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TWENTY CENTS

Council Foes: Student Apathy, Hostile Faculty

By Charles C. Jordan

Of all the places in the civilized world, Harvard Law School is perhaps the least likely to harbor the politically apathetic. But the Law School Council, this school's representative body, is largely ignored by students, faculty and administration. In exploring the Council's political impotence, the RECORD recently interviewed Jeff Reiman, president of that body for the past year.

Reiman, a 3L who will soon leave office, was frank in his assessment of his organization. "The Council
(Continued on Page 3)

HLS Reviews Grading Rule

Faculty comments on suggested changes in Law School grading practices are being sought by the Committee on Legal Education. Last week the Committee distributed to the faculty a memorandum discussing possible grading alternatives — from complete anonymity to fully disclosed procedures which are not anonymous.

The Committee reviewed grading
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Sacks Recommends \$300 Tuition Hike

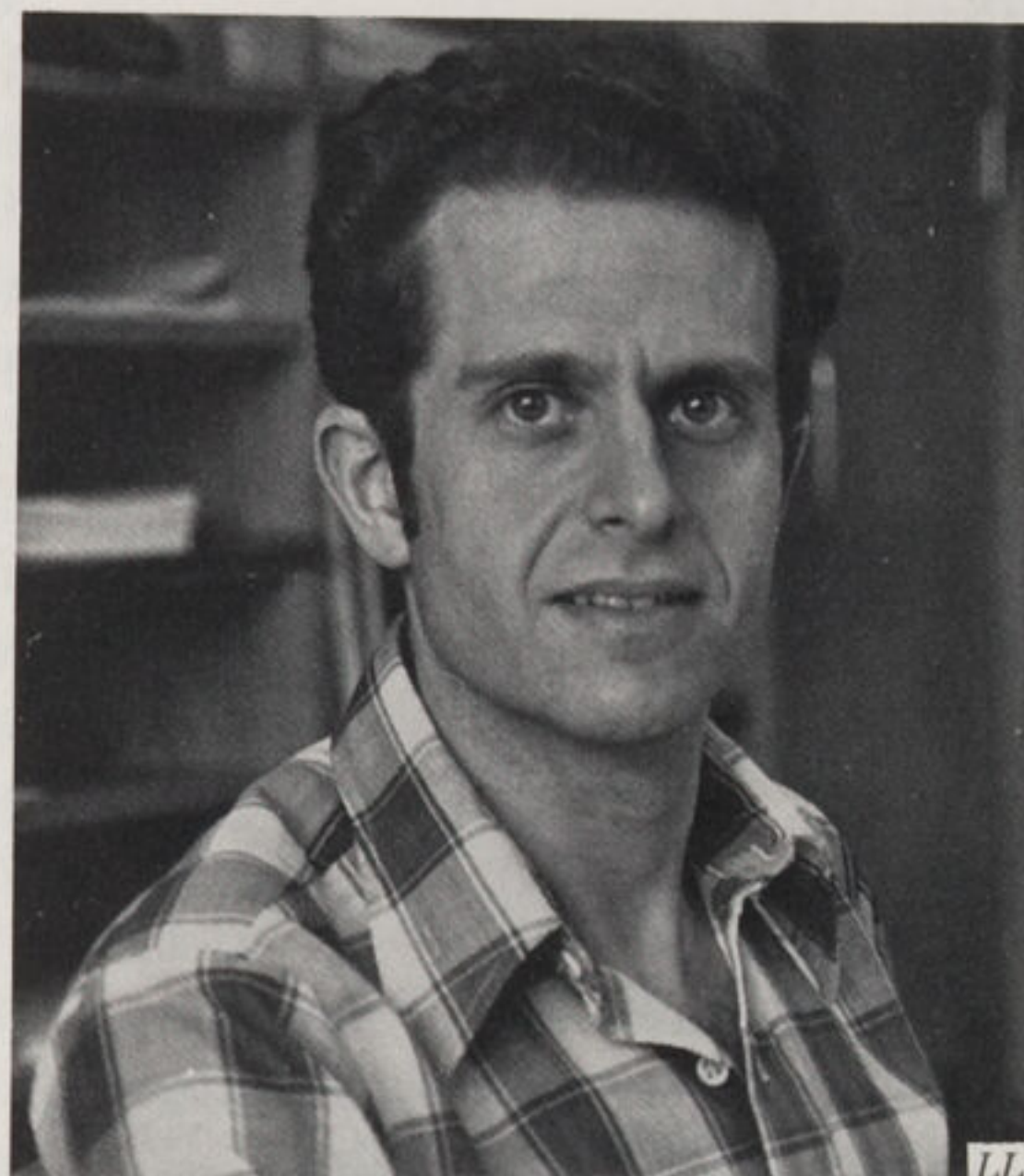
Dean Albert M. Sacks has invited faculty and student opinions concerning his proposal to raise tuition \$300 for the school year 1976-77, from \$2950 to \$3250. In a memo distributed to faculty and students this week Sacks explained that the 10% tuition hike is required to offset a projected 8% rise in operating expenses and a \$60,000 loss in revenues.

Total on-going Law School expenses for 1976-77 — expenses met from the general budget rather than government grants or earmarked funds — will be about \$10,350,000, Sacks estimated. Expenses for this year are \$9,600,000.

The revenue losses are caused by a withdrawal of \$30,000 by the University and diversion of \$30,000 in endowment income to finance University athletic facilities under a new cooperative management system involving the Business School, the Law School and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Sacks hopes students who have opinions about the proposed increase will contact him within the next week. The increase was discussed in a faculty meeting Wednesday afternoon and "every conceivable point of view was ex-

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Professor Larry Tribe backed Shriver in the primary.

Hedging Your Bets: Casing Mass. Primary

By Paul Coady

The political contagion which spread throughout Massachusetts before the March 2 primary did not leave the Harvard Law School community untouched. Choosing from a long list of candidates, numerous students and faculty members broke away from the somnolence of the '70s and busied themselves in presidential hopefuls' campaigns.

The local talent dabbling in Democratic campaigns included Professors Cox (for Udall), Katz and Chayes (for Carter), Tribe (for Shriver), Vorenberg and Liebman (for Bayh). By comparison, the HLS Republican outpost kept strictly in step with the party's candidates — all but ignoring the Massachusetts contest.

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Students, Faculty Line Up For

(Continued from Page 1)

The greatest beneficiary of law school support was Morris K. Udall. According to Gary Walk, 2L, president of the Harvard Law School Democratic Club, Udall people were able to capitalize on free labor at HLS because of the intensity of the Udall campaign's commitment here.

"Udall's people were the ones that made the organizational effort on the Harvard campus. They set up a table in the Hark, manned daily by students. That's far more than any other candidate did," Walk said.

Michael W. Fernandez, 3L, finance manager for Udall, commented that "the Harvard community — the law school and the undergraduate school — was the main source of volunteers in the state." The volunteer organization raised about \$130,000 statewide in the month before the primary.

Aside from the managerial positions held by Fernandez as finance man, and by Harry C. White, 3L, as Udall volunteer co-ordinator, another major and highly visible role in the Udall campaign was played by Professor Archibald Cox '37. On January 25, in full-page ads in the *Boston Globe* and *New York Times*, Cox forcefully endorsed the Udall candidacy.

At once disparaging the "politics of image," and calling for a restoration of "trust" to sustain "our adventure in self-government," Cox hailed Udall as "a man of uncommon moral strength." He went on to credit Udall's efforts to have campaign financing laws passed, his early opposition to the Vietnam War, and his drive to enact reforms to make Congress more effective.

Cox himself refused to comment about his promotion of Udall's candidacy, but Barney Frank, 2L, evaluated the Cox endorsement as the single most important factor that differentiated Udall from Birch Bayh and Fred Harris.

