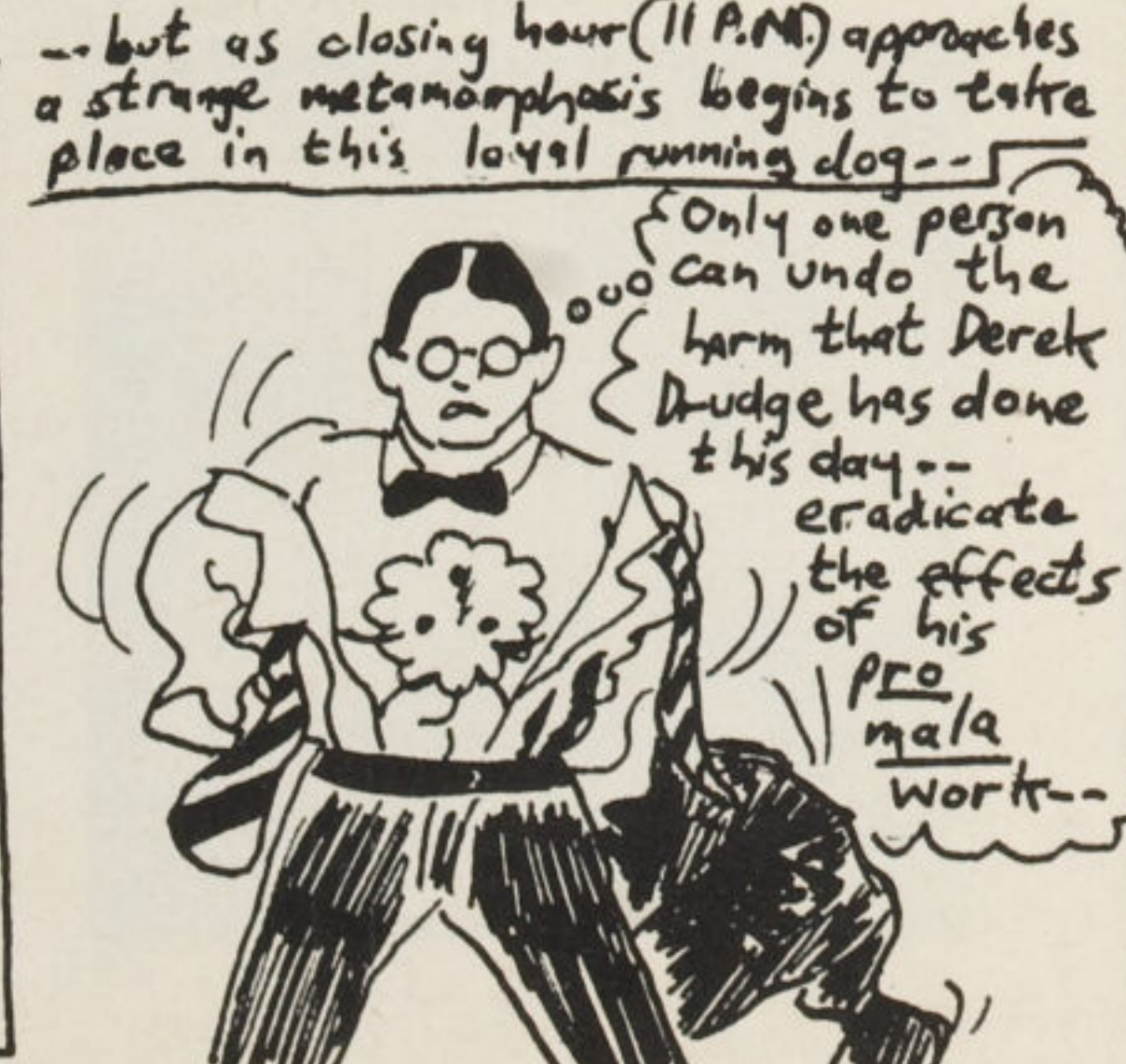
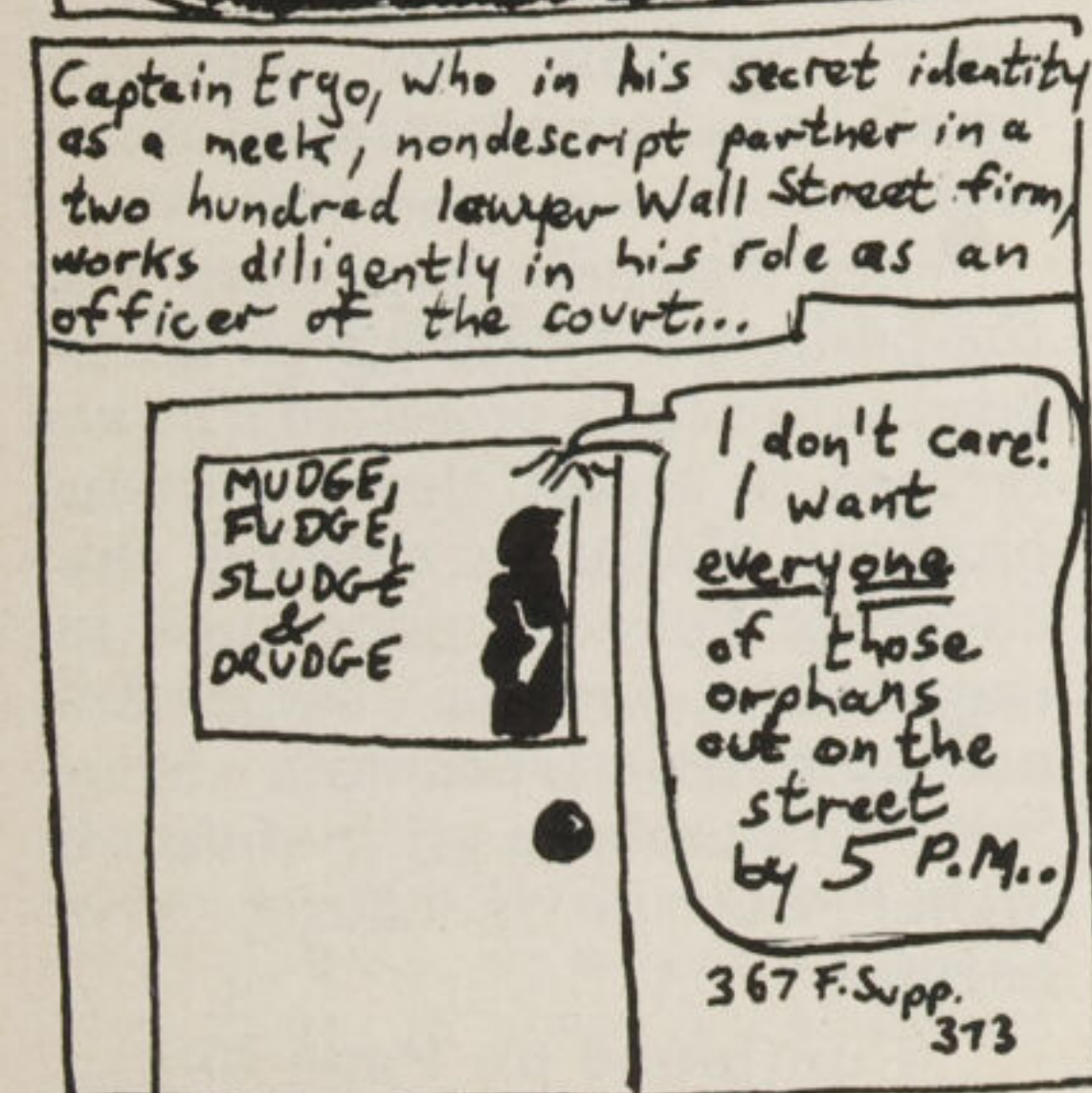
