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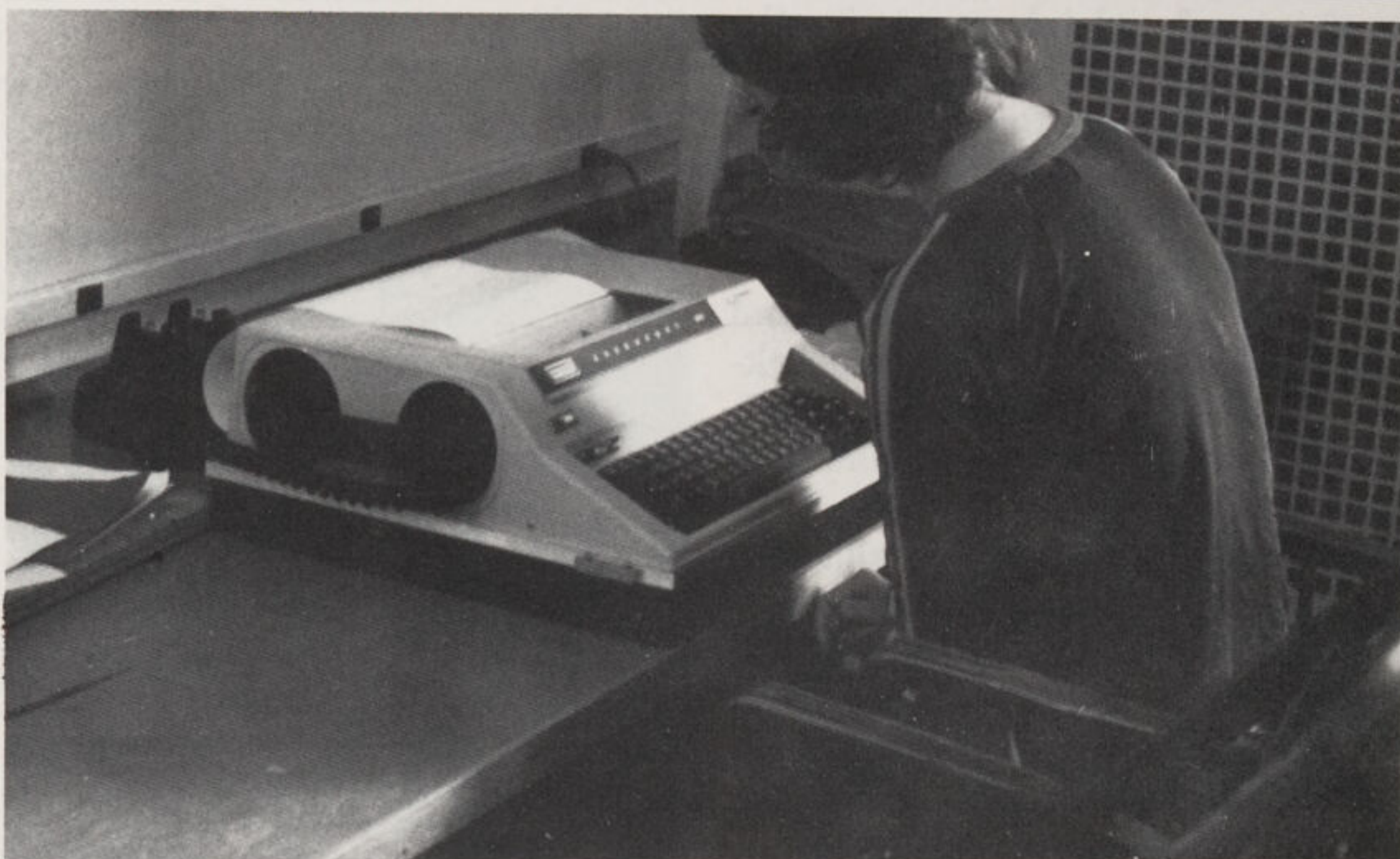
Students of Ethics Test Their Wits Against Computer

By Susan Gillette

Two at a time, HLS students taking Legal Profession courses here have marched into the typing room off the main reading room in the Langdell library to learn legal ethics. Each student pair confronts a worthy opponent for the discussion — a computer.

And the computer has all the answers.

Those answers — admitted by
(Continued on Page 4)



Learning ethics from machines?

LL

Student Nabbed, Booked, Charged with Fraud by FBI

By Roger P. Evans

A second-year Harvard Law student, identifying himself as Jason Scott Cord, was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on

The 'Jason Cord' Story

Wednesday, December 10. He is charged with violations of the United States fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. 1001, for providing false information in connection with applications for H.E.W.-insured student loans.

According to a complaint filed by Harvard before a U.S. Magistrate in Boston, Jason Scott Cord is the name under which Spiro Marion Pavlovich, III entered Harvard in the fall of 1973 as a student in the

combined J.D.-M.B.A. program. The program is administered jointly by the Law and Business Schools. The complaint alleges that this is the second time Cord has entered this program. The complaint states that he was admitted to the Law School in the fall of 1968 under the name of Pavlovich. In his application, he listed his undergraduate school as Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana. During his first year of law study, Harvard began the joint degree program. Pavlovich, according to one of his acquaintances, applied for the program and was admitted.

Harvard charged in its Monday, December 8 complaint that Pavlovich used false transcripts to gain acceptance into the com-

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Guild Claims Dean Stalling On Summary

By Bruce Howard

The Ghost of Confrontation Politics Past returned to the Law School this pre-Christmas week in the form of a "secret" report, a "mass" student meeting with Dean Albert M. Sacks, and charges and counter-charges of bad faith, foot-dragging and over-reaction.

At the heart of the conflict, building for two months between Dean Sacks and the Harvard Law Guild, is a confidential report about student concerns written by the Visitation Committee of the Board of Overseers, which interviewed students last spring about their opinions of the Law School.

The Guild claims it has asked the Dean repeatedly since Oc-
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H-R Democrats Give Votes To Five Candidates

In a political convention held last Saturday, the Harvard-Radcliffe Democrats failed to endorse any of the five candidates seriously vying for the students' support.

Over 300 Harvard students, from the College and the graduate and professional schools, met in the Harvard Science Center to choose between Senator Birch Bayh (D-Indiana), Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho), Representative Morris Udall (D-Arizona), former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, and former Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma. Although four other candidates received support on the first ballot, they were dropped from further consideration for lack of a sufficiently strong showing.

After five ballots, no candidate held a clear majority. Bayh led on all five ballots and ended up with a plurality of 41%. Carter finished a strong second, garnering 29.7% of the 256 votes cast. Harris trailed in third place and was followed by Udall and Church in the balloting.

The Harvard Law School Democrats, one of the sponsoring organizations of the convention, has been more active this year than in any other since the 1960s. According to Gary Walk, 2L, president of HLS Democrats, Professor Abraham Chayes had been "holding down the fort" in the interim. This year, with the Presidential election drawing near, over 100 law students have joined. Last year, only "two or three" meetings were held. There have been, in contrast, several meetings held this semester, with speakers ranging from state office holders to Democratic Study Group members to Presidential candidates.

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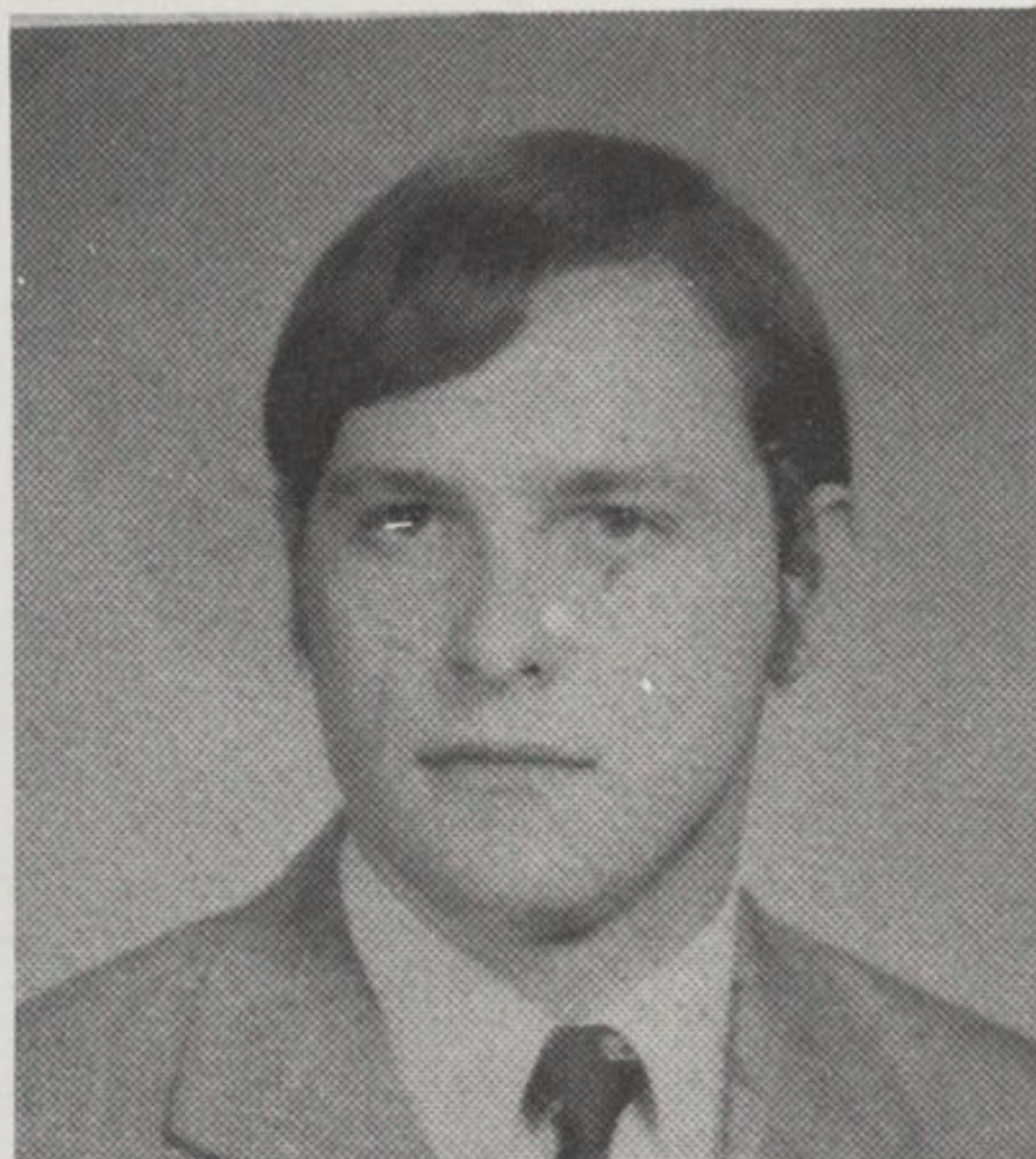
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Pavlovich, a/k/a Corow