Frank, who signed on with the Udall campaign as early as last Labor Day, found it somewhat discouraging that this endorsement meant so much more than Udall's own merits. He recalled that one woman rose after a Bayh speech and told the candidate, "Udall's got Archie Cox, what have you got?"

Frank maintained, nonetheless, that the Cox statement legitimized the Udall candidacy. "The average voter still thinks of politicians as criminals. The Cox endorsement provided us with the stamp of integrity which made the difference."

In subsequent television blurbs and in introducing Udall to a packed Harvard Law Forum audience, Cox again entered the political fray. He reiterated that it was the Congressman's warm personal qualities which prompted his support. On election night, Cox also received wide media coverage when he was televised on the Udall stage clutching the candidate's hands in a victory clasp.

Closely allied with the Jimmy Carter campaign in Massachusetts were Professors Milton Katz '31, and Abram Chayes '49. In early February Katz issued a formal endorsement which was later broadcast and appeared in several newspapers. He declared that Carter "will manage our resources with highest cost effectiveness in achieving humane and liberal goals." He also heralded Carter's Trumanesque virtues: "He can take the heat, and he'll stay

in the kitchen."

Katz avoided direct contact with the Massachusetts campaign committee, preferring instead to deal directly with Carter and with the Carter National Campaign Headquarters in Atlanta. This contribution, he said, was embodied in "foreign and economic policy advice." He declined to comment, however, on the question of whether his advice was heeded.

Chayes neatly summed up the unimpressive Carter returns in Massachusetts when he said, "I wish it hadn't snowed."

In the last week of February, Chayes backed the Carter candidacy by introducing the former Georgia Governor in Faneuil Hall. Describing Carter's ideological persuasion as "humane, progressive, and in the pragmatic tradition of the Democratic Party," Chayes maintained that Carter could bridge the ideological differences within the party.

At the vanguard of the Sargent Shriver campaign at HLS was Professor Laurence H. Tribe '66, who served as "Director of Issues" for the national campaign and assisted in organizing student task forces.

Tribe's support for Shriver grew out of a personal relationship that dates back to a time several years ago when Tribe was doing consulting work in the field of bio-ethics, a subject in which Shriver was likewise deeply involved.

His responsibilities in the Shriver campaign largely involved drawing up position papers on economics and foreign policy to be later incorporated into speeches for the campaign trail.

While he plans to "hang loose for a while" to see whether the Shriver campaign survives the buffeting it received in Massachusetts, Tribe was quick to emphasize that Shriver was "a social contributor" in his own right, and should be acknowledged as a creditable candidate.

Tribe maintained that for head-
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Presidential Hopefuls

(Continued from Page 2)

ing the Community Action Program and the Peace Corps, Shriver should not be seen merely as a "satellite of the Kennedy's," and it was unfortunate that this was the popular perception.

"Shriver is not all that much like the Kennedys — he lacks the qualities of ruthlessness and insensitivity for which the Kennedys are known. He's not a child of Camelot — he's more at home with Caesar Chavez," Tribe said.

According to Tribe, the campaign efforts made by himself and others also came to grief in Massachusetts because of a press which refused to give the Shriver effort much political currency. The combination of cash-flow problems and lackluster media coverage led to what he described as a "vicious circle."

"In the aim of countering this bad press reception, it was necessary to put together an effective campaign organization. But this took funds, and since the press would not take Shriver seriously, they were never forthcoming."

The Fred Harris cause was also championed at HLS. Instead of participating in any sort of state-wide planning, student volunteers concentrated their efforts at the neighborhood level, drumming up support within the Cambridge community and sharing in office work. Burton E. Rosenthal, 2L, who took charge of directing canvases and was one of the three or four people who organized the Cambridge campaign, calculated that about 10 or 15 HLS volunteers served in Harris's behalf.

Harris himself twice took to the hustings at Harvard — once in November and again shortly before the primary, when he delivered a foreign policy statement to some 1300 non-paying members of a Sanders Theatre audience. Harris's 25-year-old daughter Kathy also carried her father's message to the law school in the closing days of the campaign.

"Because they thought that Harris was an unelectable candidate, many of our would-be supporters turned to Udall. That's what we were up against," Rosenthal said.

Another Democrat who pressed the flesh here was Senator Henry M. Jackson, appearing under the auspices of the HLS Democratic Club. Jackson received a somewhat lukewarm welcome from the Harvard audience, being alternatively interrupted with derisive laughter, the Harvard "hiss" and genuine applause.

According to Walk, persuading Jackson to keep his engagement here took quite a bit of arm-twisting. "Because the Jackson campaign was very concerned about the kind of reception he would get, they tried to back out."

Walk, who shrugged off Jackson's loss of temper during the speech as "an effect" for the benefit of the national news media filming the address, described Jackson's reluctance to honor his commitment in terms of voting strategy.

"I think they realized that they would not get many votes from people on the Harvard campus. Most places in the country are not like Harvard Law School."

The now defunct Birch Bayh movement enlisted at least two devotees at HLS when, in late February, Professors Lance M. Liebman '67, and James Vorenberg '51, issued a joint statement with Professor Robert M. Solow of M.I.T.

Although Vorenberg is on leave for the Spring term, Liebman recently defended his reasons for lending his name to this statement. "I supported him because I had the marvelous lack of intelligence to think he was electable — Jim Vorenberg told me that Bayh was a sure winner."

In a somewhat more serious vein, Liebman lauded Bayh for having taken courageous positions in the Senate on welfare and gun reform, and for his conduct on the Judiciary Commit-

(Continued on Page 7)

HLS Council Called Ineffective But Change Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

was pretty shoddy until this year. Last year's major accomplishment was getting a bulletin board put up." He cited three reasons for the past and present ineffectuality which seems to be a hallmark of the Council: student apathy, faculty hostility and a lack of any significant power base.

Reiman noted the apathy infecting the school. "Most students who come here have actively participated in student government in college. After coming here, they are turned off from politics and become cynical or apathetic. There was good response from 1Ls to the fall semester elections, but in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Grading Practices Under Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

practices on the request of Dean Albert M. Sacks, who reacted to skepticism among students and others about "anonymous" grading here.

In fact, the current faculty grading practice, adopted in May, 1969, authorizes the faculty members to "make allowances for relevant factors apart from the examination" after assigning grades to the papers, which are originally identified only by examination numbers.

The Committee found that "there is a firm received tradition among the students that grading is supposed to be on an anonymous basis, subject to exceptions where a professor has made a contrary announcement and to . . . general skepticism."

Focusing on grading practices in large classes and first year sections, since "in seminars and small courses anonymity is virtually precluded." The Committee surveyed individual grading procedures.

(Continued on Page 5)

Chayes Committee Proposes Reappraisal of 1L Electives

By Harold Cooke

After completing a study of first year electives, the Committee on Legal Education has recommended the elimination of one and three credit electives and the establishment of at least five sections of constitutional law and professional responsibility.

The Committee's reappraisal of the four-year-old elective system included a poll of 2Ls and 3Ls. It was found that students and faculty generally think the elective program is a valuable educational vehicle.

Professor Abram J. Chayes, chairman of the committee, said that the recommendations can be achieved without significantly increasing teaching loads. But he said there may be a case in which a professor will be asked to teach a section of constitutional law as well as his traditional courses.

In addition, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and The Lawyer in Political Settings will be offered as four credit courses. These

courses offer a public policy approach which is otherwise missing in the first year curriculum, said Prof. Chayes. "The first year is too private law orientated."

With continued faculty, student, and administrative support, the innovative elective program will become a permanent part of the first year curriculum. "Basically, the elective program is on the right track," he concluded. "There are improvements that have to be made, but they are only of an evolutionary nature."

POLL RESULTS

Q: What objectives should be achieved with this 1L elective "slot?"