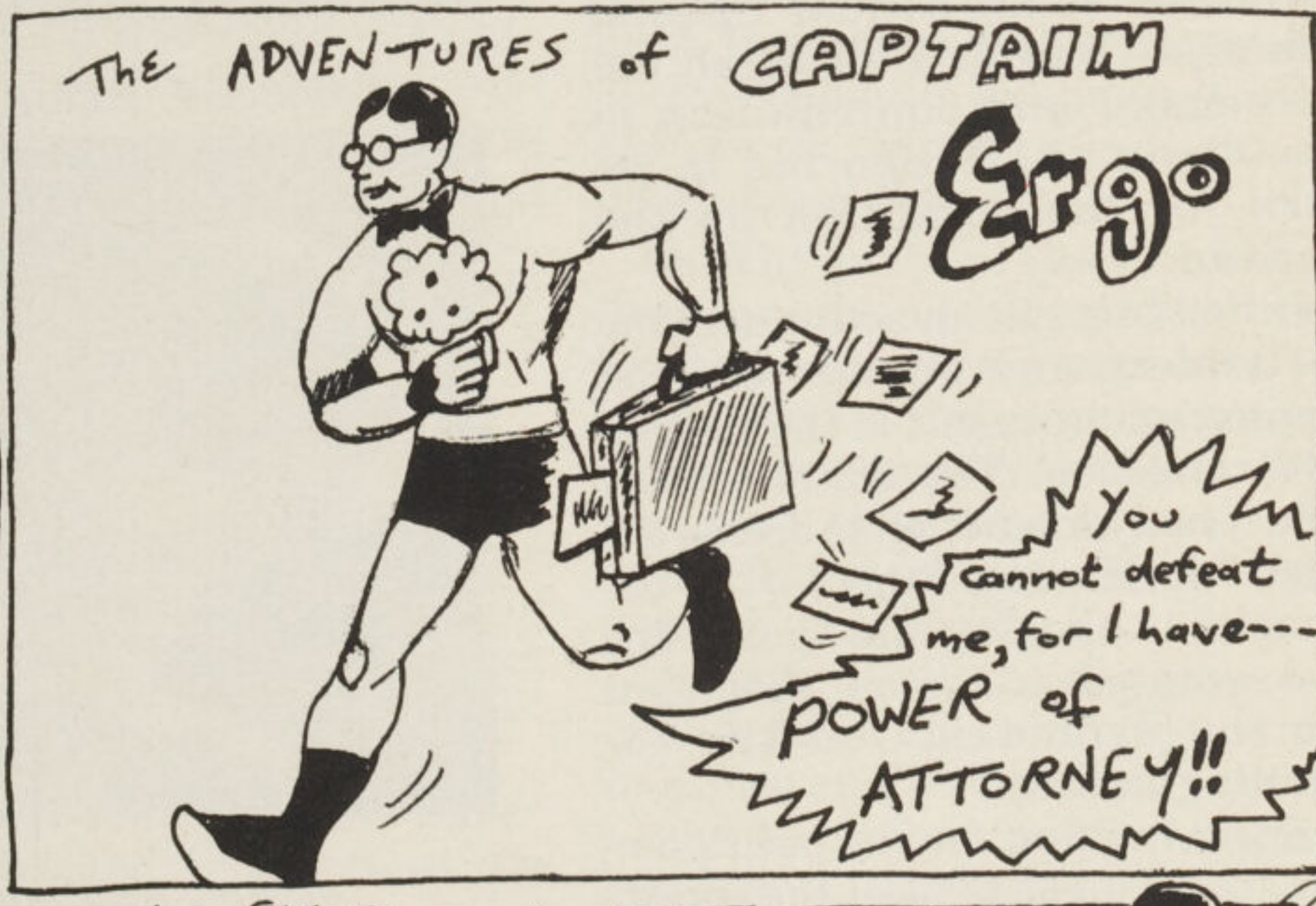
Tomorrow (Saturday)

