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TWENTY CENTS

Forum's Weak Series Provokes Controversy

By Michael Bowen

A dramatic decline in the number of programs presented by the Harvard Law Forum during the first semester of this year, and pointed dispute as to the problem's cause, clouded the organization's election of officers on February 6.

Sources close to the Forum attributed the fact that only four speakers were presented during the first semester of this year — compared with 10 for the same period last year — to disorganization among Forum officers last spring. Several officers have denied these reports, ascribing the decrease to other factors.

The decrease has produced dissatisfaction among some of the Forum's season ticket-holders, who say they were led to believe that the organization's program would offer more in the way of both numbers and variety of speakers. Particularly irking to them, apparently, is the fact that the decline occurred in the face of a 50% increase in the price of Forum season tickets, from \$6 to \$9.

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Law Enrollment Rises in 1974

By Patrick F. Kennedy

Law school enrollment has reached an all-time high, but the rate of increase has slowed substantially, according to a survey by the American Bar Association.

Women and minority group enrollment "far outpaced the overall percentage increase," according to the ABA report.

Total enrollment in the 157 ABA-approved law schools for the fall quarter of 1974 climbed to 110,713, a 4.34 per cent increase over the 1973 enrollment of 106,102. The 1974 enrollment figure is more than double the

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1L's Not Affected By WWR Proposal

Professor Robert E. Keeton has announced that the proposed change in the third year paper requirements will only apply to the class of 1978 and later classes, and not to present first year students. Confusion on this point arose due to a "mistake on the agenda" for the last two faculty meetings, which stated that the class of 1977 would be the first affected.

Although some changes might be made to apply to present HLS students — such as the exclusive use of letter grades — Keeton declared that "those things which would operate to a student's prejudice" would only apply to future students. —RPE



Roger Evans

Russell D. Goldsmith, 3L, addresses Law Council meeting.

Law Council's Meeting Stirs Student Support

By Roger P. Evans

Over 200 Harvard Law students, including some late lunchers, gathered in the upstairs TV room at the Hark Wednesday afternoon for an open meeting of the Law School Council. The topic of discussion: the third year Written Work Requirement.

The Committee on Legal Education has recommended that the minimum required grade on the third year paper be made a B- and that the number of credits to be awarded be increased from two to four.

Russell D. Goldsmith, 3L, a member of the Law School Council, stated the reason for the CLE's action was a feeling by the Faculty that "students don't work hard enough in their second and third years." He saw the Faculty position as one more example of a "tightening of the screws", as "just aggravating the situation and not dealing with the problem."

According to Council President

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Liebman Moves to Broaden Boston Desegregation Effort

By Clay Stebbins

As the present Boston desegregation controversy grinds its seemingly inexorable way through the courts and the streets, Professor Lance M. Liebman, '67, who is currently teaching a course on *The Boston School Desegregation Case*, is looking ahead to what he calls a



CWM

Professor Lance M. Liebman

"certain degree of metropolitanization" of the integration push.

Liebman is part of a loose group of persons involved in the drafting and presentation of the "Daly-Sullivan bill," a proposal for action by the Massachusetts legislature that would involve the suburbs surrounding Boston in the city's desegregation, at least to a limited extent. The bill takes its name from Representative Michael Daly of Brighton, chairman of the Education Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and from Kathleen Sullivan, Boston School Committeewoman.

The essence of the Daly-Sullivan plan is a transfer system that would allow inner-city school children to fill empty seats in suburban classrooms. Such vacancies result from the combination of overbuilding of schools in outlying areas with

falling suburban birth rates. The plan provides for voluntary transfer of students, but it requires school districts with declining enrollments to accept the transferees.

A major problem still facing proponents of the plan, according to Liebman, is devising a method of selecting transfer students that will not "aggravate segregated conditions in Boston schools." He notes that elements of the black community have expressed some "concern" about any plan that would substantially dilute the black presence in Boston's overall school system.

Speaking to the RECORD, Liebman estimated that there are as many as 28,000 "empty seats" in qualifying school districts in the Boston area, and that the number of such available spaces is probably growing. There are only about 80,000 children in the Boston city schools. He was quick to point out, however, that the Daly-Sullivan bill would not provide for large numbers of pupils to be transported to the suburbs, since it will probably place a limit of 10% of transferee school enrollment on such movement.

Liebman was guardedly optimistic about the chances of passage of the Daly-Sullivan bill in its final form, noting that "the concept if not the specifics of this bill" has been endorsed by Governor Michael S. Dukakis '60 and the leadership of both houses of the legislature. It is also thought that there may be support for the concept from within the Massachusetts Teachers Association, concerned about the dislocations that accompany the decline in suburban enrollments. Hearings on the bill will not begin until April 2.

Drive Organized By Asian Group Against Removal

The Harvard Law School Asian Coalition, in its first major activity, is organizing a petition drive at the Law School to stop the deportation to South Vietnam of seven anti-war Vietnamese students. The coalition is comprised of over a dozen law students who want to bring to the attention of students here some legal issues concerning Asians in America which they feel are ordinarily neglected at the Law School.

The Coalition members believe that this case of the Vietnamese students is especially important because it considers the U.S. still to be aiding the Thieu government in continuing the war in Vietnam in violation of the Paris Peace Treaty. They feel the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is unresponsive towards Asians and other minority groups.

A few years ago, many Vietnamese students in the U.S. were very vocal in their criticisms of the Saigon government. The Thieu government revoked the passports of about fifty students. Last fall, the INS commenced deportation procedures against seven of these students. According to the Asian Coalition, actions of both governments have severely discouraged other Vietnamese students in the U.S. from exercising their rights of free speech. The Coalition alleges the U.S. is in effect abetting what they feel are the repressive policies of President Thieu. The seven students have asked for political asylum in the U.S.

In addition to the petition drive, the Coalition is supporting a demonstration organized by the Indo-China Peace Campaign to be held at the INS office in Government Center next Tuesday, February 18.

The other major project which the Asian Coalition is working on is a plan to provide a more effective legal assistance program in the Chinatown community in Boston. They have been discussing this proposal with Asian groups from many other law schools in the Greater Boston area.

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Lawyers Rank Third in Pilferage

By Ricardo Hinojosa

If you were to look up statistics on bibliokleptomaniacs (library thieves) you would find that lawyers rank third on the list right behind ecclesiasts and librarians, according to Law School Librarian Morris L. Cohen. He admits that there may be a considerable number of bibliokleptomaniacs among law students as well, since there is a "fair amount of theft" of books in the Law School library in Langdell.

The material stolen from the library, according to Cohen, is "usually material in heavy demand" such as hornbooks and unbound periodicals. There is also "a lot of temporary disappearance, particularly during Ames."

Materials such as general statutes and reporters are usually not bothered, according to Cohen, but "there is a continual practice of holding needed stuff in odd places in the library where the culprit has undisputed use of it."

Cohen also pointed out that in recent years there has been a marked increase in the mutilation of books. This usually takes the form of sheets being torn out of bound periodicals or loose leaf services. This practice had waned in the years after the xerox machines were introduced into the Langdell library reading rooms, but Cohen says that for an inexplicable reason it is on the upswing again.