A: (in descending order of importance)

- A chance to meet in small sections, where there is more direct participation and closer contact with professors and other students.
- A chance to take a subject which would otherwise have to be taken in the second or third year.
- A chance to explore issues that don't fall into any conventional course of study.
- A chance for writing experience.
- More intensive work in the subject matter of some first-year course.

Council Begins New Programs, Seeks Support

(Continued from Page 3)
spring elections, there were fewer people running. This needn't be the case."

Reiman stressed the faculty's lack of enthusiasm for student participation in Law School affairs. "Students at the Law School are barred from all important matters, including appointment and tenure decisions. There is an incredible hostility among the faculty toward students. They simply refuse to accept student input — they're a bunch of prima donnas."

Although the Council is budgeted this year for the first time, Reiman emphasized that the only power vested in the Council is persuasive. For example, a survey concerning 1L "subsections" was distributed by the Council last fall. One third of the student body responded, indicating a preference for the subsection approach to fall semester first year. Though the faculty has yet to decide on the issue, Reiman feels that the Council proposal based on the student survey will be discounted by the Committee on Legal Education because a majority of students did not respond. Weighed against the necessity of either increasing teaching burdens or reallocating the teaching budget, the voice of less than half of the student body is unconvincing proof of the need for smaller classes.

Reiman feels, however, that he has changed the Council for the good. In addition to tying down a budget for the Council's office expenses, he has reformed the internal procedure of the Council. "There was a time when the faculty oversaw all Council meetings. Faculty members, who will go unnamed, would refine and debate points ad nauseum. They intimidated student members of the Council, and, all-in-all, were real turkeys."

"Faculty members now no longer participate in Council meetings.

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Faculty Scans Grade Policies

(Continued from Page 3)

It learned that the number of professors who grade anonymously and those who "make allowance for relevant factors" are about equal. Most of the professors in the latter category do not reduce grades and only pay special heed to exams with a grade of B- or lower.

Most professors agreed that in the large courses "no student should suffer for deficiencies in classroom performance." The Committee did endorse the increasingly popular practice of using assigned written or oral exercises as a basis for grades in addition to or in place of a final examination.

The Committee was reluctant to recommend a system of complete anonymity, even though any deviation from such a system creates an opportunity for favoritism or arbitrary marking. Committee members were "doubtful" that anonymity was an "appropriate issue on which to override a minority believing strongly that individual autonomy should be maintained."

The committee stated that "at a minimum, our present practices are too loose and informal" and proposed that the following requirements be observed if the option of considering classroom performance is retained:

- instructors should announce at the beginning of the course if they plan to take advantage of the option;

- examinations would be graded anonymously before any adjustments were made, and a record of both grades would be available to the student;

- placing limits on grade adjustment (perhaps prohibiting reductions or limiting adjustments to a single grade category in the ninepoint category);

- publication of grading rules in the catalogue.

In response to "casual inquiries" by Committee members students have revealed that they are divided in their views on the matter.

Inquiring Photographer

By David Halprin
Photographs by Stephanie Smith

Question: How would you evaluate the Law School as an intellectual enterprise?

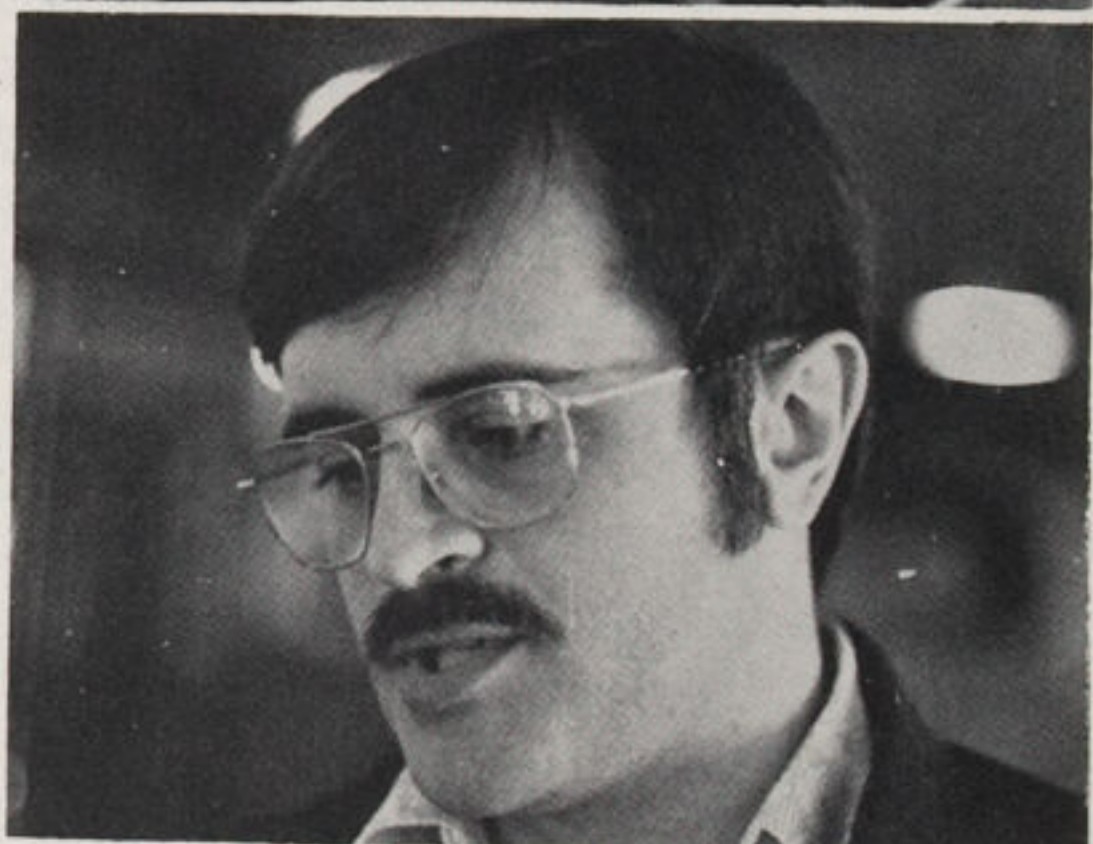
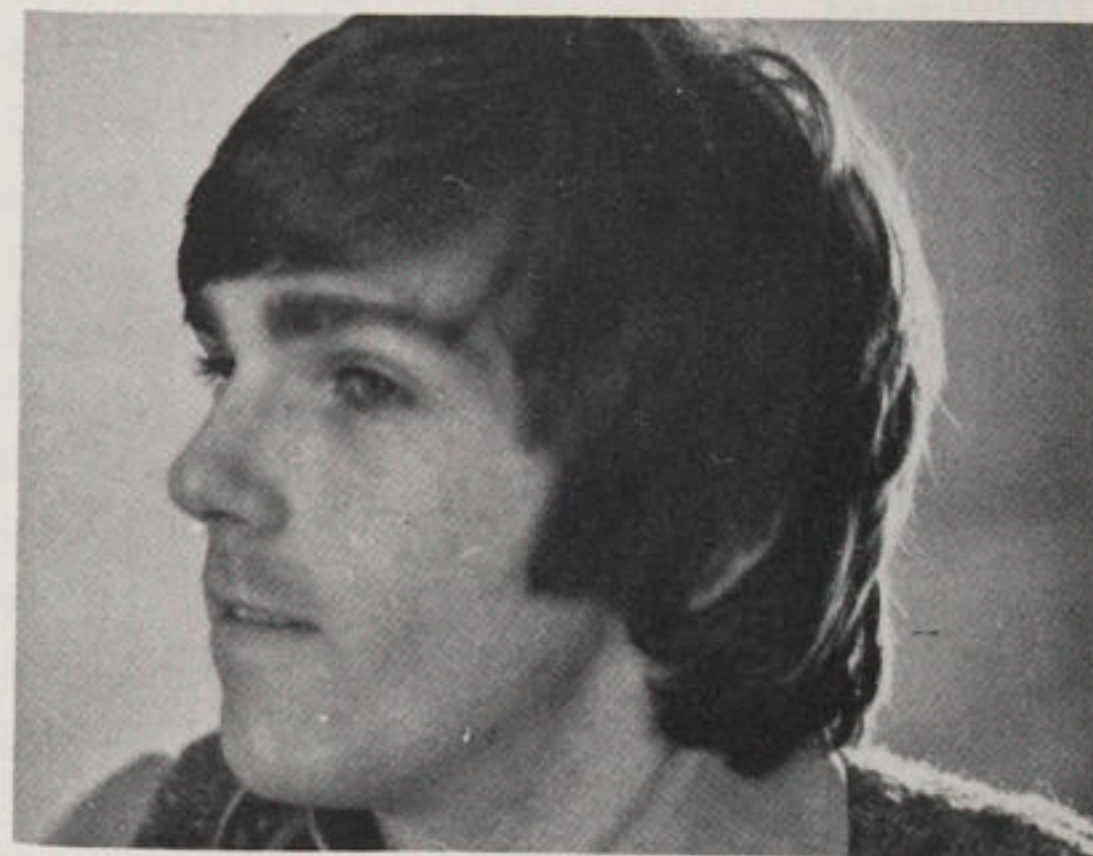
"I look at it in two ways. In one respect it is stimulating, depending on the teacher and course. But it could be more so if more emphasis were placed on student opinion and discussion, rather than on one-sided soliloquies by the faculty; they present their knowledge for the student to receive. Because of this impersonal nature, there is little student input and thus less stimulation." — Jim Tucker, 2L