7:30 and 10 p.m.

Harkness. \$1

(50c with HLS DC card)

The Law School Funnies



Marshall Club Is Victorious In Moot Court

(Continued from Page 13)

Speaking first for the respondents, Rudman denied that there was any federal jurisdiction, asserted that the President has the power to condition clemency, and rejected the contention that the condition on Dillon's pardon abridged his rights.

In response to Rudman's argument that there was no \$10,000 controversy, Friendly commented "Doesn't it seem a little crazy that a suit challenging a Presidential pardon cannot be mounted in a Federal Court?" The court moved on to consider the other issues.

Conceding that the pardon power is not unlimited, Rudman asserted that the condition on Dillon's pardon was a reasonable one.

Like Anglund, Rudman was pressed by the court to set a standard for measuring reasonableness. Rudman asserted that it would be a reasonable standard "to show a nexus between the condition and the crime."

"In this case we're talking about keeping a man convicted for crimes convicted while leading a labor union from leading a labor union. The nexus is as tight as can be," he argued.

Dillon, the last to speak, also asserted that the condition placed on petitioner's pardon was not unreasonable, claiming first amendment rights may be abridged to further a substantial government interest.

Dillon also addressed the due process questions raised, contending that the petitioner had no right to advance notice of the condition and no right to be given the reasons for the condition. He also argued that the regulations governing the granting of Presidential pardons, which petitioner claimed had been violated, did not bind the President but only the Attorney General. The government concluded by urging the court to either dismiss for want of jurisdiction or to uphold the condition on the merits.

DECEMBER 6, 1974

Law Reviewers Triumph; Down Yale's Journalists

(Continued from Page 1)

"Mad Dog" Bryant, 3L, who had been redshirted for 4 years while an undergraduate at North Texas State, ran circles around the Yale secondary as he snared Cunningham passes up and down the field.

However, the Yale defense settled down in the second quarter, and the heavier Yale offensive line began to take its toll on the Harvard defenders. The *Law Journal* tied the score at 12 apiece relying on short passes and Harvard's uncanny ability to tackle the wrong opponent.

At this point, however, the *Law Review* dug in and kept one touchdown ahead of Yale until late in the final quarter. Despite the frozen turf, Harvard went to its running game in the second half after Cunningham's passes began to flutter and Yale made several crucial interceptions. Ron "Crazy Legs" Ringer, 3L, scampered 45 yards down the east sideline on a draw play to score Harvard's fourth touchdown. The play clearly caught the *Law Journal* editors with their pants down and left the Yale squad seriously demoralized.