These practices, Cohen convincingly states, are not "screwing the institution as much as they are screwing students." Experience has shown that when materials are stolen or mutilated they are usually materials which other people

need to use.

Due to the size of the Law School library it is hard to figure out how much of the collection is actually stolen or mutilated annually. Cohen points out that a comprehensive inventory of the Langdell collection would take about a year.

However, an inventory of the Anglo-American treatises (900s in call numbers) was carried out in Langdell about a year ago. The result was a 6% book loss rate. This rate, Cohen opined, is not a high rate, since it is spread out over a 20 year period.

The library staff does find out about most thefts or mutilations



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One of many bibliokleptomaniacs on the loose in Langdell is caught in the act.

when people who want to use the particular book cannot find it or find that pages are missing.

Another indicator which can be used to measure the annual cost of pilferage is the book replacement costs to the library. In 1973-74 the library spent \$4,595 to replace materials that were on hand before, but for some reason were no longer in the shelves. For the first part of this year the replacement cost has been \$2,436.

Cohen pointed out that this amount is not the total value of missing books, since not all missing materials are automatically replaced.

The Law School is using several means to try to hold down the amount of library thefts. As a disincentive for those who feel the need to carry out mater-

ials, the Law School has increased the number of available copies of periodicals and hornbooks. In previous years the Law School librarian feels there was a problem of too few copies for a readership population of about 2000.

By far the most ambitious attempt by the library's administration to stop library thefts was the institution of the present inspection system which was put into effect about four years ago. Before this system, which placed a book inspector on each of the two library exits, was instituted, Senior Reference Librarian Leonard Klein says "there were many more points of

access and exit from Langdell."

Cohen feels this system, which was started shortly before he became librarian, "has certainly made a big difference" in the amount of material taken from the library. However, he readily admits that although the system is a deterrent, it is not a complete deterrent. Cohen says the system stops the negligent offenders (those who absent-mindedly cart off books) and the minor offenders, but "it does not deter the serious offenders."

Cohen's view is borne out by the statement of one of the inspectors in Langdell. Charles Sullivan states that most of the people he has caught with books which are not properly checked out are usually "taking

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HLS Students March for Right to Life

By Phil Heagney

Washington D.C. police estimated that between 25,000 to 50,000 demonstrators met in the nation's capital to participate in a rally sponsored by the National Right to Life Coalition last month. The rally was held on January 22nd, the second anniversary of the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision.

Among the marchers, a hand-made sign identified a group of three Harvard law students, X.L. Suarez, 3L, James T. Hitch, 3L, and John D. Hagen, 3L, who came to Washington representing the Harvard Law Students for Life. "This was not a negative protest," explained Hitch, "but a positive march to emphasize life rather than anti-abortion. The marchers represented a real cross-section of religious and economic groups."

Hitch and Suarez are charter members of the HLSL group. Suarez said that "the group was founded in January, 1973, a short time after the *Roe v. Wade* decision was announced. A friend was writing a letter to the *RECORD* criticizing their editorial on the decision and saying that the implications of the case were very serious. Several of us added our signatures to the letter, and then we decided to circulate petitions on campus protesting the Court's decision."

Hitch picked up the story. "We had to become an official Law School organization in order to conduct our petition campaign in Harkness. So we filed the papers, and then for three days we recruited signatures for two petitions. We collected the names of about 150 law students altogether."

The first petition asserted that an unborn child was a "person" under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the second argued the Supreme Court should have left the decision on legalizing abortion to the states. "It was a very lively three days," Suarez remembered. "Several counter-petitions were circulated, and some people called us male chauvenists."

Suarez said the group had no women members at the time, but

perhaps ten women signed the petitions. "There was a lot of pressure on Law School women at the time because the WLA had taken a stand in favor of abortion, and they wanted all the women to unite on the issue," Hitch added.

In the past two years, the Harvard Law Students for Life has remained a small but active group according to Suarez. "Our purpose is basically informative. We attend demonstrations, write letters, and provide speakers to local groups." The group has not affiliated with any other Massachusetts organizations, but it was a founding member of the National Youth Pro-Life Coalition.

"We joined NYPLC because they take a whole life approach and aren't just opposed to abortion," Hitch said. "That's also the spirit of our group. We are concerned with the quality of life, and so we focus on the rights of prisoners and the elderly as well as those of the unborn. We also do work for groups like Birthright, an agency that tries to provide alternatives to abortion to women with unwanted pregnancies. Jesse Jackson, Dick Gregory, and Dolores Huerta, a vice-president of the United Farm Workers Union, have all addressed the NYPLC and support its work."

At present the HLSL has about ten active members. "We also have forty to fifty sympathetic people at the Law School who help us out on various projects," Suarez said. None of the active members of the group are women, but, accord-

ing to Hitch, most of them are Democrats and liberals. "We have the support of a lot of anti-war people as well as several law students who worked in the McGovern campaign."

Hitch added that probably the majority of the active and sympathetic members of the group come from Catholic backgrounds, "though this doesn't mean that they're practicing Catholics. The Catholic issue is one thing that makes me a little angry," Hitch said. "Hell yes I'm a Catholic, but I've thought about these things too."

Suarez said that the group continues to emphasize both legal and moral arguments on the abortion issue. "We believe that a lot of people at the Law School think that the Supreme Court overstepped its bounds in *Roe v. Wade* and should have left the decision to each of the states. We also think that the Constitution meant to protect the life of every living person, including the unborn, but, if that view isn't accepted, the Constitution should be amended."

"The legal issues are important," Hitch said, "but the members of the group are more interested in personal action based on their moral commitment to the right to life. We think people should make up their minds and take a stand on the issue. *Roe v. Wade* has to do with the way people treat each other in society, but it's surprising how many law students haven't made up their minds on abortion."

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Weak Series Ignites Forum Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert J. Owen Jr., 1L who was elected treasurer last Thursday, acknowledged the comparative slackening of Forum activities during a telephone conversation on Tuesday. "I personally think we had a pretty weak semester," Owen said. "I've heard a lot of grumbling from people who have season tickets about both the quality and quantity of speakers."

Owen stressed that he had not been involved in the administration of Forum activities before last week's election.

One person connected with the Forum suggested that these problems stemmed from the failure of the officers elected last spring to work together effectively. Asked Monday about the organization's policy during the past semester, this source replied, "I didn't know we had one. I didn't know we had a board (of directors) because we never met. We found it difficult to get organized. It was difficult for the president (Jeffrey N. Drummond, 3L) and the vice president in charge of programming (John Foster) to get together."

Another source familiar with the Forum's administration confirmed this, remarking that "what happened last spring was a mistake and won't be done again." This person, who asked not to be identified, said that preliminary speaker invitations, which in the past had been sent out during the spring, did not go out this year until summer.

Forum officers disputed this charge with varying degrees of

vigor, but could not themselves agree on the cause of the organization's difficulties.