"If you like libraries, it's good. The resources are there. I don't have any stimulating conversations about law anymore — most of the time I'd rather talk about other things. I'm too busy with non-law things to have stimulating conversations about law." — Mary Miller, 2L

"It's a tougher intellectual enterprise than getting through a week's worth of courses. The level of concentrated thought varies with the chemistry of the classroom. Some classes are demanding. Many others are very similar to survey level courses in college." — Mark Heinen, 1L

"It's too narrow. They make some attempt within the field of law to consider political questions but not much. There must be more of a relation between law and history than we consider here. We should have more fun in class. First year students are too intimidated." — Carey Corbaley, 1L

"I think this is the worst place I've ever been, but on the other hand I don't give a flying — about my fellow students because they're money-grubbing, status-seeking, and incredibly insincere. The faculty has at best a liberal veneer, and underneath, very, very conservative political and economic views. The Law School has taught me how to hate people." — Roy Jeys, 3L



The results of the RECORD Presidential preference poll were as follows:

Total Respondents	
Udall	32-24%
Ford	19-14%
Harris	14-11%
Carter	11- 8%
Bayh	10- 8%
Humphrey	9- 7%
Jackson	8- 6%
Reagan	8- 6%
McCarthy	4- 3%
Kennedy	2- 2%
Rockefeller	2- 2%
Wallace	2- 2%
Richardson	2- 2%
Mathias	1- 1%
McBride, Roger	1- 1%
Muskie	1- 1%
Wright, Margaret	1- 1%
McCormack, Ellen	1- 1%
McGovern	1- 1%
Church	1- 1%
Moynihan	1- 1%
Askew	1- 1%
Shriver	1- 1%

Democratic Party Members	
Udall	30-33%
Harris	10-12%
Bayh	9-10%
Jackson	8- 9%
Carter	7- 8%
Humphrey	4- 5%
Ford	2- 2%
McCarthy	2- 2%
Kennedy	2- 2%
McGovern	1- 1%
Richardson	1- 1%
Mathias	1- 1%
Rockefeller	1- 1%
Muskie	1- 1%
Askew	1- 1%
Wallace	1- 1%
Shriver	1- 1%
Reagan	1- 1%
Church	1- 1%

Republican Party Members	
Ford	16-59%
Reagan	7-26%
McCormack	1- 4%
Humphrey	1- 4%

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Rockefeller	1- 4%
Carter	1- 4%
27	
Independents and Other	
Harris	4-18%
Humphrey	4-18%
Carter	3-14%
Udall	2- 9%
McCarthy	2- 9%
Richardson	1- 5%
Wright	1- 5%
Moynihan	1- 5%
Bayh	1- 5%
Ford	1- 5%
Wallace	1- 5%
McBride	1- 5%

Students	
Udall	21-36%
Harris	10-17%
Bayh	6-10%
Ford	5- 8%
Humphrey	4- 7%
Carter	4- 7%
Jackson	2- 4%
McCarthy	2- 4%
Kennedy	1- 2%
Rockefeller	1- 2%
Mathias	1- 2%
Reagan	1- 2%
McBride	1- 2%
59	

The Placement Committee has reported to Gail M. Bowman, 2L, its recommendation to the Dean concerning her complaint that an interviewer from Kirkland & Ellis in Chicago made discriminatory remarks in an interview here.

The verbal report was made on the condition that Bowman would not reveal the recommendation to the RECORD or other publications before Dean Albert M. Sacks acts on it. Sacks is pursuing the recommendation.

Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF — Today, 4-6 p.m.

Harkness Downstairs Lounge

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'70-'75 Alumni	
Udall	5-21%
Jackson	3-13%
Reagan	3-13%
McCarthy	2- 8%
Carter	2- 8%
Wallace	2- 8%
Bayh	2- 8%
Wright	1- 4%
Ford	1- 4%
Harris	1- 4%
McGovern	1- 4%
Richardson	1- 4%

24	
'60-'69 Alumni	
Ford	4-22%
Harris	3-17%
Church	1- 6%
Bayh	1- 6%
Jackson	1- 6%
Humphrey	1- 6%
Udall	1- 6%
Askew	1- 6%
Carter	1- 6%
Moynihan	1- 6%
Muskie	1- 6%
Reagan	1- 6%
McCormack	1- 6%

18	
'50-'59 Alumni	
Ford	6-35%
Carter	2-12%
Humphrey	2-12%
Udall	2-12%
Shriver	1- 6%
Reagan	1- 6%
Rockefeller	1- 6%
Jackson	1- 6%
Bayh	1- 6%

17	
'40-'49 Alumni	
Udall	2-67%
Reagan	1-33%

3	
before '40 Alumni	
Ford	3-30%
Humphrey	2-20%
Reagan	1-10%
Udall	1-10%
Jackson	1-10%
Carter	1-10%
Richardson	1-10%

10	
Class Not Specified	
Kennedy	1-50%
Carter	1-50%

2

Note: percentages may come to other than 100% because of rounding.

The results represent students and faculty polled before any tallies were in from state primaries.

'Laws' Breaks the Laws To Please HLS Fans

By Peter Borowitz

There ought to be an ABA Code of Ethics for Law School shows. Each year HLS students, inspired by their one semester of criminal law, set out with malice aforethought to rob innocent comedians of their jokes. In the current extravaganza, *Laws*, authors Chris Harding, Ivan L. Orton, 2L, and Thomas E. Foster, 2L, have drawn back from the indiscriminate thievery of former productions, but still have managed to come up with one courtroom scene lifted right out of Woody Allen's *Bananas*. Although some will be quick to condemn even this single peccadillo, perhaps we should commend our playwrights — when they steal their humor, they steal it from the right people.

In any case, *Laws* is the most absurd, most successful of the four Law School shows it has — for some unknown reason — been my privilege to see. While last year's *Shake a Legacy* lost its bearings somewhere on the Western prairie, this show sets its stage smack in the middle of the Law School and tells an inside story, which should be properly incomprehensible to any who do not live here.