Nevertheless, Yale surged back at the start of the fourth quarter to pull within one touchdown of the *Law Review*. A Yale end snared a pass in the end zone while surrounded by Harvard defenders, and the Yale fans literally went crazy. The *Law Journal* included two women in its starting offensive lineup giving the team a clear psychological advantage over their opponents. Only a key interception by Law Reviewer Bob Comford, 2L, and steady defensive play by teammates Steve Hamilton, 2L, Chuck "Bulldog" Cole, 2L, and safety John "Plant" McKenzie, 2L, kept Yale from turning the game around.

With only minutes left to play in the game, Harvard dropped the tombstone on Yale's gridiron grave with their sixth touchdown of the morning. Working under relentless pressure, Quarterback Cunningham recovered his lost throwing arm

and moved his team downfield with three consecutive completions. On the next play, Cunningham faked a statue of liberty to Libby Gilbert and then threw deep hoping against hope that one of his teammates had remembered to run downfield. Out of nowhere, "Mad Dog" Bryant appeared on the eight yardline, grabbed Cunningham's lollipop pass, pretended to faint, and then streaked into the end zone for the final score of the day.

After the game, Bryant said that he couldn't remember exactly what had happened during the closing minutes of the contest but that he knew the reputation of his school hung in the balance. Coach Dan Meltzer stated that his team had vindicated the athletic reputation of the *Law Review* and said he hoped those observers who felt that *Law Review* members seemed "out of place" on a sports field would take note of the day's triumph. Quarterback Cunningham added that "the wind was not a factor in this one; we did it all ourselves."

In a related gridiron contest, the Harvard undergraduates beat their Yale counterparts by a score that escapes memory. It was a proud day for the Crimson.

Legal Aid Issue Still Unresolved

(Continued from Page 3)

whether they have had any new thoughts on this matter." If the Bureau has a new proposal or some suggestion of a new proposal, Sander said, then the committee would not act until there has been an opportunity to develop the matter fully. If not, then the committee would possibly be able to report to the faculty before the end of the first semester.

Sander said that the "way, outside limit" for resolution of the controversy "one way or the other" would be the period during the spring semester when the Bureau selects members for the following year.

Wursthaus Pours Worldwide Brew

By John E. Polley

In Harvard Square, the place to go for lunch, dinner or a beer is the Wursthaus. Located on Boylston Street, only a few steps from the square, the Wursthaus combines excellent food in ample quantities with reasonable prices. This combination makes the Wursthaus perhaps the best buy in culinary delights in the immediate vicinity.

Sports Answers

10. Merlin Olson
9. Carl Eller
8. Dick Modzelewski (1952)
7. John Hicks
6. George Connor
5. Leon Hart (1949), Larry Kelley (1936). Both were ends.
4. Doak Walker SMU (1948) Hart (1949)
3. Angelo Bertelli (1943), Johnny Lujack (1947), Johnny Latner (1953), Paul Hornung (1956), John Huarte (1964), Leon Janowicz (1950), Howard (Hopalong) Cassidy (1955)
2. Les Horvath (1944), Vic (1935)
1. Jay Berwanger, Chicago

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

"The fact that women may now have achieved the virtues that men have long claimed as their prerogatives and now indulge in vices that men have long practised, does not preclude the states from drawing a sharp line between the sexes ..." Justice Frankfurter in *Goesart v. Cleary*, 335 U.S. 464 (1948).

One of the main attractions at the Wursthaus is its varied menu including seafood, sandwiches, American food and, of course, German cuisine. With such a wide selection, one can be assured of finding a meal that satisfies his appetite. The prices of the dinners range from \$3 to \$6. Their delicious sandwiches are priced at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

The German specialties include Wiener Schnitzel Holsten and Bauernwurst. The Wiener Schnitzel Holsten consists of veal cutlet, fried egg, parsley potato, German frankfurt, anchovies and imported weinkraut. The Bauernwurst is made with German country sausage cooked in the old tradition plus spiced pork and beef with weinkraut and German potato. These two specialties are available daily. Other selections of German cuisine are available only from time to time.

In addition to the German special-

ties, the Wursthaus offers a variety of other dishes. For lunch, the menu comprises deli sandwiches, seafood platters, or a luncheon plate. The London Broil is especially good. In the evening, the menu also includes five or six dinner specials which are priced in the \$5 to \$6 range. However, the best buy is "Cardullo's Suggestion". This special changes every evening and consists of appetizer, salad, entree, two vegetables, beverage and dessert. "Cardullo's Suggestion" is priced at only \$4.25.

The Wursthaus compliments its fine food with equally fine drink. It has one of the best selections of imported and domestic beer and ale in the area. Upstairs, there is a quiet cocktail lounge where one can relax and listen to soft guitar music performed on a Friday or Saturday night.

For the joy of a quality meal at a reasonable price, one should go to the Wursthaus.

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