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bined J.D.—M.B.A. program in 1968 and again in 1973 when he used the name Jason Cord. Pavlovich claimed to have graduated from Tulane in 1968. In February of 1971, Harvard allegedly determined that this claim was false and forced Pavlovich to withdraw from the University.

Cord was admitted to the Law School in September, 1973. He allegedly presented transcripts show-



H.L.S. Yearbook

*Spiro M. Pavlovich III
Class of '71*

ing him to be a graduate of Louisiana State University in New Orleans.

Harvard hired a handwriting expert who reported that examination books written by Cord and letters composed by Pavlovich "were written by the same person."

Officials at Tulane have acknowledged that Pavlovich did attend Tulane prior to 1968 but do not believe he graduated. The 1968 Tulane yearbook has a picture of Spiro M. Pavlovich, III, and lists his fraternity as Sigma Alpha Epsilon. No other activities are given. The

picture appears to depict the same student who is portrayed in the 1969 Harvard Law School Yearbook, also named Pavlovich and listing his undergraduate school as Tulane and his hometown as New Orleans.

The University has charged that Pavlovich owes Harvard \$5300.00 in loans and scholarships accumulated before his expulsion in 1971. Additionally, Cord successfully applied for \$2500.00 loans in both 1973 and 1974, the maximum amount a student may borrow.

The University has charged Cord with three counts of fraud in connection with his loan applications, one each for 1973, 1974, and 1975. Each count carries a maximum fine of \$10,000 and five years in prison. U.S. Magistrate Peter Princi set bail at \$10,000, which Cord has paid.

William P. Homans, Jr., counsel for Dr. Kenneth Edelin in the recent manslaughter-abortion case, was appointed as defense counsel by the U.S. Magistrate. Cord has since fired Homans and, as of now, has not appointed new counsel. However, the RECORD has learned that Cord may take as his counsel Richard D. Parker, assistant professor of law at Harvard. The RECORD was unable to confirm this report with Parker, who was Cord's criminal law professor last year. Although apparently staying at his Cambridge address, Cord has been unavailable for comment.

In recent weeks Cord received offers of summer clerkships from some of America's major law firms. He has been invited for interviews to the offices of several others. Two prestigious Los Angeles firms, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and O'Melveny & Myers are among those which offered a summer position to Cord.

Vinson, Elkins, Searls & Connally in Houston invited Cord down for further interviews. According to a partner in that firm, everyone had been "very impressed!" with Cord when they visited the law school this fall. The partner said the firm invited

Cord was "Weird," "Quiet"

Cord to visit but never heard from him subsequently. According to the Vinson, Elkins partner, Cord's resume stated that he had received all "A's" and "A-'s" in his first year courses, that he had been a football player at Louisiana State University, (Baton Rouge) and that he had spent a year at Oxford.

Ironically, one of the events which, from many reports, triggered the discovery of Cord's allegedly fraudulent identity was a conversation with representatives of Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York. With him at lunch was an alumnus of L.S.U. who had not heard of Cord and was surprised to hear he had played football there. Cord, the RECORD has also learned, allegedly informed the Cravath interviewers that he had been selected for membership on the *Harvard Law Review* but declined admission. These events allegedly led the firm to check on Cord's story and, upon finding major aspects of it to be false, to inform Law School authorities.

In the wake of Cord's arrest, the Law School has been buzzing with rumors. Was Jason Cord, in the words of one student, the "perfect affable con"? Is he a pathological liar? Did he harbor blinding, bitter, resentment against Harvard for his alleged 1971 expulsion? Was he involved in some sort of conspiracy, involving payment to attend law school? These questions are as yet unanswered.

Reports from friends and acquaintances of Jason Cord at the Law and Business Schools form a complex portrait. According to people who knew him, Cord "always had plenty of spending money." Several people saw him frequently driving a new silver-blue Mercedes with California plates which he garaged at the Law School. Others report that he previously owned an "old Plymouth" and a Dodge Charger. Cord wore suits to class daily, according to students at the Business School, and "gave the impression of

being very wealthy."

Business students described Pavlovich as "extremely creative and brilliant," "very sociable," and "a nice guy." He was social chairman of his section during 1973-74 and was, said one acquaintance, "always telling jokes. He was a witty, clever guy. . . . Part of his charm was that he was a little mysterious."

Views of Law School students are more mixed. According to many, he appeared "secretive." He "always



Admissions Office

Jason S. Cord
Class of '77

wore tinted sunglasses," said one. Another student said, "We always knew there was a darker side to Jason Cord. We just didn't know what it was." However, some acquaintances at Lincoln's Inn found him "easy to get along with" and he had been mentioned for an elective post with that organization.

Cord sent printed Christmas cards to "scores" of people in his Law School section.

Cord told people a variety of conflicting things about himself. To some acquaintances, he spoke as if he had no family. To others, his parents were alive but he had severed relations with them. One student thought his father was an oil millionaire.

In a RECORD interview with Mrs. Spiro Pavlovich of New Orleans, wife of the first cousin of Jason Cord's father, a different picture emerged. According to Mrs. Pavlovich, Cord's mother, Audrey Pav-

(Continued on Page 8)

Mill Society's Dynamic Duo Relates Goals

By Mark Rosenman

BENEATH A TABLE AT THE ALE HOUSE — A dark and secret organization, springing from the midst of first-year turmoil, emerged briefly last spring, only to disappear into the recesses of second-year despondence. To bring this organization to light, the RECORD has recently probed the depths of the HLS underworld, cornering two denizens of said depths, Thomas L. Burroughs, 2L, and David H. Fink, 2L, in their natural lair (a pub).

These two are reputed to be members of the small circle whose efforts resulted in the eruption of the John Stuart Mill Society into the cold institutional environment of the Law School.

Burroughs, known to his friends as "the last of the Bourbons," became notorious last year as The Sweetheart of Section One. Fink, who gained everlasting recognition for his visual presentation at Professor Casner's birthday party, is reputed *never* to have attended a class, and *never* to have missed a TG. Together these two are responsible for the John Stuart Mill Society.

This Reporter questioned Fink and Burroughs about their connections with the Society.

According to Burroughs, the John Stuart Mill Society is "just a bunch of zany, wacky, college kids," whose intentions were to "remove confrontation between men and women."

"There was a time last spring when it seemed that everyone was going batty all at once," Burroughs said. "A bunch of us Section One males wanted to get both sides [of the female/male confrontation] laughing."

Questioned about the nature of male/female relationships which necessitated this remedial action, Burroughs characterized the situation as, "Sort of like the 1937

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Computer Has All the Answers

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HLS professors to be "debatable" in a few cases — emerge as students type into the computer terminal — a teletype machine — their own answers to problems presented in question sheet form.

Students are supposed to give answers guiding an attorney's conduct in situations covered by the Code of Professional Responsibility. Conflicts of interests, client's confidences, fee setting and other topics are covered on the computer program, a comprehensive test developed and copyrighted by a University of Minnesota law professor.

According to Professor Andrew L. Kaufmann, who teaches the Legal Profession, the test doesn't deal with the more "subtle and sophisticated" provisions of the Code. Instead, the exercise is designed to acquaint students with the entire Code, Kaufmann said, leaving difficult issues to be discussed in class.

Actually, students profit by having a general knowledge of the Code before they take the exercise. The computer gives multiple choice questions.