Filled with character assassination of every influential personage from the Dean of the Law School to the Manager of the Harkness Coop, *Laws* chronicles the secret adventures of a Walter-Mitty-like law student, one Bobby Bubble, whose inane name sounds as if it came straight out of a Torts exam. There is, as usual, no point in attempting to summarize the plot. Suffice it to say that its chain of causation is so tortuous that even Mrs. Palsgraf would find it farfetched.

The customary one-line gags are all in terrible taste, and that is as it should be. Ambitious Constitutional Law scholars, lecherous Civil Procedure professors, and female *Law Review* presidents will no doubt be justifiably outraged, but theatergoers falling outside of those

categories will enjoy laughing at their expense.

Even the broadest comedy, however, is laced with some amount of pathos. When Laura Vew, the female President of the *Law Review*, is devoured between the jaws of a male-chauvinist shark on the Charles River, the audience fully appreciates the tragedy of this young legal scholar who will never again be able to appear on *Woman '76*. And there is perhaps an even sadder irony in hearing Legal Methods' Jack Katz, who could



Ivan Orton and Marcie Goldstein rehearse a romantic moment in "Laws."

hardly even put on a raincoat the right way, ask about the HLS policy on making *Law Review*.

Unfortunately, the poignant moments are too often surrounded by evidence of sophomoric excess. As is their wont, the HLS writers concoct sketches with intriguing comic

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SUMMER JOB

College or graduate school student desired to spend summer with Harvard family at Maine's nicest summer resort, on Mount Desert Island, general work around cottage and on boats.

Conservative Type Desired.

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Mass Primary Draws Attention

(Continued from Page 3)

tee — "even if by engineering the 25th Amendment, he did make Gerald Ford President."

Voting well under pressure is a trait that sets Bayh apart from other liberals in the field, he asserted. Liebman chortled, "If you had given me the power to make one of those jokers President, I would give Bayh the job."

On the Republican side of the ledger, the Massachusetts primary apparently generated little interest at HLS. Paul E. Strohl, 2L, president of the Harvard Law Republican Club, explained that only two or three of the approximately 25 members of the club got together for assembling mailing lists and making some phone calls.

Strohl noted that many people scored the Reagan organization for completely bypassing Massachusetts. "Reagan has ignored the grass roots too much," he said. "The conservative position would have sold here."

The relatively small size of the Republican Club at HLS was undoubtedly one factor limiting the members' involvement in the Massachusetts race. Strohl remarked that to overcome this handicap the club is currently trying to build up a broader-based membership. "At the moment, we're trying to beat the bushes at the Business School to flush out closet Republicans."

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Shark, Lover Spice Up Musical

(Continued from Page 7)

potential and then fail to meet the raised expectations of their audience. The trouble lies chiefly in the tedium and irrelevance of the several dream sequences during which we all must wait impatiently for Bobby's bubble to burst. In their present unexpurgated form several of the lengthier scenes are violating the theatrical rule against perpetuity.

The happy score by Barry Cohen and Kevin Brau does help speed things along. In particular, "Bobby B," "Learning to Love the Law," and "They Didn't Make the Review" enable the toe-tapping HLS performers to chase their paper at a jazzy pace. Perhaps some of the actors would profit from a few singing lessons, but the vocal deficiencies should hardly bother a bunch of amateurs who clearly enjoy putting on a show for their classmates.

Even though none of the cast is from my 1L section, I suppose I must evaluate the individual performances. Orton (Bobby), who looks just like Gene Wilder, creates a character as likeable as any Harvard Law student ever could be. Richard D. Friedman, 3L, on the contrary, eagerly takes the role of the bad guy, Professor Killer, who teaches torts by committing them.

While the resultant conflict between Killer and Bobby makes for some of the funniest moments in *Laws*, Marcie Goldstein, as Laura Vew, and Professor David R. Herwitz, as himself, display more stage presence than the rest of the cast put to-

gether.

It should be noted, however, that State Rep. Barney Frank, 2L, (Dr. Stoned) did not perform at the dress rehearsal I attended, presumably because he could not find enough time in between studying law, pursuing his political career, and squabbling with Andrew Kopkind on the letters page of *The Real Paper*.

Apparently with drama criticism in mind, Prosser once wrote, "The standard of conduct which the

community demands must be an external and objective one, rather than the individual judgment, good or bad, of the particular actor." In accordance with this doctrine, I conclude not with any subjective pronouncement but with the value-free judgment that a law student of ordinary prudence, under the circumstances of Harvard Law School, will like *Laws* reasonably well.

(Peter Borowitz, 1L, is a theater critic for *The Boston Phoenix*.)

WHERE WERE YOU IN '52?

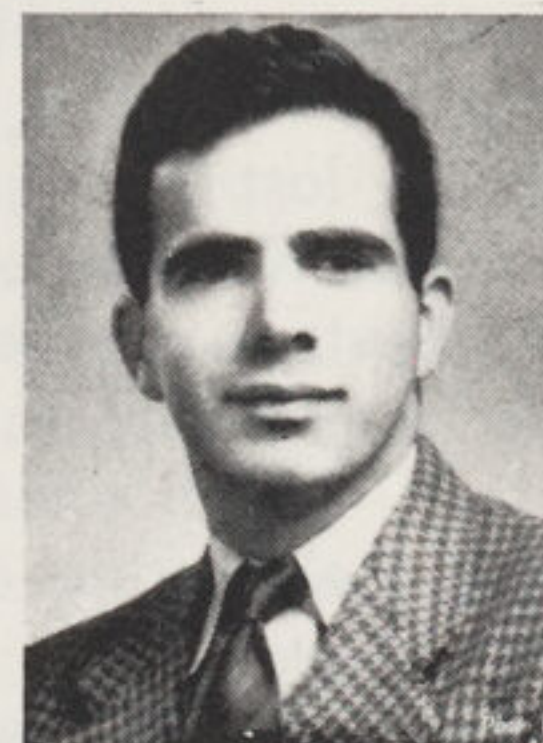
Compiled by Frank Sisson and Ellen Taylor

Contrary to the belief of first-day 1Ls, Harvard Law School professors were students themselves once. Having stumbled across a number of back editions of the HLS Yearbook in the RECORD Office (perhaps driven to that "stumbling" by the feelings evinced by the proximity of grade reception), we offer to our readers this exercise in (arguably) legal nostalgia. Identify the following HLS personalities from their '50s yearbook photographs. Answers are on Page 14.

1.



4.



2.



5.



3.



6.



Any trip, be it business or pleasure, has to start somewhere. I'd like to suggest Starting Point. We offer complete travel services, including domestic and international airline reservations of course, with emphasis on the seasoned traveler's needs and expectations.

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Reiman: Council Good for HLS

(Continued from Page 4)

The Council is, as a result, more active, but we also have suffered a credibility loss with the faculty, since we are no longer infiltrated."

Procedural reforms aside, what has Reiman's Council accomplished that outshines last year's crowning achievement of securing a bulletin board? "We got a trash can down by the copy center for recycling purposes. Even this took an incredible amount of work. We need more student support for the recycling project."

The Council also called to the attention of the administration certain inequitable practices of the Placement Office restricting 1L access to interview books. The Council submitted suggestions to the Placement Committee concerning more free access by 1Ls. The suggestions have not yet been considered.

The Council's ill-fated letter to incoming 1Ls has been recast in a milder form in the hope that, if the class of '78 entered with blinders, then the class of '79 may at least benefit from the vision of upperclassmen. Even though Reiman considers the watered-down exposé too mild, he is fairly certain the message will still not be included in any packets sent to incoming 1Ls.

Finally, the Council has established a Grievance Committee that ostensibly hears general grievances students might have against the Law School. However, the Committee has been poorly publicized. Few students are even aware of its existence.

Time constraints, a closed faculty and a lack of money have combined to make Reiman's job a difficult one. Yet, however negligible the Council's achievements, students would probably be reluctant to abolish it. So it continues in a political limbo.