Jeffrey N. Drummond 3L, Forum president for the past two semesters and now ex officio member of its board of directors, said that the lower number of speakers was the result of "an informal, deliberate policy decision by the active officers on the board." He said they felt that 19 speakers — the amount presented altogether last year — was "too many," because it reduced the size of the crowd for each speaker, and because it increased the drain on season ticket revenues.

"If you have more speakers," Drummond explained, "then the amount that an individual season ticket purchaser is contributing to each one is smaller." Drummond said that although the Forum did not pay fees to speakers, it did pay travel and lodging expenses, and that it had "lost money on all but one program last year."

The reduction in the number of speakers, Drummond said, was a response to the resulting need to economize. He emphasized that the Forum would "be happy to present any number of speakers, as long as we could break even."

Drummond refused to discuss the charges of disorganization, other than to say, "It was not my fault in any way."

Edward G. Young 3L, newly-elected Forum president, could not be reached directly. Eric R. Voght 3L, however, the Forum's vice-president for administration, said that Young had authorized him to

comment that the small number of speakers was the result of "sheer bad luck."

Forum secretary Richard K. Jeydel 3L, amplified this somewhat, saying, "I was told that they just had real scheduling difficulties with some of these people and they all wanted to be deferred to the spring." Jeydel could not think of any examples of speakers who had asked to be so deferred.

Ruth I. Rounding 2L, a member of the Forum's Board of Directors, pointed out that the fall election campaigns had prevented most political speakers from being available during the first semester. Drummond concurred in this view, adding that "the possibility of impeachment made it virtually impossible to get a fall commitment from anyone in Washington this year."

Both Drummond and Rounding mentioned that Elizabeth Holtzman, '65, (D.-N.Y.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee, had declined to come in the fall but had asked the Forum to find a spring date for appearance.

Foster could not be reached for comment.

Forum season-ticket holders have expressed substantial dissatisfaction with the Forum's efforts.

Charles D. Case 1L, when asked his feelings about the Forum's program, replied, "They haven't had one yet, have they? It certainly hasn't overwhelmed me."

Gene Russianoff 1L was even

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Paper Chase Finally Comes Home

By Frank E. Sisson

The nightmarish vision of Harvard Law School of John Jay Osborn Jr., '70, finally returned to haunt the dark dining room of the Hark last weekend, where Osborn himself must have suffered many a trauma. Playing to full houses at all four shows, *The Paper Chase* maintained audience interest. But this was at least one group that could not be counted upon to accept all the assumptions of the movie as "the way it is."

With this in mind, the RECORD circulated a survey to test the reactions of HLS to a movie about HLS. Response was not great; with a seven per cent return of 500 distributed forms, it would seem that most of the recipients used the survey to test the Timothy Bottoms method of making paper airplanes.

However, the results that were received were interesting. Many reviewers were willing to give the picture an overall grade somewhere in the B range, a predictable HLS result. The actual breakdown was: A+(2), A(4), A-(0), B+(3), B(4), B-(7), C(7), D(2), E(1), F(2), and one "incomplete." All but one of the A grades were given by non-law students.

Most of the remaining questions tested the assumptions of the movie against the reviewers' experience and personal feelings.

Not surprisingly, the majority of forms indicated an allegiance with the "silent majority" echelon of students (15) as opposed to the "volunteers" (10) or the "can't copes" (4). Four indicated a vacillation between the top two echelons, and the lone faculty response confessed to being between the "can't copes" and the "silent majority."

Professor Clark Byse was the runaway victor in the choice of the source of the character of the awesome and sarcastic Professor Kingsfield of *The Paper Chase*. Professor Charles Fried, with 2 votes, hardly rivaled Byse's enviable supremacy at 13 votes. Combinations of Professors Byse, A. James Casner, Louis Loss, and Archibald Cox and of Professors Byse and Ar-

thur R. Miller were also cited. Other choices were Professor Miller, Professor Phillip Areeda, Registrar D. Upton, Socrates, "no realistic professor," the King, and "the man who gives change in the library." A "post-law" respondent identified the late Professor Herbert Wechsler as Kingsfield.

The Byse-Kingsfield group was itself divided as to how seriously one was to take the similarity of characters. One form stated: "Clark Byse, No Doubt At All!" Another was less willing to make an indiscriminating analogy: "Byse, I suppose, but Byse is not really malicious, and moreover, is far more talented an actor than Houseman." (John Houseman won an Academy Award for his portrayal of Professor Kingsfield).

The "ambitious Mr. Bell," an overenthusiastic *Paper Chase* 1L

who demanded that others in his study group prove to him the quality of their respective outlines before he would allow them to see his 800 page treatise on Property, was not the typical HLS student, according to poll takers. While three responses indicated a feeling that Mr. Bell represented over 90 per cent of HLS students, the "vast" majority (22 of 31 responses on the question) of form-fillers cited a figure of less than 25 per cent, with 14 responses of less than 5 per cent.

The "dime story" was believed to be derived from a true incident by a margin of 27 to 8, with one undecided. Kingsfield's witticism — "here's a dime; call your mother and tell her there's serious doubt of your becoming a lawyer" — was actually enacted, at least in parody, in Professor Byse's *Contracts* class last year.

RECORD SURVEY: FACT OR FICTION?

Is the film *The Paper Chase* simply another example of an overly fertile Law School imagination? Or is it a sincere depiction of the quality of life at this venerated old institution? Does it have "redeeming social value?" Or is it a fraud on the American public? The RECORD would like to know what you, the students of the school and the viewers of the movie, think. Results will be published in next week's issue. Please take the time to answer, the public has a right to know. Return answers to the box next to Hark ramp (ground floor) or to Room 115 Shaw or the RECORD office.

- 1) What is your class status? (circle one) 1L, 2L, 3L, non-law
- 2) To which "echelon" do you belong?
 - 1) The volunteers _____
 - 2) The Silent Majority _____
 - 3) The Can't Copes ☒
- 3) Did you see the movie before applying to the Law School?

Yes ☒, No _____, Didn't Apply _____

 - 3A) If yes, did it (check one)
 - 1) give you second thoughts on applying _____
 - 2) make you more anxious to get here _____
 - 3) make you sick ☒
 - 4) other (explain) _____
 - 3B) If no, what did you do when you first saw the film? (check one)
 - 1) laugh ☒
 - 2) cry ☒
 - 3) walk out _____
 - 4) take notes _____
 - 5) other (explain) _____
- 4) Which professor is Professor Kingsfield supposed to portray?
Byse
- 5) Do you believe the dime story is derived from a true incident?

Yes ☒ No _____

A better professorial insult would have been _____
- 6) A better name for the picture would have been The Paper Airplane
- 7) What % of HLS students are like the ambitious Mr. Bell? 100 %
- 8) While at HLS have you had an affair with (check one)
 - 1) A professor's daughter NO
 - 2) Anyone else NO
 - 3) Anything else THE USUAL HERE'S YOUR DIME BACK
- 9) What would you have said to Kingsfield on the elevator? DIME BACK
- 10) If you have received grades or will, what did (will) you do when you got (get) them?
 - a) open immediately b) delay c) throw away B- (only because there's nothing low en)
- 11) Give the picture an HLS style letter grade nothing low en

A sample questionnaire returned last week in the RECORD's *Paper Chase* poll.