An incorrect choice prompts it to give a criticism and advice to "try again."

Since there are more than 30 questions on the exercise, unprepared students may spend several hours "talking" to the computer.

Even so, there has been "good feedback" from students in the Legal Profession courses. Kaufmann said results of the exercise, which is scored by the computer, are not considered in determining students' grades in his course.

Few students encounter difficulty operating the computer terminal, which resembles a typewriter. Detailed instructions are provided in booklets which are located in the typing room. (Students continually pilfer these instructions, causing delays in the schedule of computer exercises, Kaufmann reports.)

The computer program will cost

the Law School about two dollars for each hour that students are using terminals. Fees will be paid to Northeastern University, which owns the "computer" that discusses ethics with HLS students.

Costs for this year will probably be between \$400 and \$600, according to Professor Robert E. Keeton, who coordinates arrangements to use computer time.

Centrex telephone lines at Northeastern have been extended to Harvard to establish links between the computer and teletype terminals here. Students must connect a telephone receiver to the terminals before each use of the computer.

This arrangement with Northeastern has been necessary because Harvard University's own computer uses a language which is "incompatible" with the language used by the computer at the University of Minnesota, where the legal ethics program originates.

One inconvenience of using Northeastern's computer is that it is heavily used and students often get "busy" signals when they try to get a connection to the teletype.

In addition, the computer

program cannot be used to best advantage because the Northeastern computer cannot do all the things that the Minnesota computer does. For example, the computer cannot tell professors what problems on the exercise give their students most difficulty, Keeton said.

These problems should be overcome next year when Harvard University and 20 other schools owning computers are connected electronically. An institution called Educon is being formed to develop low-cost long distance telephonic communication.

When this is in operation Harvard students and faculty will be able to get telephone connections to computers at other participating schools. A private communications system is required because the costs of commercial telephone services would be prohibitive.

Initially, Educon will be of limited benefit to the Law School, Keeton said. Few programs for teaching law have been written at this time. Keeton predicted that the number of law programs will increase steadily in the next decade.

HLS Forum Gearing Up For Spring Semester Programs

By David E. McCord

That venerable vehicle for intellectual enlightenment, the HLS Forum, is gearing up for its second semester onslaught against those twin nemeses of the Law School: narrow-mindedness and boredom. The organization is now scheduling its speakers for the coming term.

Besides the usual lecture format programs, plans tentatively call for several panel discussions of current issues by legislators and members of the HLS faculty and the graduate faculties.

Plans also call for the recruitment of desperately needed new

Forum staffers. At the beginning of the second semester an opportunity will be available for all interested students to suggest possible speakers and to register interest in working with the Forum.

The newly-elected officers of the Forum are: Ann T. Bailen, 3L - President; Theodore R. Laster, 2L - Administrative V.P.; W. Kevin Wright, 1L - Programming V.P.; David E. McCord, 1L - Promotional V.P.; Linda G. Fee, 1L - Treasurer; Jerome E. Raymond, 3L - Secretary; and Joe Goodman, 2L, John T. "Jack" Downey, 3L, Ruth I. Rounding, 3L, and John W. Foster, 3L - Directors.

Scott: Law School Not Army Camp

New Law School Professor Hal Stewart Scott is teaching the same courses this year as last. But everything has changed. And Professor Scott is pleased.

"I taught at Berkeley last year. The classes (International Business Transactions and Commercial Transactions) were half the size of my sections here."

"But the size of the institution has its advantages. There are more students here who have the same interests I do. The business-economics orientation in the Law School is strong."

Scott's interest in economics is a long-standing one. After college at Princeton, he took an M.A. in political science at Stanford. That naturally led him to a study of economics. He finally ended up at the University of Chicago Law School.

Scott felt that this turn of events yielded favorable results for him: "I'm marked by my experiences at Chicago. Economics is a powerful discipline that I find useful in legal analysis. As long as it doesn't get out of hand, of course."

Professor Scott's area of special interest is international business. Next semester he will teach a seminar on International Trade and Monetary Policy, exploring various legislative and regulatory responses to the energy crisis. Scott is interested in petro-dollars and in monetary exchange rates. He has nearly completed the planning and research for an article on flexible exchange rates and their impact on Common Market agricultural policies.

Scott has had only a brief stint in practice, clerking for a Washington firm for one summer. That must have been enough. "I'm attracted to practice, but my feeling is I'd rather

go from teaching to practice for short periods, to learn something there that I can use in teaching."

As a teacher, Scott discussed various pernicious attitudes the Law School instills in its students. "My main problem is fostering participation in class. Students here have a reaction against their first year of study. Unfortunately, they think it's an imposition for the teacher to call on them, apparently because they have been so intimidated during their first year."

"I call on a student, and there's an immediate 'saliva effect.'"

Questions are perceived as intimidation. There's no harm intended. I'm just trying to develop a theory for the class, using the students' ideas, but a small number of students end up dominating the class. I want to hear from everyone."

"This was not a problem at Berkeley."

Professor Scott will not be teaching 1Ls for a while, but he speculated: "If I were teaching them, I would not intimidate students. Law school is an academic enterprise, not a professional military school."



Professor Hal Scott heads back to ILS office after class.

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Sacks Will Summarize Report Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

tober to let it see the report, and that Sacks has delayed and treated its request with contempt and bad faith.

Sacks claims that he has always intended to comply with the student request by releasing a summary of the report, but that he has just been "too busy" to write the summary. He now promises to write the summary over Christmas vacation and release it in January.

The controversy came to a head Tuesday afternoon when 30 law students crowded into the Dean's office and questioned him, at times heatedly, about his failure to release the report.

During the meeting students charged Sacks with being "unresponsive" to student concerns, and with "stalling" on their request for the report.

Sacks defended his position by repeating his promise to get the summary out by January, and by explaining that his previously expressed hopes of writing the summary in November or December were abandoned only because he was too busy with other matters.

In an interview with the RECORD after the meeting, Dean Sacks admitted that he misgauged the vehemence of the student interest in the report.

"The subject matter of the report is hardly secret," Sacks said, "and the fact is that I just didn't think it was so urgent. The report just repeats the complaints students voiced last spring, and those complaints are hardly secret. The RECORD printed them last spring, the *Crimson* reported them, and they're really common knowledge."

Sacks said that he felt what was really important to release was how the Law School administration was trying to deal with the complaints and problems, not what the "commonly known" complaints are.

"But in light of this fuss," Sacks admitted, "maybe I ought to have gotten the summary out sooner. I didn't think the delay was inordi-

nate, however, because the matters weren't secret. If the matters had been secret, it would have been different altogether."

Ira A. Burnim, 3L, a Guild Officer, said the Guild request for the report "started benignly" last October, but that, "when Sacks put up unexpected resistance, we began to wonder how critical the report was."

Burnim said that while Guild members are interested in the contents of the report, they have been especially upset by what they consider the disrespectful and unresponsive treatment of their request by the Dean.

"The contents of the report are hardly a secret"

The Dean expressed a similar perception of the conflict when he said, "I think the Guild has lost sight of the merits of the situation — which are the questions of what are student concerns and what are the administration and faculty doing about them — and instead has gotten tied up in a political game. And I think that's too bad."

Burnim admitted that he had been informed of alternative, perhaps easier methods of acquiring the report, but that he had not pursued them. "I thought the real issue involved Sacks," Burnim said.

One of the ironies of the controversy is that the combatants never involved the person responsible for, and in control of, the report — the chairman of the Visiting Committee, the Hon. Edward T. Gignoux, a district court judge in Maine.

When contacted by the RECORD this week, Judge Gignoux expressed surprise at the controversy surrounding his committee's report.

"Releasing the report is my decision, not the Dean's," Judge Gignoux said. "I think the Dean was just trying to protect me —

he knows how busy I am — by not involving me, but really it is my responsibility."

The judge said that he had never received a student request for the report, but that if he did, he would "be happy to cooperate."

The judge said he felt it would be "appropriate to respond with a summary of the report," and that he would "be happy to collaborate with the Dean in preparing the summary."

The RECORD then informed the judge that it was officially requesting the report. A spokesman for the Harvard Law Guild said that it and other student organizations would also contact the judge for the report.

Dean Sacks said that he informed the judge of the student request for the report two weeks ago, but that he did not involve the judge in the matter because "it was my understanding that I could release a summary if it seemed appropriate." Sacks added that he now feels it is "very desirable, even necessary, to go over the summary with the judge."

Judge Gignoux revealed that the section of the report dealing with student concerns is "about five or six pages long." Dean Sacks refused to confirm this estimate, and added that "it was not the length of the report that caused the delay."

Also in dispute is how much of the Visitation Committee report will be summarized and released. The section on student concerns is only one part of the entire report, and the group which interviewed students was only one subcommittee among many in the Visitation Committee.

Sacks has only offered to release the section on student concerns, but the Guild has requested the entire report. Both the Dean and Judge Gignoux would not describe the rest of the report, except to mention that it involved "not very controversial matters, like the Library." However, neither indicated that they would be strongly adverse to releasing portions of the rest of the report.