Ed. Note: Commencing with Vol. 62, issue 6, the RECORD will publish a weekly column of Law School Council activities, written by Council members.

March 1, 1976

COOP NOMINATIONS

In accordance with Article VI, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the Harvard Cooperative Society, as amended, the Stockholders of the Society have nominated the following individuals for election as Student Directors of the Society at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in September, 1976.

IMPORTANT — Members seeking nomination as student directors by petition are urged to obtain a sample form of petition and a more detailed statement of the requirements governing petitions from the cashier in any Coop store.

STUDENT DIRECTORS

Harvard College Undergraduates

Paul A. Johnson	Government, Class of 1978
Deval L. Patrick	English, Class of 1978
Aaron Poku-Appiah	Biomedical Physics, Class of 1978

Radcliffe College

Elisa A. Botta*	Class of 1978
-----------------	---------------

Harvard University Graduate Students

Thomas A. Blanton	Theology and City Planning, Degree expected 1977
John J. Hogan	Business, Degree expected 1977
Kevin J. Spiess, F.S.C.	Education, Degree expected 1978

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Undergraduates

Mark E. Beckman	Civil Engineering, Class of 1977
Douglas C. Knott	Civil Engineering, Class of 1978

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Graduate Students

Max Donath	Mechanical Engineering, Degree expected 1978
Robert A. Wasson*	Materials Science and Engineering, Degree expected 1977

*Currently members of the board

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR STUDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 2, of the Society's By-Laws, as amended, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the Clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., March 23, 1976. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled as a degree candidate in that school.

IF A STUDENT MEMBER SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

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HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

Duck, You Sucker

This week, the RECORD's Inquiring Photographer asked the question: How would you evaluate the Law School as an intellectual enterprise?

The Law School community should ask itself why many students were afraid to commit their comments to the printed word and why others could only respond that conceiving of the Law School as an intellectual enterprise was an idea so ridiculous as to be undeserving of comment. These responses were by far the most common.

One student went so far as to telephone the RECORD to withdraw from the column. His comment was:

"It's like learning to play chess. The Law School tries not to pass judgment on why you should play or whether you want to win. But it tries to teach you all the moves. The problem is that this just reinforces the structures and powers that run the courts and the country. All in all, it's good, amoral fun."

Take the Money and Run

We urge students to make their opinions known to Dean Sacks concerning the proposed tuition hike, as the Dean himself has urged.

While the projected rise in operating expenses and the loss of funds from the University must cause new sources of revenue to be sought, alternatives other than a tuition hike should be explored. A stepped-up fund drive among alumni and law firms merits consideration.

The proposal of a second increase in as many years in the loan portion of financial aid awards is disturbing. Generally, for 1974-1975, half of a financial aid award was composed of a loan. This year the first \$1000 was required to be in loan form, as well as half of the excess over \$1000. While upping this figure to \$1100 next year would represent a mere 10% increase, an increasingly dangerous (but unnecessary) trend is being reinforced.

Students on financial aid are frequently overburdened with loans necessary to finance their undergraduate education. As college tuitions continue to rise, more and more students will need to take out ever-larger loans. While most Harvard Law students will probably gladly repay even scholarship aid during the course of their careers, an overly heavy loan burden at the outset of one's professional life forces a student to curtail his or her career choices — a high-paying job becomes a necessity.

Students and alumni should carefully consider the need for increases in tuition and dormitory fees, and the *de facto* decrease in financial aid. There are other means of meeting Law School budget needs. They should be employed.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"You know what you should write about?" the 1L spontaneously said to Fenno. "Grades, that's what."

"I haven't written anything at all since my third-year paper in 1948," Fenno said, "which I've been recycling at appropriate intervals ever since."

"No, I'm serious," the 1L insisted.

"I don't need you to tell me that," Fenno replied a trifle testily. But the first-year student didn't notice.

"It's a topic with great satirical and editorial potential," expatiated the eager 1L. "I mean you could write about the inefficiency of the Registrar's Office in taking so long to get them out and the dehumanizing impersonality of passing them out in a large room."

"Well, you're right about the Registrar's Office," Fenno said.

The 1L nodded proudly.

"I mean," Fenno continued, "it's hardly an excuse that the teachers were too busy watching the Olympics and trying to find democratic presidential candidates to endorse to get the grades in. The Registrar should have set a firm deadline, and then if the teachers failed to meet it, either denied them tenure or disbarred them. Registrars have that power under *Roe v. Wade* you know."

"Right," the 1L said.

"I don't know about the distribution complaint though. If the grades had been sent out in the ordinary mail, you still wouldn't have them, and the CIA would, since every student at HLS is rebuttably presumed to be a Bolshevik."

"Does the CIA director have that power under *Roe v. Wade*?" the 1L asked doubtfully.

"Only regarding a woman," Fenno replied. "But to return to the point: I never have understood what the big deal was about passing out grades in classrooms."

"It was awful," the 1L assured Fenno. "There was this tremendous pressure to tell everyone else in the room what you got."

"Why?"

"Well, what are you supposed to say when, after you've gotten your grades, someone adopts an ambiguous expression, sighs resignedly, and says, 'Well, I guess Steiner gave everyone an A?'"

"There are a number of things you could say," Fenno ventured. "There's always, 'Go to hell,' which is one of my personal favorites. Or if you want to be more subtle, you could say, 'Wrong. He gave some people an A+.'"

"But that wouldn't be honest," the 1L protested.

"Sure it would," Fenno rebutted. "Some of the creeps around here must get A+'s."

"It still seems misleading," the 1L said doubtfully.

"If you think that's misleading, you've got a fantastic career ahead of you as a prospectus reviewer for the SEC."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Woman Cites RECORD's Slip

To the Editor:

When the *Boston Globe* said, "women have been members (of the Law Review) . . . since 1955, one year after the Law School first admitted women," I was not concerned. The *Globe* is often careless [a]bout details. For the RECORD, however, to repeat that misstatement is disgraceful, and particularly painful to this 1951-52 RECORD staff member.

Please note that women were members, although less than 3% of the class that entered in September, 1950, and that women were first granted the L.L.B. in June, 1953.

Non-personhood is unsettling. Not only I, but the other 12 women who entered the Law School in 1950 (as well as those in '51, '52 and '53), will appreciate your re-instatement of us in Law School history!

Ruth Marshall Paven, '53
Quincy, Massachusetts

Ed. Note: Welcome back, Ruth Paven! Another error in the Law Review history was pointed out by Elizabeth Whalen of the Dean's office. She explained that the first woman editor of the Review was appointed in 1954 rather than 1955.

Loss: Squandered HLS Opportunity?

To the Editor:

I was saddened to read the item in your issue of February 13, 1976, and the accompanying editorial concerning Professor Louis Loss and his recent examination in Securities Regulation. One expects a certain shortness of perspective and immature judgment among students, but these pieces displayed a lack of appreciation and understanding that were nevertheless shocking. Law school grades are important for many reasons, and it has been a reassuring thing to see this once more recognized by students. But grades are not so important as learning and exposure to greatness, and students who think otherwise — who think only of their paper record in seeking their first job — are going to regret their poor judgment and squandered opportunities during the few precious years of school.

Professor Loss is one of the truly eminent scholars of our time, a man who has dominated the law of securities regulation with his comprehensive learning, his powers of analysis and exposition and his wisdom. He is presently engaged as Reporter for the American Law Institute's project to develop a Federal Securities Code, and in the process

he is doing more to shape the law in this important field than any other person alive. While I have no direct information on the subject, it is possible that his immense labors on this project had some effect on the amount of effort he could expend in preparing and grading an examination. If this is true, what of it! The privilege of studying under Professor Loss should far outweigh any transitory irritation at his examination.