To Roast

While most respondents passed on the opportunity to better Professor Kingsfield's professorial insult, there were a few attempts at improvement: "Pass? — this isn't bridge;" "You belong in legal aid;" "You are a Hungarian lawyer;" and "You might be smart but you *still* went to Rochester."

Better names for the movie were suggested by some of the forms. Some wished merely to alter the existing title while keeping its basic theme: "The Paper Airplane," "The Money Chase." Others branched off into new themes: "The Turkey Trot," "The Scales Are Tippy," "Thy Kingdom Come," "Il Tensioniso," "The Zoo: or Hobbesian Human Nature on the Intellectual Plane," "The Inferno." Still others wished to parody literary titles: "20,000 Cases under the C." Finally, there were those who wished to let the movie speak for itself with "no title needed" or one merely naming the institution: "The Harvard F. Law School."

In the movie, our 1L hero Mr. Hart is able to comment to Professor Kingsfield in the elevator after his last class on his appreciation of *Contracts* — "I really got something out of it." In the poll, respondents were asked to put themselves in a similar situation and to imagine what their comments to the venerated professor would have been. A great number would have said nothing (or as one deferential 1L put it, "nothing unless he said something first"). Others went overboard in their imagination of the scene and would have strained the Supreme Court's obscenity test had their remarks been published. Many would simply have said "hello."

Some of the more verbose elevator comments were: "Pardon me, professor, but your fly is open;" "Here's your dime back;" and "I liked your course and you're still a son of a bitch."

While the results of the RECORD poll may be less than scientifically useful, they do provide some interesting incite on the minds of at least those who view movies at HLS. Above all, the poll may indicate that Harvard Law students do discriminate in what type of paper they chase.

FEBRUARY 14, 1975

Further Legal Efforts Urged By a Critic of South Africa

By Charles Loeser

The interests of three Law School student organizations briefly coincided on Tuesday, February 11, for an appearance by Douglas P. Wachholz urging legal action against South Africa. Wachholz spoke for more than an hour to an audience of about 40, largely from the sponsoring Harvard International Law



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Douglas P. Wachholz, Director of the Africa Legal Assistance Project.

Society, Harvard Black Law Students' Association, and Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Research Committee.

Raised in Brazil, Wachholz is Director of the Africa Legal Assistance Project, a sub-division of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Founded in 1963 at the instigation of President John F. Kennedy, the Lawyers' Committee has played a prominent role in desegregation of the American South; international involvement began in 1967 when the organization was approached by a South African lawyer needing defense funds.

Although a non-profit corporation, the Lawyers' Committee passes on much of its contribution income, relying on pro bono work from major firms in place of huge operating costs. Wachholz' division, while continuing to act as a cooperating firm for the tiny group of South Africans litigating against apartheid, devotes considerable effort to aiding anti-apartheid groups in the U.S.

A striking example of the Africa Project's effectiveness was its use of "an obscure provision of the 1930

Tariff Act," prohibiting importation of goods produced by forced labor, to attack South Africa's attempt to export coal to the United States. Representing the United Mine Workers, Wachholz cited South African laws, providing criminal sanctions in miner contracts, to demonstrate applicability of the prohibition; the suit was "foiled" by the South Africa's sudden repeal of 41 statutes.

Wachholz concentrated on exhortation rather than analysis; he remarked candidly the absence of any articulated policy, but emphasized that further ad hoc legal efforts are possible and anyone can participate. Under American law, it may eventually be possible to eliminate South African employment ads; less likely but even more effective would be legal action against American investment in South Africa. Student contribution by mere thinking could be monumental in the latter area, Wachholz pointed out, since interested lawyers have been unable to conceive a theory suggesting any legal barrier to such investment.

Law obviously is somewhat limited in correcting an entire regime, but Wachholz pointed out his feeling that South Africa is strongly interested in maintaining a "pretense of legality." While he emphasized the extreme character of racial oppression in South Africa ("it has a character totally different from American experience", a point hotly and lengthily contested by the audience), the Africa Project employs appeals to South African conscience as well as attempts at indirect coercion through South Africa's contacts.

Wachholz was unable to conceive of any thoughtful ground for current U.S. policy, which must maximize U.S. interests (as well as morality) in the light of future political losses by the apartheid regime. But such consideration is immaterial for exhorting participation; Wachholz spoke hopefully of third-year papers on legal vulnerabilities of apartheid.

Legal Enrollment Increases; Increased Rate Slows Down

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enrollment of a decade ago, when 54,265 students were in law school.

The number of women law students increased by 30 per cent to 21,788, or approximately one-fifth of the total law school population. A decade ago there were only 2,183 women law students.

Minority group enrollment increased 9.6 per cent, from 7,601 in 1973 to 8,333 in 1974. The enrollment of blacks grew by 178, or 3.6 per cent, and enrollment of Mexican-Americans by 98, or 7.7 per cent.

The figures in the study were compiled by the ABA's consultant on legal education, James P. White.

According to White the total increase in law school enrollment for the fall of 1974 is the smallest, both numerically and in percentage, since the fall of 1968, when law school enrollments actually declined.

White also asserted that the data indicates there is now no discrimination against women in admission to approved law schools.

"In the fall of 1974, 91 approved law schools had entering classes in which 20 per cent or more of the students were women; in 33 schools 30 per cent of the entering class were women; and in nine schools 40 per cent or more of the entering class were women," White said.

Forum Dispute Is Sparked By Weak Speakers Series

(Continued from Page 5)
more explicit. "I've been very disappointed in the number of speakers," he said. "We were told at the beginning of the year that appearances would be much more frequent, and consequently I've gotten progressively more disappointed as the semester went on."

Drummond said he has not been apprised of such feelings. "We showed them a list of 10 speakers, and said, 'Here, we're going to present at least 10 people,'" he remarked. "So far we've had five speakers and one who cancelled, and we're going to have more in the spring, so we're on schedule for the year. If we'd represented when we sold the tickets that we were going to have 19 speakers like they had last year, that would have been different."

A letter over Drummond's name which was used to solicit season ticket purchasers at the beginning of the year, however, includes 12 names of "people who (have) accepted our invitation to speak at the Forum." Following that is the statement that, "Approximately 20 of

those invited have stated that they hope to accept."

Of those speakers whose names appear in the letter, three spoke during the first semester, and Forum officers have expressed hope that two others will appear before the end of the year.

In response to RECORD inquiries about appearances during the first semester, persons in charge of the Forum's activities have indicated that they hope to have more speakers appear during the spring. Young's comment, released through Voght, asserted that the Forum was "actively trying to get more programs for this spring." Voght himself said that "Things are pretty much up in the air. We have very little scheduled at the beginning, and we are trying to get more."

Rounding predicted that as many as eight speakers would appear under Forum auspices during the second semester. "I think spring will be a much better season (than fall) if all the people come who say they're coming," she said.