JSM Society Seeks M/F Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

Italo-Albanian war." Pressed to elucidate this statement, he asserted that, "Like Matthew Harrison Brady in *Inherit the Wind*, 'I never think about things I never think about'; but with the JSM Society in existence, sexual relationships on campus are better than could be expected."

When questioned as to the basic purpose of the Society, Fink responded that he could not comment without being perverse. Burroughs also refused to comment, except to note that the Society was organized in support of the cause of women at H.L.S.

Noting the name of the organi-

zation, Burroughs remarked that, "John Stuart Mill was a great advocate of women's rights and equal involvement of women in the political process, but most of us were kept from learning that in our education because of male-chauvinistic, sexist textbooks. And also because John Stuart Mill is incredibly boring."

Fink defined the goal of the JSM Society to be one of raising the consciousness of HLS men. "In a sense we're conservative," said Fink. "It's back to basics, because nothing is more conservative than an individual's right to equal treatment. But for some reason the powers that

be at HLS think that's radical."

"The goal of the Society is to reach HLS men and show them that it is in their interests to support the cause of women, because nobody benefits from discrimination. Our immediate goal last year was to raise money to help the women get their views across."

The major activity of the Society last year was the Men's Bake Sale, replete with gingerbread persons and unisex cupcakes. The Sale, which raised \$100 for the W.L.A., featured the auctioning of Professor Parker's infamous CAK. (The CAK, purple on the outside and green on the inside, came complete with tasty bits of inedible plastic embedded within.) Fink considers the sale very successful, since the Society originally anticipated raising only \$20.

Activities contemplated for the future include a Second Annual Men's Bake Sale and a Sadie Hawkins Dance.

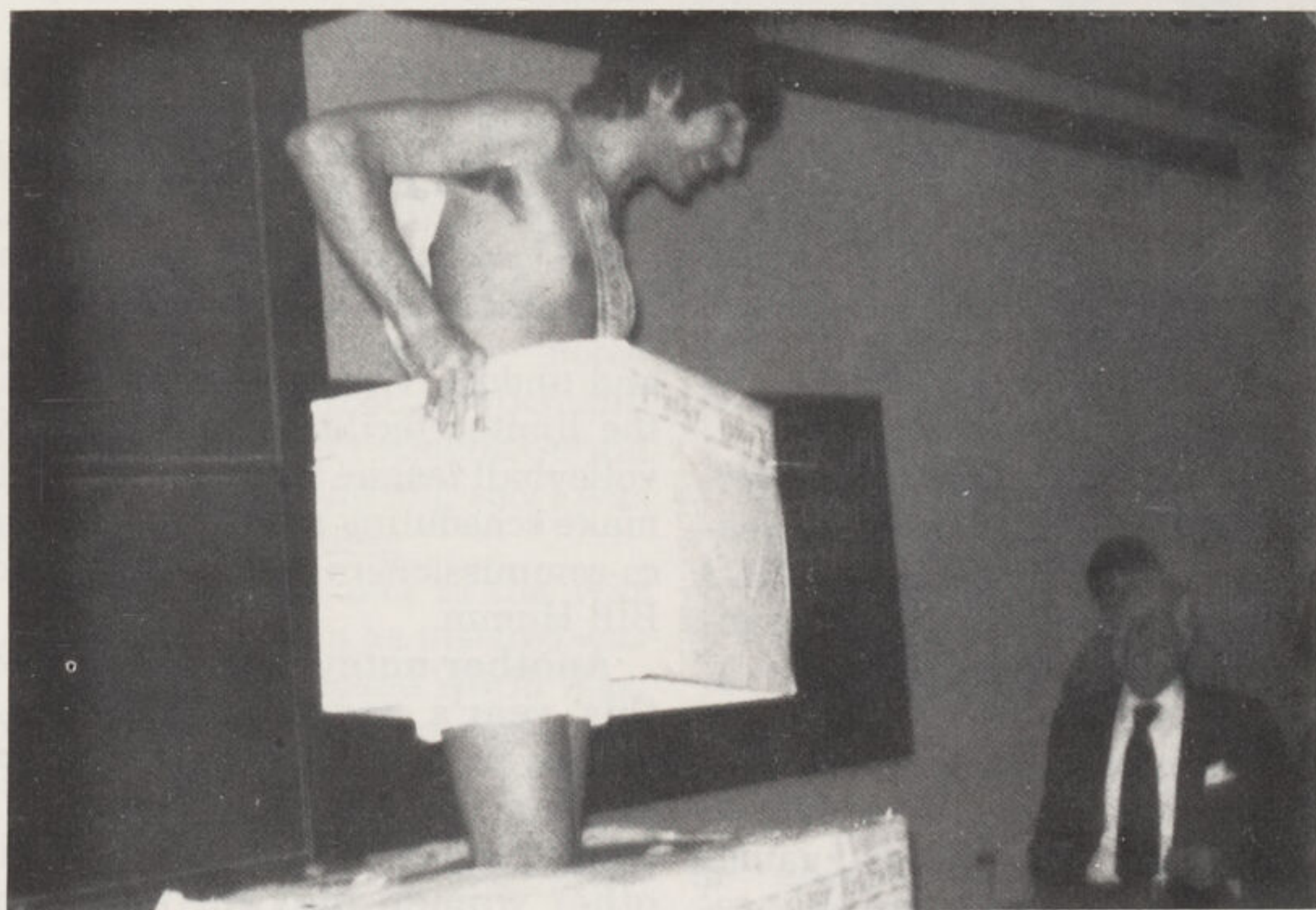
So far, the impact of the JSM Society on social relations at the Law School has been slight. "We were glad to be able to give \$100 to the W.L.A. last year, but we hope to be more successful this year," said Fink.

According to Burroughs, "As far as the vast majority of HLS students goes, they have been singularly successful in ignoring us."

Fink credits the Society with making possible his unclad emergence from Professor Casner's birthday cake last year. He admits that "the Society has not had a direct effect on my relationship with women, but jumping out of the cake naked has."

Burroughs refused to comment on his relationships with women, except to note that "David Fink is an inspiration to us all."

(Ed. Note: Despite the levity of Burroughs' comments in this article, he is seriously committed to women's causes. The proofpositive is his favorite necktie. Women who come close enough to touch his face can determine that the tie is printed with the words "Women's Lib, Women's Lib . . .")



T.B.

David H. Fink, then 1L, provides Professor A. James Casner with unexpected birthday surprise last spring. Fink is "an inspiration" to other JSM members.

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Cord: "Loner" at Law School

(Continued from Page 3)

lovich, lives in Metairie, Louisiana, a suburb of New Orleans. His father, to the best of her recollection, was killed in "1945 or 1946" when Cord was "about two years old." (This would make Cord 31 or 32 years old. He had told acquaintances here he was 24 and wore a beard "to make himself look older." The complaint sworn out against Cord gives his age as 29.) Cord's father was reportedly crushed to death at a construction site when a house fell on him. Although Mrs. Pavlovich had not heard from Cord for three years, she did attend his wedding in New Orleans to a girl who was "a stranger" on or about 1972.

Pavlovich graduated from Jesuit High School in New Orleans in 1964. He was an honors student, active in Sodality, a Catholic religious organization, according to a classmate. He was also involved in the drama club and spoke on the debate team. In his junior year, Cord won first place in a state-wide contest for a one-act play which he had written. No sports team memberships are mentioned.

Two students who attended Jesuit High School while Cord was there describe him as a "good all-around guy, a decent person" and as a "nice quiet kid whom no one really noticed." Beyond this, neither remembered specifics about him.

It has been reported by a few students that Cord worked last summer for an accountant employed by Richard Nixon at San Clemente, and that he had previously worked for the former President. Others believe that Cord remained in the Boston area, perhaps involved in "overseas deals." One Business School acquaintance said, however, that he had been told by Cord that Cord had landed a job in California "where he would be paid a lot of money" and "would only have to work for 6-8 weeks." This student further went on to say that Cord "was weird — he always seemed to have something going and seemed well-connected."

Almost everyone who knew Cord reports that he "gave the appearance of doing a lot of travelling." Cord would announce that he was flying to Spain one weekend, Venezuela the next. He also allegedly travelled to Brazil and Mexico. He claimed to have been present at the coronation of King Juan Carlos II of Spain. Many students were told by Cord that he had been either a Rhodes or a Marshall Scholar at Oxford.

Cord's views in Professor Parker's Criminal Law class seemed markedly conservative, even "off the wall" to students interviewed. He reportedly had long talks outside of class with Parker on ethical questions.

A woman in the Business School was "frequently" introduced as Cord's wife, according to many reports. The woman, whose name is not Cord or Pavlovich, denies the allegation, and claims only to have been a "casual friend." She stated that she met him at a party where a faculty member introduced them.

Harvard officials, per an order by Daniel Steiner, University counsel, have declined direct comment on the Jason Cord case. It has been learned, however, that the situation is under review by the Administrative Board and that possible administration sanctions may be forthcoming.

Jonas Cord is the protagonist in Harold Robbins novel, *The Carpetbaggers*.