This assumes, of course, that there was some reasonable ground for irritation. Not having seen the examination, I can only observe that the charge of unfairness stems from the fact that some students lucked-in to studying the 1972 exam and some did not. Surely any student who wanted to prepare by working on previous exams of the same teacher had equal access to the 1972 version. On the other hand, if he chose to prepare by studying the subject matter, as far as I can tell from the comments, he should have done all right.

Be that as it may the variety of teachers on the Harvard Law faculty has always been a source of its strength and a unique advantage which it offers to students with enough sense to appreciate it. The argument in your journal suggests that the truly eminent members of the faculty should not be burdened with teaching chores, which should be left to the younger or less scholarly faculty members who would devote full time to pedagogy. Surely the world would be better served if Professor Loss did not have to waste his time on insensitive students, but I cannot imagine that students would be better off. Any student who would trade a few points in his grade for the privilege of learning from such a great man has, in my opinion, come to the wrong law school. There are plenty of trade schools where students are not burdened by the presence of greatness.

Ray Garrett, Jr. '49
Chicago, Illinois

Loss: "Red Books" Show Others Took

To the Editor:

If you examine the red books containing past law school examinations into the 60's you will find that there have been many questions reappearing on the examinations.

Law school examinations mean so much to some students that they prefer to indulge in the fantasy that the traditional essay type of examination is objective and fair. A critical look at the traditional law school examination process should prove frightening to those students and to many in the faculty who enjoy feeling that the examinations have "validity" in the technical sense.

There are many graduate students who would welcome an opportunity to

study the law school examination process and report on it for their projects in educational psychology. I have thought through the examination process and I conclude that if such a study were fully done the refreshing ventilation of old myths might not be worth the psychological damage to the more tender students and faculty members who find comfort in sticking to the traditional processes.

Patrick Bruggeman, '73
Fort Wayne, Indiana

"Inspiring Teacher:" Feelings Immaterial

To the Editor:

RE: Your note on the exam of Professor Loss that led to "Ire" (Feb. 13, 1976).

It seems that the main complaint of the students is that Professor Loss "no longer cares about teaching." There is no intimation that Professor Loss is not a good teacher or that he is not a giant in his field, who probably knows and understands more about the area than any other living scholar today.

I have had the fortune of being a student of Professor Loss's and have the honor of being his colleague today. In my memory he stands out as an inspiring teacher and it seems to me that this is what students have a right to expect. If this is what they receive in Professor Loss's class, and I believe they do, then his feeling about teaching is immaterial.

Thank you.

Tamar Frankel
Professor of Law
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

Fenno: Not Fair Re Gay Groups

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that the author of *Fenno*, in an otherwise properly irreverent piece on first-year moot court (Feb. 27), chose to insult homosexuals in making his or her point. It seems elementary that the RECORD's editors and writers should avoid derogation of gays just as they avoid derogation of any other group subjected to epithets used by insensitive or uninformed persons. There is no way to construe the language used ("we got stuck with the fairy"; "poor son-of-a-bitch . . . queer") as well-meaning "ethnic" humor. The words are doubly insulting when used in the context of a disparaging reference to legal challenges that many gays feel are highly important.

There are many gay students at the Law School, though for obvious reasons we are not as visible as other groups subject to dis-

(Continued on Page 12)

— Letters —

(Continued from Page 11)

crimination. A number of other people here have relatively enlightened attitudes about homosexuality. I hope the RECORD will avoid insulting both groups in the future.

(Unsigned)

Law Notes

Harvard Law Community Association will hold an election meeting and potluck supper Wednesday, March 17, in the Pound cafeteria dining room. Supper will begin at 6:30 p.m. Members interested in entering elections should call Joy Elzer (924-0958) or Alyson Meltzer (547-3906).

* * * * *

Upcoming programs in the **East Asian Law Speakers Series** include: Monday, March 15 — "The Influence of U.S. Law Practice in Indonesia," with **Professor Charles Himawan** of the U. of Indonesia, who is a partner with Industrial and Legal Consultants of Jakarta, Indonesia; Wednesday, March 17 — "The Law of the Public Service in Japan: Democracy v. Efficiency," with **Matthias Scheer** of the Mac Planck Institute in Hamburg, an HLS research fellow; Friday, March 19 — "The Archives of the *San Fa Ssu* (Three High Judicial Offices) and Ch'ing Judicial Procedure," with Chang Wojen of the Academia Sinica in Taipei, an HLS research fellow; Thursday, March 25 — "Recent Constitutional Changes in India," with **Professor Kirshna M. Sharma** of the U. of New South Wales, editor of *Law Asia*; Friday, March 26 — "Judicial Administration in Mid-19th Century China," with **Professor Jonathan Ocke of Clark University**.

* * * * *

Jewish short story writer **Isaac Bashevis Singer** will appear at Sanders Theatre on Tuesday, March 16 at 8:30 p.m. His program will include readings from his most recent works, comments about the Jewish cultural scene in America. Student tickets are one dollar.

* * * * *

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who won the Gold Medal in the women's uneven parallel bars event in the 1972 Olympics?
2. Who was the 6'8" sports activist who organized the boycott by some black athletes of the 1968 summer games?
3. Who holds the ABA record for most three-point field goals in a season? For most two-pointers in a season? (Remember, this is an Olympic quiz!)
4. Where did long-distance runner Frank Shorter go to college?
5. Three track and field records were long considered unattainable by human beings — the four-minute mile, the 15-foot pole vault, and the 60-foot shot put. Of course, Dr. Roger Bannister broke the

four-minute-mile barrier in May, 1954. The other two records were broken by Americans. Who are they?

6. Which cities hosted the only two summer Olympics ever held in the United States?
7. Which country had its flag fly as the winner of the first gold medal of the first modern Olympics? What was the event?
8. When was the first time the Soviet Union entered the Olympics, and what year did they first win a gold medal?

There is no humorous postscript this week, as the writers are mourning the loss of the first week of spring training.

Sports Answers

1. No, not Olga Korbut, or even Ludmilla Turischeva. It was Karen Janz of East Germany.

DECALOGUE—LAWYER'S VERSION

(From a manuscript found among the effects of a deceased pettifogger.)

Let Circumspection be thy god:
Success will crown thy every
fraud.

Be not they knee to idols pliant
But truckle plenty to thy client.

Mouth not at large great names
in vain,

But hint them sparely, and for
gain.

For six days only shalt thou labor
And on the seventh work thy
neighbor.

Honor they judges, nor need care
if

Thou'rt contumacious toward the
sheriff.

To kill a creature though unwill-
ing
Be thou not loath to make a kil-
ling.

Thou shalt not smooth adultery's
course—
Unless promoting a divorce.

The precept that thou shalt not
steal
Need not prevent the shady deal.

Thou shalt not lend false witness
aid,
Unless most liberally paid.

Thy neighbor's wealth thou shalt
not covet,
But simply take possession of it.

Arthur E. Rosenberg, '29

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(Solution on Page 16)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Can a Liberal Democrat Win?

By Cedric C. Chao

(Editor's Note: Chao, 2L, a Democrat, is a veteran of political campaigns in California and Massachusetts.)

Political pundits have struggled this week to interpret the confusing results of the Massachusetts Democratic primary. One *New York Times* columnist wrote that the vote reflects a fundamental ideological rift within the Democratic party which could result in backers of Governor George Wallace and Jimmy Carter refusing to coalesce behind the eventual Democratic nominee. In a similar vein, Evans and Novak implied that a liberal like Udall will have difficulty attracting blue-collar support in the primaries (and presumably also in the general election) because of his policy views.

Experience and personal observations of Wallace's election eve rally in Boston belie these assessments. The real problem for the Democrats, and for the liberal Democrats in particular, lies in finding a candidate who has views on social and foreign policy acceptable to the party's left-of-center, but who nevertheless lacks the aura of academe and liberal chic which tends to alienate white working class and ethnic minority Democrats.