Library Stealing And Mutilation Growing at HLS

(Continued from Page 3)
them with no criminal intent; most of them are doing it absent-mindedly".

Sullivan states that "very few students" complain about having their bookbags or briefcases searched. During his weekly 40 hour shift, Sullivan estimates that he apprehends about six to seven students who are walking out with unchecked books. However, if the security system did not exist, Sullivan feels that more students "would be tempted to take" library materials without checking them out.

Cohen admits that the inspection system is "expensive" since it totals about 110 staff hours/week at an annual cost of about \$30,000. Cohen also concedes that the library does not lose books at an annual rate of \$30,000, but he points out that the actual money value of the missing materials must be added to the inconvenience of the library users in order to determine the true cost of having materials missing from the library.

To many members of the library's staff the need for anyone to take anything from the library is hard to comprehend. Klein stated that too often thefts occur because students are not aware of the library's willingness to put books on reserve or to duplicate articles.

Asked what is done with students who are caught stealing or damaging library materials, Cohen commented that "a couple of times where the offense was continuing on a large scale" the student's case had proceeded through regular Law School disciplinary channels. Short of this action, the culprits will usually have library privileges suspended, be charged a fine, or suffer a notation placed on their student record.

"Security is a main concern" at the library, Cohen emphasized. The library, he feels, is providing a service to students and an integral part of the service is to have the material available for all users.

Lewin's Record Remains Inviolable

By Phil Heagney

For the present, Professor Nathan Lewin's record of 3438 pages of handouts from the Distribution Center for his course, *Advanced Constitutional Law: The First Amendment*, is safe from assault. Even Lewin himself, a visiting professor and practicing attorney, doesn't plan to challenge the record with any of his second semester offerings.

When asked about the abundance of materials he gave out on First Amendment litigation, Lewin said, "Yes, in retrospect, they were excessive. I gave the students more work than they should have had to do, and some conscientious students became discouraged and just gave up when they saw another handout. If I taught the course again, I would prune the materials," Lewin concluded.

"This isn't to say that I wouldn't assign a lot of materials," Lewin added. "The purpose of my course was to introduce students to actual litigation materials and not just to edited cases. At the start of the semester, I told the class that in practice a lawyer doesn't get edited materials to work with. As a working attorney, you've got to be able to digest a lot of written material very quickly."

When asked about the cost aspect of the materials, Lewin said that he had no worries on that account. "I knew that there was a limit to what the students could be charged, and I knew that the materials couldn't be pruned below that limit."

"When I heard that the total cost was \$9900, my first reaction was that it was a bargain from the School's vantage point. When you teach a course geared to litigation, you have to use a lot of materials to give the whole picture. There may be a problem with how to deal with this approach in class, but there's no substitute for seeing the whole transcript.

"With regard to the costs, I don't feel sorry for Harvard Law School. A student should go through the complete file of a case at least once in his law school career. Careful analysis

of cases is important in the first year, but it loses its value as a teaching device once its been learned. We really need to teach our second- and third-year students other skills."

Lewin noted that he could have put a lot of materials on reserve, but he felt that this would have been unwieldy for a class of 150. "I wanted to give the students a self-contained package so they could sit down and read the materials wherever they wanted to. I felt it wouldn't be fair to make that many people go running up to the library every week."

Lewin repeated that the amount of the course materials was "excessive but not extraordinarily excessive." And he believed that the materials would have future value to some of the students. "The materials for First Amendment litigation are there. Besides, I've never found casebooks useful in the practice of law. Some lawyers I know keep a few around, but I've never seen them use them."

Elisabeth T. Stout, administrative assistant to the vice-dean, who handles the budget and billings for the Distribution Center, reported that of the \$9991.95 cost for Lewin's materials only \$4311.95 could be recouped through billing the students in the course. The remaining \$5,680.00 would have to be made up from the \$15 fee

charged to all students and from other sources available to the Center.

Beginning with the 1971-72 academic year, the Center has had yearly operating deficits of \$6000, \$12,000, and \$10,000, which had to be covered out of general law school funds. Stout said she couldn't tell at this point whether the cost of the Lewin materials would affect this year's final deficit, but she thought things would work out if the cost of paper stopped rising. "The people in the Center have worked very hard this year and put in a lot of overtime. Consequently, we haven't had to send much work out to private printers and this has enabled us to keep control of the budget so far."

Stout said that in general "the faculty are well aware of how much the handout materials cost the students. Some professors are great about keeping the costs down and some don't seem to care." Stout added that "the pressure for a more economical approach is going to have to come from the students. Perhaps more materials could be put on reserve rather than handed out to everyone. I would like to see the students put out some feedback on what kind of materials they want for their courses. Ten years ago the school didn't even have xerox machines, but most people managed to get along all right."



Harvard's Jessup Competition representatives (left to right) Paul B. Klaas, Bruce E. Aronson, Jerome A. Breed, Robert E. Rosen, and Ronald L. Abrams.

CWM

The Public Forum

Readers of the RECORD are familiar with our occasional column, the *Backbencher*. The column is meant to serve as a public forum; the space is available to any member of the Law School Community who would like to speak out on a matter of common interest.

The *Backbencher* is not meant to be the private editorial domain of the RECORD staff; but unfortunately our readers have not utilized the opportunity it presents to the extent that we would like.

At the present time, a considerable controversy has been touched off at the Law School by the proposals submitted by the Committee on Legal Education. The RECORD would like to encourage members of the Committee, or other students or faculty, to take advantage of the *Backbencher* by contributing their understanding of the issues to the debate over these proposals.

Home Movies

Last weekend overflow crowds jammed Harkness Dining Hall both Friday and Saturday nights to gain attendance (sometimes in vain) to the weekend Dorm Council Flick.

Any Law School observer present (Fenno?) knew that something unusual was in the works. Upstairs the cause could be found. The Law School's home movies, otherwise known as *The Paper Chase*, were wrenching the gamut of emotions from its own celebrities.

Planning for the event in advance, the RECORD prepared a questionnaire to separate fact from fiction.

Many a ludicrous response did result:

— Nine per cent thought Mr. Bell was an accurate picture of EVERY Harvard Law School student (Property Outline publishers beware).

— Professor Kingsfield was thought to be Mary Upton.

— A faculty member claimed to fall between the Silent Majority and the Can't Copes.

— Multiple students confessed to affairs with their textbooks.

But no one was willing to kid about grades. No one pretended they would throw them away. Perhaps this tells us something. If you expected the skies will soon be filled with paper airplanes, you'll doubtlessly be disappointed. According to the poll, no one will be electing the aeronautical pass/fail this year.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"Excuse me," the earnest 1L said to Fenno. "Could I talk with you for a few moments?"

Fenno examined the intruder cautiously: in his experience, 1L's in February had a disconcerting habit of knowing more about the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure than he had ever learned, and of asking questions that revealed his ignorance in embarrassingly conclusive fashion.

"What would you like to talk about?" Fenno demanded rather warily.