Intramural Pigskin Slate Ends, Netters Take Over

By Dave Day

Many sports fans decry the overlap between professional sports seasons. Not to be outdone, the HLS intramural seasons are also running into each other this year.

Intramural football under Commissioner Steve Brewster is still without a champion. According to Brewster, one or two playoff games remain to be played. The changeable weather conditions this fall have hampered completion of the schedule. However it was expected that the final game would be played this week.

Brewster reports that 27 teams and over 250 players participated in the program. His overall evaluation was that the league was running very smoothly this year.

As the football league winds up its playoffs, the intramural basketball program is making its debut. Fantastic growth characterizes this year, with 66 teams and approximately 600 players participating.

The basketball teams are divided into 5 leagues according to ability (A-E) and one "short" league (5' 10"

and under). The number of teams, the limited facilities, and the new volleyball league have combined to make scheduling a real problem for co-commissioners John Ashley and Bill Humm.

Another noteworthy aspect of this year's program is the increase in the number of women playing basketball. One "E" league team is all-female while other women play for teams in leagues from "C" down.

Although the commissioners have not made a final determination of the playoff structure, they do not expect major changes from last year. Leading teams in the "A," "B" and "C" leagues and leading teams in the "D," "E" and "S" leagues will be grouped together in March for post-season play.

The motivations of people playing in these leagues is as varied as the people themselves. Still, the basic goals of exercise and enjoyment in group athletic competition seem to predominate among the reasons. Such an opportunity rarely presents itself here at the Law School and when it does, many grab the chance.

Axelrod Likes to Travel, Teach

Ed. Note: Despite a legacy of horror stories about last year's Commercial Transactions courses, rumors have been flying that a visiting professor from Rutgers, Allan Axelrod, has managed to generate some interest, and perhaps even mild enthusiasm, among the hardbitten students in the two commercial law courses he has been teaching at Harvard this semester. Axelrod, who bears a striking resemblance to Gary Cooper, has traditionally shunned publicity, but he agreed to meet with a top RECORD investigative reporter in the privacy of his Langdell office. Axelrod began the interview by reminiscing about his boyhood.

By Philip Heagney

After some coaxing, Professor Allan Axelrod confessed that he grew up in Detroit and then attended the University of Michigan. Referring to this latter period as his "golden years," Axelrod noted fondly that his career at Michigan paralleled that of President Gerald Ford "except that my big sport was intramural swimming."

Axelrod moved next to the War Labor Board, which he insisted was a creature of the Second World War, and became involved in mediation and arbitration work. His interest in labor problems led him to apply to law schools and, after some casting about, he chose a school in Connecticut.

His law school experience changed his intentions, Axelrod explained, and he developed a strong interest in commercial law. During his second and third years, he worked as an assistant to Professor Underhill Moore, whom he praised as a teacher who was fascinated with both the mechanics and the jurisprudence of commercial law. He said that his love for studying and teaching commercial law grew out of this association with Moore.

Upon graduating from law school in 1948, Axelrod quickly left Yale far behind. He moved immediately into teaching and went first to the

Nebraska Law School. After twelve years at Nebraska, he moved to Rutgers Law School where he has been teaching since 1960.

Axelrod said that his career at Rutgers has been a happy one. He has taught a variety of commercial law courses there as well as first-year contracts and property.

Axelrod said that he has also visited at law schools across the land, including Yale, Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Washington. He explained that



Professor Allan Axelrod

he enjoys visiting other law schools, and that his single status makes it easy for him to move around frequently. Noting that the Rutgers administration has never opposed his visiting program, Axelrod opined, "Apparently they find me dispensable."

He added that he has established a permanent bi-annual visit to the University of Southern California Law School, after first spending a semester there in 1970. "I know you're supposed to like San Francisco and look down at Los Angeles and it's low class to say good things about L.A., but I do like it there. It's really a nice place, especially in the spring."

Shifting his focus back to the East Coast, Axelrod said that he has had

a pleasant semester at Harvard and has enjoyed spending some time in the Boston area. But he felt that he had no basis for comparing Harvard with other law schools or for answering any of the other traditional newspaper interview questions about law students and legal education at Harvard. "It's the 'big H'; what more can I say," the salty Motown native observed.

However, when the topic of law school teaching came up, Axelrod set aside his taciturn ways. "I didn't attend classes much my third year," he lamented, "so I can't make specific comparisons between then and now. But the old saying about third-year boring students to death was heard as much in 1948 as it is now."

He went on to say that teachers and administrators are concerned about the third year and have started talking about the problem. "But no one has a solution yet," he concluded. "We don't have a clear idea of what the third year of law school should be like."

Axelrod said that in his upper-class courses the students generally seem to be "reluctant to prepare for class and reluctant to talk in class." "I play the usual constructive games with my first-year students, but I lecture much more with my upperclass students," he explained.

Nevertheless, he felt that some topics can be taught more effectively by discussion than by lecture. "Sometimes good discussions can be forced even with reluctant, unprepared students; at times I find that the whip is more effective than the caress."

Axelrod said that he has used the lecture approach exclusively in his *Commercial Transactions* class this fall because the class is so large. "However, I have some doubts about the value of this approach," the New Jersey professor sighed. "It's very tiring for me and very wearing on the students. Sometimes only the noises caused by defects in my microphone keep them

(Continued on Page 16)

Double Fault

Last spring the RECORD conducted a "quality of life" survey which served as the basis for a series of articles about contemporary Law School facilities and attitudes. The timing of this effort was keyed to the upcoming arrival of the Board of Overseers in order that student feelings on some of the issues they would be reviewing would be readily available.

The results of the visit of that committee to the Law School should be available to students within the institution. It could help direct efforts on the part of students, alumni, and interested parties to improve facets of the School. And there is no apparent reason why the findings of that committee should remain a secret.

The meaningless pawing that has gone on between the Dean and the Harvard Law Guild over the availability of this report has no bearing on what should become of the report. The Dean has demonstrated that he can hem and haw long enough to help create a controversy out of a routine matter. The Guild has shown that it can readily meet an invitation to fuel the political fire and can turn what should have been no issue at all into a raging battle with the Administration. One would think a CIA covert operations paper was involved, and not a six page (and probably far less exciting) committee report. Guild representatives made no effort at all to get to the report — the purported object of their search — through alternative means. But the Dean, on the other hand, never directed them to those means. The exchange should draw little respect to either side.

The RECORD has formally requested the report from Judge Gignoux, chairman of the Committee (and one man the Guild might have been expected to have been in touch with before now). Hopefully, that report will be available to RECORD readers, or at least to interested law students in summary form, in the coming weeks. We hope that the Guild will use its energies more sensibly in the future, but also hope that the Dean will be more cooperative in directing student groups to the proper sources for information requested. There is a point at which no dean can be "too busy" to fulfill his responsibility to students.

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Fenno

"What do you think?" said the 3L, brandishing a folder urging students to contribute to the Student Mellowship Fund. "Their implication seems to be that those of us accepting jobs with corporate law firms should buy out of our guilt, not to mention some purgatory time, by subsidizing students who want to take summer jobs that don't require them to wear ties."

"I think you're being unfair," Fenno replied. "I don't see why conscience shouldn't have a price."

"Mine certainly does," the 3L agreed. "And I got the going rate, too."

A 2L joined the conversation without being invited. "That proposal has been endorsed by the RECORD," he said.

"That does raise a prima facie case against it," Fenno replied. "Still, the law of averages applies. Even the RECORD is bound to get something right occasionally."

"If someone needs that kind of help to survive the rigors of a single summer without disposable income," interjected the 3L "what's he going to require to give his whole life to a career cut off from the big bucks?"

"What's wrong with it?" shrilled the 2L to the 3L. "Look, you'll be getting twenty-three big ones next year, right? How are you going to miss \$25 out of that? But that \$25 could be the difference between some student nobly putting his talent to the tasks of bettering the human condition on the one hand, or sweating his soul away in the Wall Street rain forests on the other."

"Wall Street rain forests?" queried Fenno. "I don't believe you said that."

"That's responsive to the metaphor but not to the argument," the 2L observed.

"The metaphor," said Fenno, "was better than the argument."

Ignoring Fenno, the 2L turned again on the 3L. "I don't think you have an answer," he challenged.

"Right," seethed the 3L. "I have nothing better to do with my surplus cash than to make a conscience-salving summer possible for someone whose income 15 years from now will be \$70,000 a year."

"But the point," said the 2L wearily, "is that by enabling students to devote one summer to public interest work, we might help them see it as a viable alternative to the conventional career."

"On the other hand," opined Fenno, "there's nothing like a summer in a corporate law firm to awaken one's interest in public service."

"I thought you were on my side," said the 2L.

"I try to remain neutral," mused Fenno. "But perhaps this isn't the proper time to take sides. We should discuss it further. Say, next year?"

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Harvard—The Faintest Resemblance to Reality

To the Editor:

As a former Teaching Fellow in the Legal Method Program (1970-1973), I was much troubled by Carl Oxholm's "Backbencher" piece (Nov. 21.) regarding the focus and content of the present program. My concern is somewhat qualified by recalling how frequently, when I was there and able to access their accuracy, student characterizations, in the RECORD and elsewhere, of various aspects of the Law School bore only the faintest resemblance to reality. Frequently, but, unfortunately for present purposes, not invariably.

To whatever extent Mr. Oxholm's account is accurate, however, the Law School is guilty of a terrible dereliction, and one that is all the more disturbing in light of the supposedly heightened concern with professional ethics. If, indeed, first year students are being taught that effective representation and advocacy consists in misleading clients as to their chances of success, encouraging witnesses to lie, expanding discovery in order to harass or bankrupt opponents, and taking negotiating advantage of an adversary's factual misapprehension induced by one's own client, to mention only some of the "tricks of the trade" recounted by Mr. Oxholm, then they are being grievously ill-taught. Each of these practices is flatly contrary to the profession's most authoritative, formal ethical pronouncement — the Code of Professional Responsibility. The role of lawyers in our adversary system, with the built-in tension between the duty of zealous representation and the duty to act honorably and with candor in the advancement of justice, is of course fraught with many dilemmas, some of which are fairly debatable as to their proper resolution in a variety of circumstances, but the stratagems described by Mr. Oxholm are surely not among them, and could not be for a moment condoned by any even moderately conscientious lawyer.

The Code is often scoffed at as being unduly aspirational and hortatory. So perhaps are the fundamentals of honesty and fair-dealing, but my own admittedly brief period (three years) in practice convinced me that adherence to high ethical standards was characteristic of the most successful practitioners, and, at least over time, enhanced rather than detracted from the effectiveness of client representation. Even were the attributes of candor and unwillingness to take unfair advantage not self-justifying, a reputation among judges and other lawyers for having them is a great asset for any practitioner in "the real world."

Mr. Oxholm's piece is somewhat ambiguous as to whether his disenchantment stemmed from what he sensed Legal Methods was

trying to teach, or from the sleazy responses, as he reports them, of many of his classmates to the problems of professional responsibility the course posed. Both of these alternatives are disquieting, but as one whose sense it has been that the Harvard faculty seeks by precept and example to instill high ethical standards of professional conduct, I suppose I prefer the latter. If, on the other hand, neither is the case and Mr. Oxholm's article was substantially inaccurate, my concern would be limited to his personal fitness either to "advance justice" or represent clients effectively — in short, to practice law — as he would then have irresponsibly and grievously slandered an institution which is offering him so rich an opportunity.

Maruice J. Holland, '66
Assistant Professor of Law
Indiana University

Ed. Note: Oxholm's article did not purport to be more than a presentation of his personal perceptions. The "Backbencher" column is provided for just such views.

For Truth, Justice And American Way

To the Editor:

What gives with the December 12 ish? Your story on Professor Arthur Miller said the Procedural Prodigy descended the podium on "Erie Day" to banter with students and a "Supreme Court" alike. I thought that ever since Miller was captured by the evil Zir-Tel on the planet Trel and taken to the invisible Universe Cryton to do battle with the Cruel Counsel before the Galactic Court ("HLS Prof Battles Ultimate Evil, Saves Earth, Three other Planets," *Harvard Law Record*, vol. 56, no. 3), the Quixotic Questioner was enveloped in an ion force field that prevented him from teaching a class unless he is on the pedestal given to him by the ruler of Xo-Kal. Yet your article had him talking from the floor like an ordinary mortal!

How do you explain this? Somebody over there made a big goof, I bet.

Ricky DeVoto, age 6
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Ed. Note: The pedestal, obviously, is invisible.

McCarthy Era Over; Need No New Factions

To the Editor:

The two letters from Fick '65 and Binkow '57 in the November 21st issue demonstrate how ill our society still is from the old disease of factionalism.

Graduates of '57 and '65 hardly qualify as judges of the events in the McCarthy Era. The subject of their objections was fair reportage to the Harvard School family and mod-

estly presented at that.

We need an end to fractiousness and contentiousness. Messrs. Fick and Binkow would do well to reread Cooper's *THE CRATER*, John Harvard Library edition, and *THE LIFE OF SAN BERNARDINO di SIENA* by Oriego.

J. Astley Mickelthwait '34
(address unknown)

Ed. Note:

The letters referred to concern the series of articles about the reinstatement of Alger Hiss.

Charitable Gift Or A Capital Asset?

To the Editor:

I was delighted to have the opportunity to assuage my guilty conscience recently by donating \$25 to Student Funded Scholarships. The program is wonderful, for it permits me to combine the challenge and remuneration of corporate practice with the undoubted moral superiority of pro bono work. Imagine! Now even I — soon bound for Wall Street — can feel the thrill of noblesse oblige as others minister to the downtrodden in my stead.

I would only suggest that the Board of Student Advisors has erred in their pricing decision — certainly the fair market value of a plenary indulgence from sins is far above \$25.

John Tetzl, 3L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Cryptic Law

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

"Irtreehxx z oure iu prhi fiirtreehxx juztr.
Iu oure hix rhie irtreehxx prhi 'hix
zrheuihdmr prhie irtreehxx' fiorz wqr
mrbsemhwsyr qsewuzx qrzr equli.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

"Necessary force does not mean unnecessary force. Nor does 'any means necessary' mean 'any reasonable means necessary' under the legislative history here shown." *State v. Gooddeal*, 186 Nev. 359, 183 N.W.2d 258 (1971) (Carter, J. for the majority; the case concerned a plea of self-defense to a charge of second-degree murder).

SPORTS QUIZ

By Katz, NOto, & Zagrans

1. Who were the players involved in the only inter-league trade in professional basketball history?
2. Who led the old AFL in scoring in its first season?
3. General managers sometimes offer big names around during the winter meetings, but trades, for some reason or another, fail to even-tuate. The Cleveland Indians once turned down a trade which would have brought them young, but tem-permental, Detroit Tiger star Ty Cobb. Who did the Tigers want in return?
4. Which sports great was named to all-time all-star teams in two sports?
5. In which stadia did these pro teams play before moving to their present homes: the 49'ers, the Chargers, and the Eagles?
6. Who coached the only college basketball team ever to win both the NCAA and NIT tournaments in the same year?
7. Where did Hawthorne Wingo go to college?
8. Everyone knows that Roy Riegels ran the wrong way in the 1929 Rose Bowl, thus leading to the defeat of the team he captained, the California Golden Bears. Who was California's opponent in this fa-mous game?

Law Notes

The Harvard Law School libraries will alter its regular schedule over the Christmas holidays. The revised schedule will be: Wed., Dec. 24—ILS, 9-12:30 p.m., LRR, 9-12:30 p.m.; Thurs., Dec. 25—closed; Fri., Dec. 26—ILS, 9-10 p.m., (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Sat. Dec. 27—ILS, 9-6 p.m., (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Sun., Dec. 28—ILS, 2-10 p.m. (LRR, 2-6 p.m.); Mon., Tues., Dec. 29-30—ILS, 9-10 p.m., (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Wed., Dec. 31—ILS, 9-5 p.m., (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Thurs., Jan. 1—closed; Fri., Jan. 2—ILS, 9-10 p.m., (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Sat., Jan. 3—ILS, 9-10 p.m. (LRR, 9-5 p.m.); Sun., Jan. 4—ILS, 2-10 p.m., LRR, 2-10 p.m.; Mon., Jan. 5—resume regular schedule.

Katz Wins Court Verdict; Few Remain For Finale

By Jim Kainen

A verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$231,000 officially ended the case of *Jack Katz v. Grueman Manufacturing Company* and with it the Legal Methods program for 1Ls. The Judge was the Honorable Ruth Abrams of Middlesex Superior Court. Stephen Oleskey was attorney for Jack Katz, and Laurence Johnson represented the company. Only the most hearty were still present as the jury rendered its verdict at midnight last Thursday. In contrast, however, a cheering throng greeted Katz's first appearance in the courtroom. He was played by a local tax attorney.

The trial was highlighted by a vig-

orous cross-examination of Elliot Grueman by Oleskey. Oleskey emphasized Grueman's firing Katz for "making him look foolish" and Grueman's personal financial interest in not paying Katz's retirement benefits. The deferred compensation agreement went to the jury.

While the jury was deliberating, Judge Abrams answered students' questions. She remarked that the Commonwealth's courts were so jammed with criminal cases that the average civil case took eight years to get to trial. The result is that 99.9 percent of all civil cases do not end up in court.

Johnson added that had *Katz v. Grueman* been a real case, there would have been a substantial settlement offer. Whether the amount of recovery would have been the same if the case had been real was questionable. No expert testimony had been offered on a discount formula, and the jury had to do its own figuring.

At one point the jury returned to ask whether they could award less than full damages. It was not immediately clear whether they were referring to the discount or whether they simply did not believe Katz deserved that much. As it was, Johnson seemed somewhat disappointed by the verdict, having lost a wager with Oleskey on the damage outcome.