"Well," the 1L said, "you, basically."

"My favorite topic," Fenno remarked.

"You see," the 1L explained, "I'm with the RECORD."

"Don't feel too bad about it," Fenno consoled him. "You're only a first-year student, so it isn't entirely your fault."

The 1L ignored this. "Both our readers have been asking about you, so we're going to run an article explaining exactly who you are."

Fenno shifted his body so that the draft from the window would blow the odor of cut-rate marijuana out of the lounge.

"It really should be a short article," Fenno observed. "I'm one of the few students here who's never had an identity crisis."

"Well, who are you then?"

"I'm Fenno," Fenno said tautologically.

"What year are you?"

"I've completed the first two years, but I'm really not a 3L, because the defining fact of 3L-hood is tapping your feet impatiently, waiting for your time to run out here, and I have no intention of leaving."

"But why not? Why would anyone voluntarily stay here when he could leave and pursue a bright future in a challenging professional career?"

"What's so challenging about summarizing depositions and writing registration statements?"

The 1L, who had brightened at the mention of depositions, reverted to a blank stare when Fenno mentioned registration statements.

"I'm sorry," Fenno said, "I forgot you were too young to have heard of those. That's just one example of how Law School has changed," Fenno added. "I remember when Commercial Transactions consisted of the Bankruptcy professor saying on the last day of class, 'In conclusion, get the money in front.'"

"But you still haven't answered my question," the 1L persisted. "Why do you stay?"

"Are you kidding?" Fenno demanded. "Harvard Law School is the greatest show on earth. The world's greatest collection of ego and guilt outside Harvard Yard, in collective search of destiny and catharsis. The better question is, 'Why does anyone ever leave?'"

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Stickball Players Out in Left Field

To the Editor:

Your January 31st issue includes a photograph at page 14 of World Stickball Association players which shows the pitcher wearing a baseball glove. As I recall, the game was not played with gloves in New York City, at least not on my block. I suggest the Association amend its rules to conform to well established custom before HLS acquires the reputation of being too soft for that tough Spalding ball.

Stephen J. Murray '66
New York, New York

Ed. Note: the RECORD contacted Jack D. Sidorov, 2L, Commissioner of the WSA, who responded to this criticism: "This is major-league stickball: consequently we have changed several well-established customs in order to increase the quality and excitement of the game — i.e., gloves, artificial turf, and the 'livelier' tennis ball."

"If you would like to see the way the game is played at HLS, I suggest you come to opening day of our second season, Saturday, April 12."

Yale 'Legal Realist' Gives Fenno 'Whiff'

To the Editor:

Having attended a law school which was not blessed with a newspaper, I have read your journal with some interest when I have found it about my house. Of particular delight has been the *Fenno* column; its quality often surpasses that which one expects from a law school renowned chiefly for its size.

When a reader asked for Fenno's etymology or antecedents in your droll *Rule 26* column, however, I was disappointed in the reply, though your forthright admission of ignorance was quite touching. I fully expected to find the answer in a subsequent issue.

(The letter from John M. Kahn, Esquire, though displaying an admirable grasp of the case method, as I believe the pedagogical theory currently in vogue at your school is called, failed to pierce the center of issue. There is, after all, an entire world outside the dusty covers of the *Massachusetts Reports*.)

Since alleviation of the ignorance of those less fortunate is one of the attributes with which graduates of the truly great law schools are imbued, it is my duty to impart to you the following information:

John Fenno (b. ?, d. 1798) edited the arch-Federalist paper *Gazette of the United States* during the Washington and first Adams administrations, until his death during the Yellow Fever epidemic in Philadelphia. Paid by Hamilton père, a sedulous

chronicler of the Presidential courts, Fenno was tireless in his excoriation of Republicanism and Jacobinism, if indeed he recognized a distinction.

Since Fenno was a journalist and a Tory, one can assume that he was the namesake of your column in the distant past. If you wish to know more about those quaint times, might I suggest Daniel's truly excellent *Ordeal of Ambition*, from which the preceeding [sic] facts were gleaned. That book was recently on sale at the Coop for a distress price, not surprisingly when certain libraries nearby are stuffing their shelves with Gilbert's outlines.

Hoping that this whiff of legal realism will not prove an ill wind, I remain, Sir,

Peter Clark, Yale Law School '73
Watertown, Massachusetts

Law Notes

Mary D. Upton, the Law School Registrar, has requested suggestions from students on alternative methods of distributing copies of past Law School exams. At present, the Registrar's Office prepares large paperbound books containing all the exams from the previous year. One volume contains all first-year exams, and a second volume contains second- and third-year exams. However, rising costs of paper and printing has forced the Registrar's Office to look for a less expensive way of providing this service to students. Suggestions should be forwarded to Upton's office on the first floor of the Faculty Office Building.

* * *

Materials from the Holmes Papers will be featured in a Harvard Law School Library exhibit entitled "Touched with Fire: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes." The exhibit will be maintained from February 15 to June 15 in the Main Reading Room and Treasure Room of the Library on the fourth floor of Langdell Hall. A catalog, with an introduction by Professor Paul A. Freund, has been published in connection with the exhibit, which attempts to show the growth of Holmes through early writings and memorabilia of his background as well as to highlight the wisdom of Holmes the philosopher and Supreme Court Justice through speeches, opinions, correspondences, essays, and special honors received.

* * * * *

The ABA's Section of General Practice has published a brochure to aid law students in launching their professional careers. Entitled "How to Find the Court-house", the 60-page pamphlet covers topics ranging from specialization to fee computation. Copies may be obtained for \$3 from the Circulation Department 6002, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Law students have been invited by the American Bar Association to enter the 1975 Howard C. Schwab Memorial Award Essay Contest in Family Law. Prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200 will be offered for the three best essays on any aspect of family law. Entries should be around 3,000 words and unpublished. Deadline for submission is April 15, 1975. Entry forms may be obtained from Howard C. Schwab Memorial Essay Contest, Section of Family Law, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Cryptic Law

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

"Zmdw dlzsoswz dl uhvsl'w wzhiadlq zhtw

dw r idoigvwzrlis zmrz zslkw zh dkslzdcb

kscslkrlz rw zms tsowhl umh osvhpks zms

wzhiadlw cohv zms pdizdv rlk zhha rurb

zms zht hc hls rlk zms umhys hc zms hzmso.

Ryzmhgqm zms toswwslis hc zms wzhiadla

zhtw dl kscslkrlz'w ohhv urw lrz fb dzwsyc

wgcedidslp zh dkslzdcb kscslkrlz rw zms

iodvdlry, dz ihlwzdzqzsk r yhqdiry ydla dl

zms imrdl hc spdkslis."

(Solution on Page 16)

Sports Answers

10. Tamara and Irina Press
9. Fikotova
8. Althea Gibson
- Young, Janet Caponi LePera
7. Donna (the Watusi Kid) Caponi
6. Shane Gould
5. Denise Boudrot
4. Northbrook, Illinois
3. Immaculata College
2. Ludmila Turischeva
1. Babe Didrickson Zaharias

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Law Council Stirs Student Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter L. Jones, 3L, third year courses are already very difficult, a great deal of time must be spent interviewing, and there are many qualitative considerations which are involved in making the Requirement more stringent. Goldsmith saw as chief among these a lack of student input in the entire legal education system at the Law School.