Sports Answers

1. Paul Ruffner was traded to the Pittsburgh Condors for the 1971-72 season when Howard Porter jumped to the Chicago Bulls after having signed with Pittsburgh during the NCAA tournament his senior year.
2. Eugene Mingo of the Denver Broncos.
3. Hall of Famer Elmer Flick.
4. Jim Brown, who was one of the finest lacrosse players of all time at Syracuse.
5. Kezar Stadium, Balboa Stadium, and Franklin Field.
6. Nat Holman, whose CCNY team won both tournaments in 1950-51.
7. Friendship Junior College.
8. Georgia Tech won the game, 8-7. Riegels was caught from behind on his own three yard line by halfback Benny Lom, who turned him around. But a swarm of Tech players nailed Riegels and pushed him back to the Cal one. California lined up to punt, but Riegels was the center and Lom the punter, and the kick was blocked. The ball rolled out of the end zone, and gave the Ramblin' Wrecks the two points they needed to win.

SCORING

See how you rate on our Christmas scoring scale:
0-2 We're still looking for three wise men.
3-4 You're certainly not the star of Cambridge.
5-6 Stick to your sheep and wait for the answers to appear to you.
7 We hope there is a greater to come after you.
8 Who do you think you are...?
All seriousness aside, season's greetings and a happy new year to all from the three of us!

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Advice to Gourmets on the Wing

By Sam Goldberg

At its conception, this column was planned as a set of guidelines for the successful interviewee. It was felt that those still looking for a job after December 15 would probably not have had the opportunity to do enough travelling to fully appreciate our remarks.

However, this year's free trips have come and gone, and where guidelines once were needed, reminiscences are perhaps more in order. In other words, our review of the fare of various airlines is too late.

Planning ahead, then, and with the hope that we will all in the future be as successful as some of us have been in the recent past, we offer a few tips on whose skies offer the friendliest service to our collective digestive tracts.

Fear of flying? You should have. Not because your destiny is totally out of your own hands and you know that the pilots are talking about the virtues of "that nice one in the third row" rather than watching their control panel. No, we're all aware that flying is safer than driving a car down Mass. Ave.

At least in your car you can hit your neighborhood McDonald's and wind up, if not nourished, at least satisfied. Well, McDonald's may be opening new stands in Guatemala, but you can't yet get a quarter-pounder at 30,000 feet. And therein lie the dangers of the airlines.

We start with the basic proposition that airline food only gives the illusion of being free, even though it "comes with the flight." You're paying for it all the way (if not with dollars, then with indigestion). And in light of the results of our ad hoc sampling, it would be best not to choose your flights on the basis of whether or not they serve dinner.

Some mention should be made of Logan Airport. Early in the morning the sweet rolls were fresh, but

grossly overpriced, and the coffee was tasteless. Avoid them both. Hardly the type of breakfast we can in good conscience recommend. As for their typical classy airport restaurant — well, have you ever eaten in one? But you could pick up a live lobster there, and with some daring ask for a pot of boiling water on the plane (ostensibly for tea, but we know better). Perhaps that is a bit too perverse.

Substantively, TWA comes out ahead. They've started giving roasted peanuts with their drinks, and they often have real tomato juice as opposed to simply Bloody Mary mix. One would think that it would be difficult to screw up the serving of drinks, but we did order a beer on an American flight, and even *aside* from the fact that we were served Schaefer (is this beeah or is this watah?), it came *warm*. And you know what *kind* of warm (this is a family newspaper). Unforgivable.

Northwest served a substantial breakfast, but we were not foolish enough to eat it all. We think it involved an omelet and some strange sausage-and-potato combination, but we had to extrapolate from appearance and texture. Both items tasted the same — very much like the rubberized pacifier we would occasionally use after some of

our more trying first-year classes.

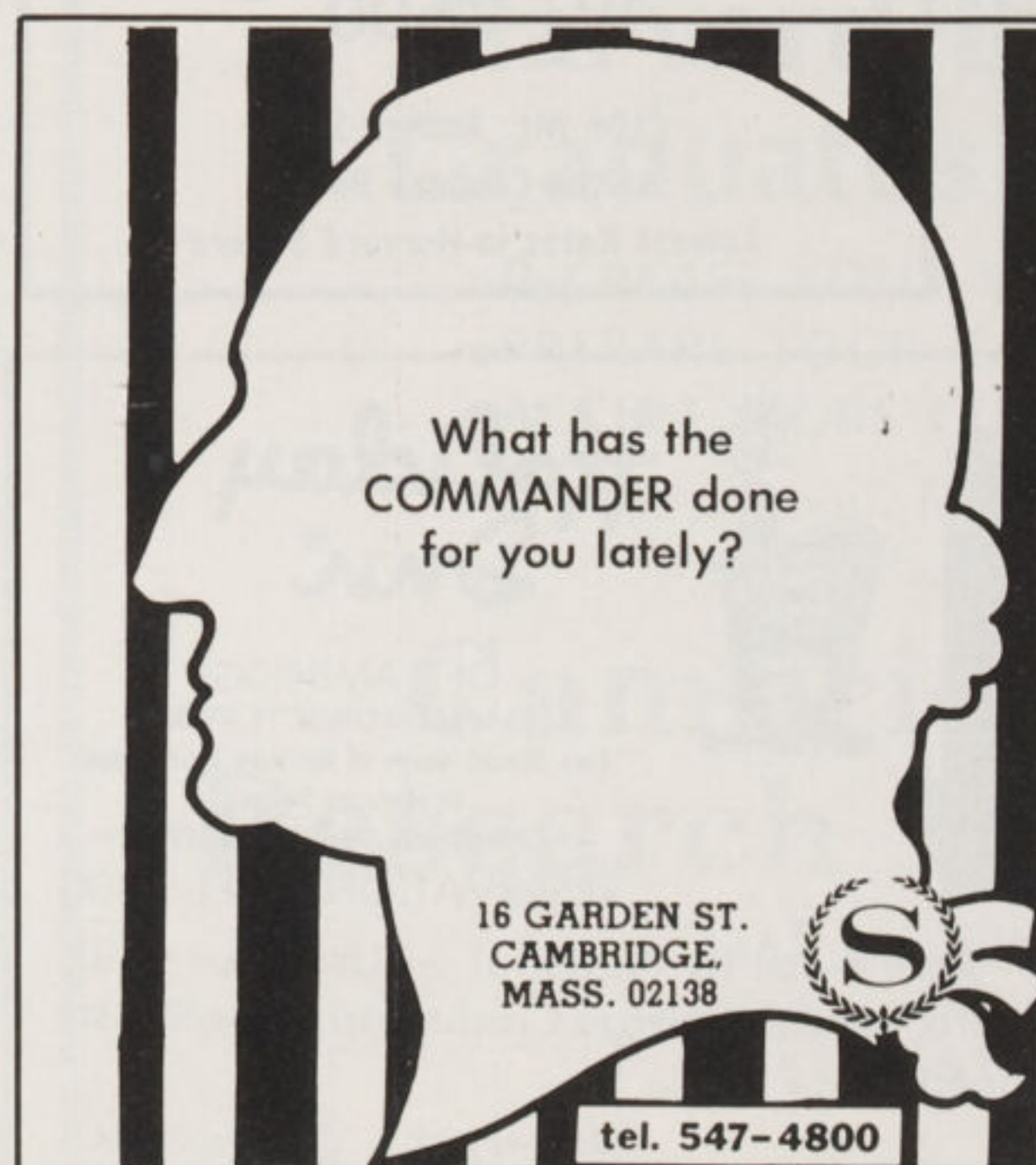
Lunch on TWA was cognizable. A small piece of roasted chicken that actually tasted like chicken was delivered, and if one ignored the potatoes and dried-out cake, it provided an adequate meal. No seasoning, and hardly exciting, but not affirmatively unpleasant.

The other option, however, was an alleged corn beef sandwich, which hardly merits comment. Suffice it to say that we never eat potato salad on an airplane.

As for United — in terms of culinary mastery, the current strike may well be a blessing in disguise. United committed one of the cardinal sins of air travel by leaving the passageway from coach to first class open so that the coach passengers could see what the first class passengers were being served. If we have our choice, we shall never fly United again.

You should be aware that wine is available (with or without dinner) for a small fee on most flights. We found it acceptable, though barely so. Perhaps it is best described as better than the coffee. In other words, if there were an appellation de-controllée, this wine would merit inclusion. Palatable, but certainly not eminently so.

(Continued on Page 16)



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The RECORD staff wishes its readers a happy holiday season and best wishes for the New Year.

THE DORM COUNCIL WISHES ALL A HAPPY HOLIDAY

Next semester's movies will include "Paper Chase," "Gone with the Wind," "Mutiny on the Bounty," and "Mad Mad Mad Mad World."

Dorm Council Activity Cards will be sold for \$2.50 during the first two weeks next semester.

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Justice's Levi About to Name New Watchdog

By Gary D. Hailey

Attorney General Edward H. Levi announced last week the creation of an Office of Professional Responsibility to oversee investigation of allegations of misconduct by Justice Department officials.

The Office will be headed by a Counsel on Professional Responsibility, who will be appointed within the next few days. The Counsel and his staff will receive and review allegations concerning misconduct by Justice Department employees that may violate the law or "applicable standards of conduct."

A Committee of Professional Responsibility, composed of Department officials named by the Attorney General, will advise the Counsel.