The Council has voted against the adoption of the altered Requirement and Jones called for an ad hoc committee to work against its institution. Suggestions for lobbying tactics were entertained from the floor. Students were exhorted to buttonhole faculty members on an individual basis and to devote time at the end of class periods to open discussions on the proposal.

Students were also encouraged to sign up for the five available observer seats at Faculty meetings and "to put their brains to something other than

casebooks and get cracking." The tactics to be used were summarized by one participant in the phrase, "lobby them and bother them."

One student saw the now defunct pass-fail option as the response to a student suicide a few years back; no student volunteered, a la Doonesbury, as a human sacrifice.

Many of those present believed that the Faculty does not devote sufficient time and effort to guidance and consultation with students who are writing the papers. The Faculty has rejected a proposal by the Council to set minimum standards for advisor-advisee contact in the third year. Goldsmith felt this was because "some faculty members don't want their workload increased."

A recent HLS graduate described his third year paper writing experience and opined that "the reason the third year paper requirement is there is because it has always been there" and "neither students

nor most faculty like it." He dismissed it as an "exercise in academic classicism" whose continued existence was likely attributable to "inertia."

Jones said the Faculty should "knock out other courses if they feel the requirement is really meaningful . . . they never upset the Faculty applecart or the curriculum applecart, only the students'."

Goldsmith declared that he was especially wary of any Faculty action to increase the Written Work Requirement because it would make it all the harder to abolish it later. He also stated that he viewed the clarified Faculty position (see box, page one) as mere "political pragmatism" intended to defuse the issue at HLS by having the stricter requirements apply only to future classes.

A poll was distributed to all present, soliciting views on the third year paper and related academic topics, including pass-fail options and time-off for job interviews.

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Where are your parents tonight?

Rule 26:



By Bill Kenety

Q. The "Red Set" that was featured in *The Paper Chase* — does such a set actually exist?

A. Yes. The Red Set, part of which is actually The White Set, exists behind locked doors on the top floor of Langdell. The Sets are accessible only by permission, key, or stealth.

Q. How much money did The Law School get from the film?

A. Nothing. Incidentally, the indoor scenes were shot in Toronto not because there is a Harvard rule against indoor filming (which there isn't) but because Cambridge is within the jurisdiction of New York labor unions and their rates were high enough to drive the film out of the country.

Q. Do the officers of Lincoln's Inn receive a salary?

A. No.

Q. Did anyone fail this year's Accounting mid-term? Does anyone ever?

A. Yes to both questions. According to Professor Detlev F. Vagts there were several failures this year as there have been in the past. Accounting students will be interested to know that there was at least one individual who attempted to by-pass the income statement on this year's mid-term.

Q. Why can't they put pictures on the East wall of Pound 100? The unremitting white is deadly.

A. There is such an organization at the Law School known as the Art Committee. Its members are Bernice Loss, Vice-Dean William L. Bruce, and Profs. Morris Cohen, Louis Jaffe, and Philip Areeda. They are eagerly awaiting further suggestions and a visit from you.

Q. Why do some Law School Professors have to share a secretary and why do some (like A. James Casner) get one for their own?

A. Each professor gets the services of "half" a secretary. Any professor wanting a secretary of his or her own must pay the second half of the secretary's salary.

FEBRUARY 14, 1975

Law Guild Is "In Flux": Rejects National Affiliation

By Robert E. Mack

The Harvard Law Guild decided at a recent meeting not to affiliate itself with the National Lawyers Guild. The meeting of February 6 was attended by about twenty members, most of whom were first year students.

Those who opposed affiliations with the national organization generally stated that the loosely organized Harvard group should spend a little longer making itself effective at Harvard before combining officially with the national organization.

The Harvard Guild hopes to hold a series of open meetings at which practicing attorneys and law professors would discuss "how their legal role fits into their political views," according to Elizabeth T. Rode, 1L, one of the organizers of the sessions. The other member of the organizing committee is Robert D. Goldstein, 1L.

The hope is that the meetings can start early in March. Because most of the members are first year students, and because the Ames Competition is taking place at this time, it seems unlikely that the meetings could begin earlier, according to Rode.

In order for a law school chapter to join the National Lawyers Guild,

it must have a specified number of members paying annual dues of \$12. However, this should not bar the formation of a Harvard chapter at the present time.

The *Outlaw*, the organization's newsletter of radical bent, has appeared only once this year. One of its organizers, John R. Muenster, 3L, could not be reached for comment as to whether future issues would be forthcoming.

According to Rode, the form of the Harvard Guild is still "in flux." It has no officers at present, and is not registered as a student organization with Vice Dean William L. Bruce's office.

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Professor A. James Casner enjoying his annual birthday celebration with his first-year Property class.



CWM

"Lawyers" Game At Hemenway

By X. L. Suarez

There is at least one activity at HLS which bears a similarity to ordinary city life in America. Across the nation, at almost all hours of the day, kids and adults can be found trying to make a round ball go through a steel rim while a nearly equal number of others try to block these shots or otherwise deter those with the ball from scoring. The brand of "unorganized" basketball played in the city playgrounds, with its own qualities and faults, is imitated in our own Hemenway gym, where myriad

spect, at least, HLS basketball is like playground ball.

In the playgrounds of the inner city, basketball is a fast game, with the scoring done more often on the inside than from the perimeter. Outside shooters are handicapped by bent or discolored rims, irregular background (making it difficult to estimate distances), winds, dirt, and the ire of fellow teammates when the 20-footer misses. But at Hemenway, a good outside shooter can distinguish himself, even if he lacks moves. It does little good to put the best defensive player on him, since invariably such a defen-

are not so prevalent in our HLS playground, where timeliness is more preciously used deterring unguarded opponents or racing down court.

Rebounding is a matter of perseverance. Often the ball slips through two or three players' hands before ending up in the surprised hands of the ultimate possessor. Coming down, the rebounder faces the attacks of opponents trying to jar the ball loose. Once he has secured the ball, he often faces another troublesome dilemma: his teammates, who are all for the moment self-appointed forwards and centers, have raced to the other end without giving thought to helping bring the ball upcourt.

Despite all this, basketball at Hemenway is often a thing of beauty. Not in the purely artistic sense of individual and collective athletic coordination, but in a more integral sense, involving human interactions more than a better organized and staged form of the game. It often happens that unskilled players shoot well enough at Hemenway to make contribution to the team scoring effort. More often, they contribute by passing alertly to the open man, setting picks, hustling on defense, and scrambling for loose balls. Although games are occasionally won simply by the more powerful team, more often the outcome depends on which team gets the most out of their less-than-expert members. A team which makes its players *believe* in themselves and work for the victory more often than not stays on the court at the end of the game.