Levi established the Office to make sure that Justice Department employees meet the "professional standards expected of the nation's principal law enforcement agency."

Heads of Justice Department agencies will be required to keep the Counsel informed of major investigations they are conducting, and they are to assist the Counsel with investigations which he is making.

The establishment of the Office of Professional Responsibility supersedes an earlier order which would have formed an Office of Special Review. "The Department has been reviewing the requirements for such an office," Levi said, "and we decided somewhat broader powers were required than those given to the Office of Special Review."

Levi believes that "both in the short run and long, the new order will provide a greater continuity of effort to maintain the highest professional standards."

Levi was formerly Dean of the University of Chicago Law School and President of the University.

Old Faces, New Places at RECORD

Roger P. Evans, 2L, was unanimously elected President of the RECORD this week by the newspaper's Board of Directors.

Evans, of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, is a 1974 graduate of Cornell University.

At Cornell, he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Cornellian*, the yearbook. In 8th grade, Evans was Editor-in-Chief of the Ellsworth Elementary School newspaper, "The Lion's Roar." He served as Managing Editor of the RECORD this fall and was News Editor last year.

Evans said he hopes to "expand the special features we've instituted, like Faculty Forum and Freezing in the Dark, and increase our news coverage. We'd especially like to encourage alumni attorneys to submit articles on topics of current legal interest, without feeling constrained by the law review requirements of footnotes and the like."

The newly elected Editorial Manager is Susan C. Gillette, 2L, of Laurinburg, North Carolina. Gillette, a graduate of Wake Forest University in 1974, was News Editor this fall. She has also been active in the Womens Law Association and the International Law Society, as well as squash and Dorm Council basketball.

Gillette worked in a North Carolina newspaper before entering the Law School in 1974. She was associate editor of the *Old Gold and Black*, student newspaper at Wake Forest University, and worked as a reporter for the University's radio station. Gillette explained that she will be assisted in her position by Dixie, of Laurinburg, North Carolina, a mongrel of extremely mixed descent.

Appointed to the post of Associate Editor was Bruce Howard, 1L, of Washington, D.C. Howard, a graduate of Yale University, class of 1974, was editorial page editor of the *Yale Daily News*, and worked for the *Washington Star*, the *New York Daily News*, and the *News Tribune*, in Woodbridge, N.J.

Appointed to the position of News Editor was Gary Hailey, 2L, of Jop-

lin, Missouri. Hailey graduated from Rice University in 1974.

Continuing as Business Manager is Steven R. Davidson, 2L, of Lincolnwood, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1974.

The new Arts Editor is Sam Goldberg, 2L, of Evanston, Illinois. Goldberg, a 1974 graduate of Northwestern, has achieved relative notori-

ety in the greater metropolitan area with his gourmand's guide to eating, the "Jaw Review."

The present Editor, Frank E. Sisson, 3L, of Short Hills, New Jersey, was transferred to the prestigious but undefined emeritus position of Executive Editor. In this capacity Sisson will assist in editorial policy decisions and attend RECORD parties. Sisson is a 1973 graduate of Colgate.



Susan Gillette, Roger Evans, Bruce Howard

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Axelrod Visits, Switches Style, Interests Class

(Continued from Page 9)

awake." He added that he doesn't teach such large classes at Rutgers.

Axelrod mentioned that his teaching approach also depends on the type of casebooks and hornbooks available for each class he's offering. He said that he assigns hornbook readings for some parts of his first-year courses to show students the values and risks of using these materials.

His enthusiastic discussion of teaching illustrated Axelrod's apparent enjoyment of his chosen work. "I really do love teaching, and I enjoy teaching commercial law. Commercial law represents a large, abstract body of unfamiliar doctrine to most students," Axelrod explained, "and some of them even find it repellent. I enjoy disentangling these complexities with the students and explaining basic structures within the context of the huge diversity of economic transactions. And even though the students are initially reluctant, I think they eventually become reasonably engaged in the topic and even enjoy it a little."

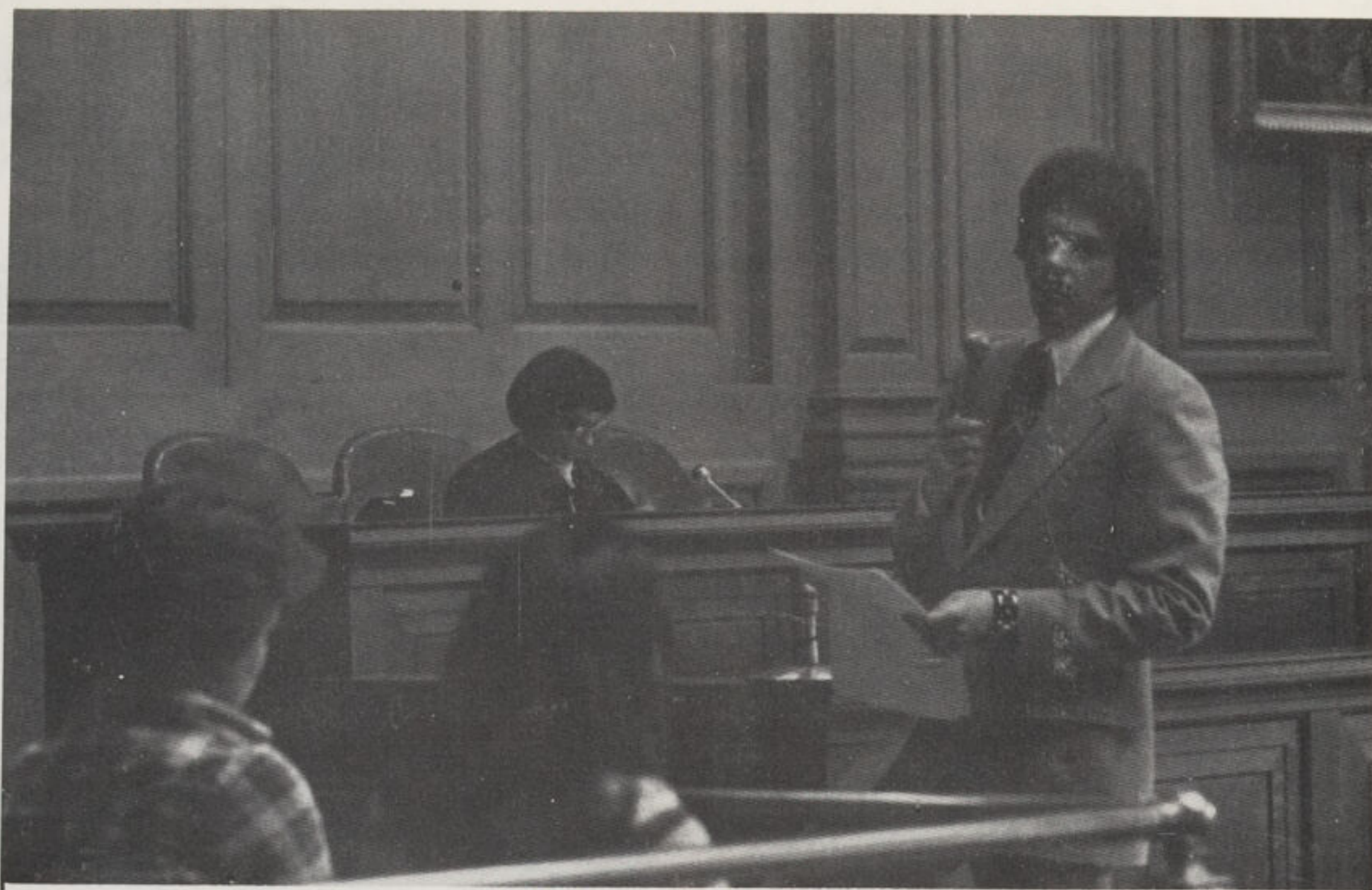
PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

The RECORD will be published on these dates in the spring semester: Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 13 and 27; March 12, 19 and 26; April 16 and 23; and May 7.

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Student jurors listen to argument of attorney in last week's model trial involving Legal Methods "star" Jack Katz. Story on page 12. SJ

Airlines' Fare Fares "Planely;" Palatable, Not Eminently So

(Continued from Page 13)

For the evening meal, there is little variety among airlines, but here we admit a bias towards TWA simply because, as the result of a surplus, we were served a meal or-

dinarily intended for a first-class customer. American generally offers a choice between an Italian dish on a gastronomic par with the Three Aces pizza, and a Swiss steak probably very similar to the ones your girlfriend's mother made when you were invited to dinner. All airlines serve a kind of chocolate mush under the guise of dessert. If you believe, as most Americans apparently do, in feeding your animals better than most people are fed, do not bring this home to your pet fish.

Finally, a note on atmosphere and ambience. We simply cannot understand where the incredible amount of erotic literature and fantasy re stewardesses (stewardi?) comes from. Most (again we have an observational bias in favor of TWA) are only slightly more appealing than the average law student. Thus the one criterion we would at least feel comfortable with in selecting an airline turns out, unfortunately, to be largely meaningless.

Our conclusion is obvious. Jetting around the country can be fun, and exciting. But save the wining and dining until you get there. Or eat before you go.

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