There are negative points about the way HLS playground ball is



CWM

Hemenway Hoopsters poise for rebound, on the theory that what goes up must come down.

pick-up games are played daily.

In most playgrounds, there is some method of selection which works to place in one game players of fairly similar expertise. At HLS there is no such method. The result is a brand of basketball that merits some description and comment.

Most of the time one lands on a team with one or two skilled players. The others are generally in good shape by ABA standards, and willing to run and claw their way to triumph. Although there is no formal achievement to be gained in victory, there's pride and the desire to continue playing — which is the reward of winning. The losers must wait and watch while another group of five takes its turn at trying to dethrone the winners. In that re-

der will have to leave him for the more pressing needs of an opponent standing under the basket, unguarded as the man assigned to him wanders around in search of a purpose or a copy of the Federal Rules.

Conversely, driving is not nearly as popular or as effective at Hemenway as on the playgrounds. Nice driving moves are displayed at times but often only after the opposing team has called time-out. There are simply too many arms, legs, and "bows" ready to impale the driver and undermine his psychic determination to make it to the hoop. Occasionally, but not often, a driver has his shot blocked by a timely defensive move on the part of a leaper or a taller man. Blocked shots, which are a characteristic feature of the playgrounds,

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SPORTS QUIZ

played. Perhaps the worst one concerns the insistence of some players that their view should prevail whenever there's a disputed call. Skilled players, who normally know the rules better, seem to believe that their greater expertise guarantees that they are more objective in making judgment calls.

When it comes to making calls, Hemenway basketball could learn a great deal from city playground ball. Despite what *Sports Illustrated* may say, city basketball does not depend on a 6' 5", 240 lb. "enforcer" to resolve all disputed calls. Those guys do exist, but they are generally not self-appointed referees-par-excellence. If they are good ballplayers, they seldom try to impose their will on others more close to the play. If they are not, any attempt to exercise an inordinate amount of control over disputed calls is met by a polite invitation to go to hell (often by the smallest guy on the court) or by a bit of overplaying on defense when and if he gets the ball.

City playgrounds have some unwritten rules that modify the more organized version of the game

which could be used in the Hemenway version of the sport. Most importantly, fouls aren't called unless the defensive man *really* made it impossible to execute a shot or a move. A complementary rule — and equally necessary — is that there are limits to what can be done to stop a man from scoring, limits that are not operative in organized basketball. By necessity, some deference is paid to a player who manages to get close to the basket by eluding one or more defensive players — "by necessity" because to do otherwise would lead to injuries, due to the roughness of the asphalt or concrete surface and the unpadded basket supports. In such circumstances, it is fair to try blocking the shot itself, but that's about it.

These moderating unwritten rules limit both the danger to the players and the amount of disagreement that would otherwise result, in the absence of referees and other ideal conditions. Hemenway players would do well to emulate the city playgrounds in these respects. Added to its own special brand of playground ball, such a touch of class from the inner city would make basketball at HLS something of which to be proud.

1. The associated press gives an award to the outstanding female athlete. This award is named for a former multisport star. Name this star.

2. While Olga Korbut captured most of the headlines at the 1972 Olympics, a teammate was named best all-around gymnast. Name this well-rounded Soviet star. (Spelling counts).

3. One eastern school has dominated the growing sport of women's collegiate basketball for the last two years. Name this school.

4. A small midwestern town is famous for producing speed skaters, notably Olympic medalists Anne Henning and Diane Holum. Name this town.

5. Name the first jockey (official racing term) to be the leading rider in a meeting at a major track. Hint, it occurred at Suffolk Downs.

6. In the 1972 Olympics and Australian teenager won three gold medals in swimming. Name this aquatic person.

7. There is only one sister act presently active in the Ladies' Professional Golf Association tour. Name the sisters.

8. Only one black woman has ever won the singles title at Forest Hills. Name this tennis standout.

9. Olga Connolly and her husband Hal have been famous as long time Olympic contestants. However, her only gold medal came when she was competing for Czechoslovakia prior to her marriage. Can you remember her maiden name?

10. The 1964 Russian Women's Olympic team featured a sister duo which garnered three gold medals. They continued to dominate their events until the institution of chromosome testing to determine the sex of contestants at which point they withdrew from tournament competition due to the sudden illness of their mother and were never heard of again. Name these dubious damsels.

(Answers on Page 11)

University Wine Quiz #2

1. What is the English nickname for a Red Bordeaux wine?
2. Name two counties in California famous for premium wines.
3. Name the 3 great "fortified wines."
4. Where can one find chilled wines up until 11:00 p.m. 6 days a week?

(Hint, it's on Mass. Ave. near the law school)

For the answers to the quiz see next week's quiz or drop in at the

University Wine Shop

1739 Mass. Ave., Cambridge (across from the A&P)
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LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

1. Italy 2. Pinot Noir 3. 1971 4. US



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A Valentine Is Not (Always) Forever

By Susan Gillette

This story is for all those who won't be getting cards, candy and roses today. Read on, frustrated Valentines.

Langdell Hall hides woeful tales of Valentines from throughout the nation. Marriage, taxes and loves lost have cost the folks named "Valentine" many an attorney's fee. To be a Valentine today may be joyous. To be a Valentine for all time is no immunity.

If someone with marriage on his mind says "Be my Valentine" today, approach the matter cautiously.

Valentines run a lot of risks when they get seriously involved with other Valentines. An aspiring divorcee named Valentine once told her spouse's son that daddy was "going to be taken to the cleaners." And the court proved her right.

There are similar cases in the records of at least ten states. Some of the more tragic include: the case of a fellow named Valentine who was forced to divorce his Valentine

when he discovered she was also married to a man named Lilly.

In Florida, Valentines Eve and William successfully tore up their marriage contract. But Harold had less luck. His ex-heartbeat in New York refused to recognize the new Valentine Harold found after getting a divorce in Florida. There have also been feuding Valentines in California, Texas, and other places.

The saddest Valentine of all unquestionably was Mrs. V. of *Valentine v. Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.* Poor husband John had been gone more than 10 years and she couldn't collect life insurance. The appellate court cheered her up.

Marital problems predominate in the recorded Valentine

litigation. The few exceptions involve a land grant to a rare person named "Vallentyne;" a United States Supreme Court case involving the A & P stores and a tax collector called Valentine; and a Supreme Court case brought in the name of New York's police commissioner. He would not be a bad Valentine to know, if he's still around town.

But after reviewing the merits of all the Valentines listed in a few of the West indexes, I find that the only one deserving of a lonely-heart's serious endeavors is the Valentine Oil Co.

Unfortunately, I can't find the oil company. Its case was so thoroughly Digest-ed that it has vanished from its appointed page in the Northwestern Reporter.

Rats!

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Solution to "Cryptic Law"

"This interest in women's stockings is a circumstance that tends to identify defendant as the person who removed the stockings from the victim and took away the top of one and the whole of the other. Although the presence of the stockings tops in defendant's room was not by itself sufficient to identify defendant as the criminal, it constituted a logical link in the chain of evidence." *People v. Adamson*, 165 P. 2d 3.

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