The *Times* commentator built his thesis on a *Times*/CBS poll of Massachusetts voters which showed Udall, Jackson, and Wallace supporters in sharp disagreement over certain issues related to race, social policy, and foreign policy.

The poll showed that 73% of Udall voters believe that the government does *not* pay too much attention to the problems of blacks, as opposed to 39% of Jackson voters and 25% of Wallace voters. Soviet-American detente is supported by 64% of Udall voters, 34% of Jackson voters, and 16% of Wallace voters

surveyed.

However, further analysis indicates that these issues need not have the disastrous divisive effect in 1976 that some predict. It is unlikely that a blue-collar worker will refuse to vote for a liberal Democrat for the sole reason that the candidate favors appointing blacks to responsible positions or because he proposes funding a particular social service program that happens to advantage minorities.

It is only when the white working class perceives black gains coming at white expense that the race issue becomes unbridgeable. This perception can be minimized by promoting a full employment economy, for this avoids the situation generated by a recession in which minorities and women are in competition with white males for scarce jobs.

The position that race *per se* need not be a source of contention within the Democratic party is reinforced by the audience's reaction to Wallace's remarkably conciliatory remarks at his Boston rally. Wallace repeated several times that "we have nothing against people of any race or color."

He went on to describe his appointments of blacks to posts within his administration and cited statistics showing that Alabama blacks overwhelmingly supported him in campaigns past. The crowd interrupted this section of Wallace's speech several times with rousing

applause and displayed no sign of disagreement with the conciliatory tone.

Similarly, foreign policy should not be a stumbling block to Democratic unity this year. Admittedly, the Wallace audience warmly applauded the Governor's criticisms of detente, which he characterized as a one-way street on which the Russians benefitted more than Americans.

Moreover, the Democrats have a trump card this year: the economy.

The blue collar Democrats who defected in 1972 because of profound disagreement with Senator McGovern's stands on Vietnam, military budget cuts, and tax reform, now view inflation, recession, and energy shortages as paramount. The *Times* poll showed that a substantial majority of the supporters of Udall, Jackson, and Wallace are in agreement that social services should not be cut to balance the budget and that the federal government has the responsibility for guaranteeing jobs.

More surprisingly, the proposition that government should reduce the power of big business was supported by 86% of Udall voters, 85% of Jackson voters, and 82% of Wallace voters.

The most serious problem facing a liberal Democrat is successfully bridging the social distance between the suburban liberals on the one hand and the Wallace and other

(Continued on Page 16)



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Increased Expenses, Revenue Cuts Demand Tuition Increase Next Year

(Continued from Page 1)
pressed," Sacks said.

The Dean also forecast an increase in the basic loan portion of financial aid awards from \$1,000 to \$1,100. This change should limit the increase in financial aid spending to about 10%.

The estimated average budget for a single person next year will be about \$6,600, \$600 higher than the current estimate.

Dormitory fees will be increased 12½%, the Dean said, in order to cover operating costs. Current dormitory rates do not reflect the operating costs of the Harkness

Commons or the amount contributed by the Law School to meet the Harkness's deficits.

In his memorandum, Sacks suggested that in the long run, dormitory residents would have to pay as much as half of the Harkness's costs. Part of that money could be used to finance changes to improve Harkness as a recreational area.

Reviewing Law School budgets for the current and recent years, Sacks predicted a "break-even" budget in 1975-76. Expenses increased by 10% over the previous year but new reve-

nues were generated by a \$300 tuition hike and increased endowment income and alumni giving.

Sacks revealed that the Law School had a \$10,000 deficit in 1973-74 and a \$40,000 deficit in 1974-75.

'52 ANSWERS

1. Philip B. Heymann, '60; 2. Jerome P. Facher, '51; 3. Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr., '51; 4. James Vorenberg, '51; 5. Frank E. A. Sander, '52; 6. Frank I. Michelman, '60.

Correction: due to a printer's error, the pictures of Donald T. Trautman and William L. Bruce were transposed in last week's quiz.

Legal Assistance — For Students

By Tim Cooper

A program of extra help is being offered to 1L's who felt their performance on the mid-term exams was less than satisfactory. In its third year of operation, the program is being headed by Professor Duncan Kennedy.

The program is designed to help students improve their exam performance. As only a few professors are available, it must necessarily be limited to a few students in each section of the first year class. Kennedy, who sent out letters to students a short time ago inviting them to participate, emphasizes two things about the program: first, it is completely voluntary on the student's part, and second, if more resources were available, more students would have been asked to take part. Students were not selected on the basis of an arbitrary grade standard, but by the number of openings available.

One professor in each section (Professors Ferguson, Michelman, Stewart, and Kennedy) is working with students. Generally students complete several written exercises which the professors go over individually with the students. The object of the exercises is to help identify problems the student is having

with legal analysis and writing. Each professor uses materials concerning the first year course he is teaching.

Professor Abram J. Chayes, who headed the program last year, comments that the program is an experiment in which new methods and approaches are freely used. While the results have not been "overwhelmingly positive" in terms of improvement in student performance, Chayes says that those who have participated in the program have responded favorably and feel that it should be continued. If nothing else, it is one way of helping to rid a student of a feeling of "isolation" by providing more direct contact with a faculty member.

What exactly are the problems that the program is designed to at-

tack? Chayes says that the initial assumption that the students were having some type of language arts problem has proved to be incorrect. He feels that one of the difficulties that the students are having is of catching on to the methodology involved in legal analysis. There is a certain "knack to it," he says, that sometimes is difficult to attain.

Professor Kennedy says that he has found no consistent pattern to the problems encountered by students.

The basic purpose of the program is simply to help students. Admission to the law school, states Chayes, shows that a student can do the work. The law school is therefore interested in giving help to those who are not doing as well as they would like.

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Women Hone Hardwood Skills

E-League Replays Battle of Sexes

By Grey Bryan

The final whistle of the game died out. Instantly the sweaty hands of the E-league team began popping tops off beer cans. Breaking with HLS intramural tradition, the team members were smiling and congratulating each other on a game well played — despite the 31-7 defeat.

Intramural tradition was being challenged in another respect, too. The players on the team were all women and they had just competed against an overwhelmingly male team.

This squad of gutsy females — the Resols — was formed by Gail M. Lecce, 3L. Lecce played on "men's teams" for two years and although she was frequently on

the court for one-third or more of her team's games, she shared more in defense and running than she did in ball-handling and shooting.

Despite crushing defeats early in the season — 60 and 70 point spreads — team members continued to practice regularly and their performance on the hardwood improved. Anchored by Diane M. Higgins, 3L, at pivot and fired by the ball-handling of Sheila D. Jones, 2L, and the outside shooting of Lecce and Susan C. Gillette, 2L, the Resols began to establish a disciplined offensive game.

And on defense the "ladies," as they are called by the referees, attained the rough wisdom required for success under the boards. Behind aggressive work of Higgins, Cory M. Amron, 2L, and Vicki R.

Hastie, 2L, the team shattered Jimmy the Greek's point spread week after week.

The turning point in the season was a close 20-7 heartbreaker. After that loss practice sessions grew in intensity. Post-game compliments from opponents turned to complaints about roughness. Referees bristled as the "ladies" began to question close calls.

Lynne F. Dinzole learned to keep the guards behind her by planting a heel on their toes. The coach showed the Resols how to stymie the defense by keeping a hand on their shorts. Elbows were held close as body fouls — so seldom called against other teams — were used with practiced proficiency by the gutsy women. Crisp

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Liberals' Packaging

(Continued from Page 13)

blue collar voters on the other hand. Wallace received his most enthusiastic response when he railed against the "limousine liberals" who design poverty programs, but who are "born with a spoon in their mouths, live lives of privilege, and end up walking around with briefcases."

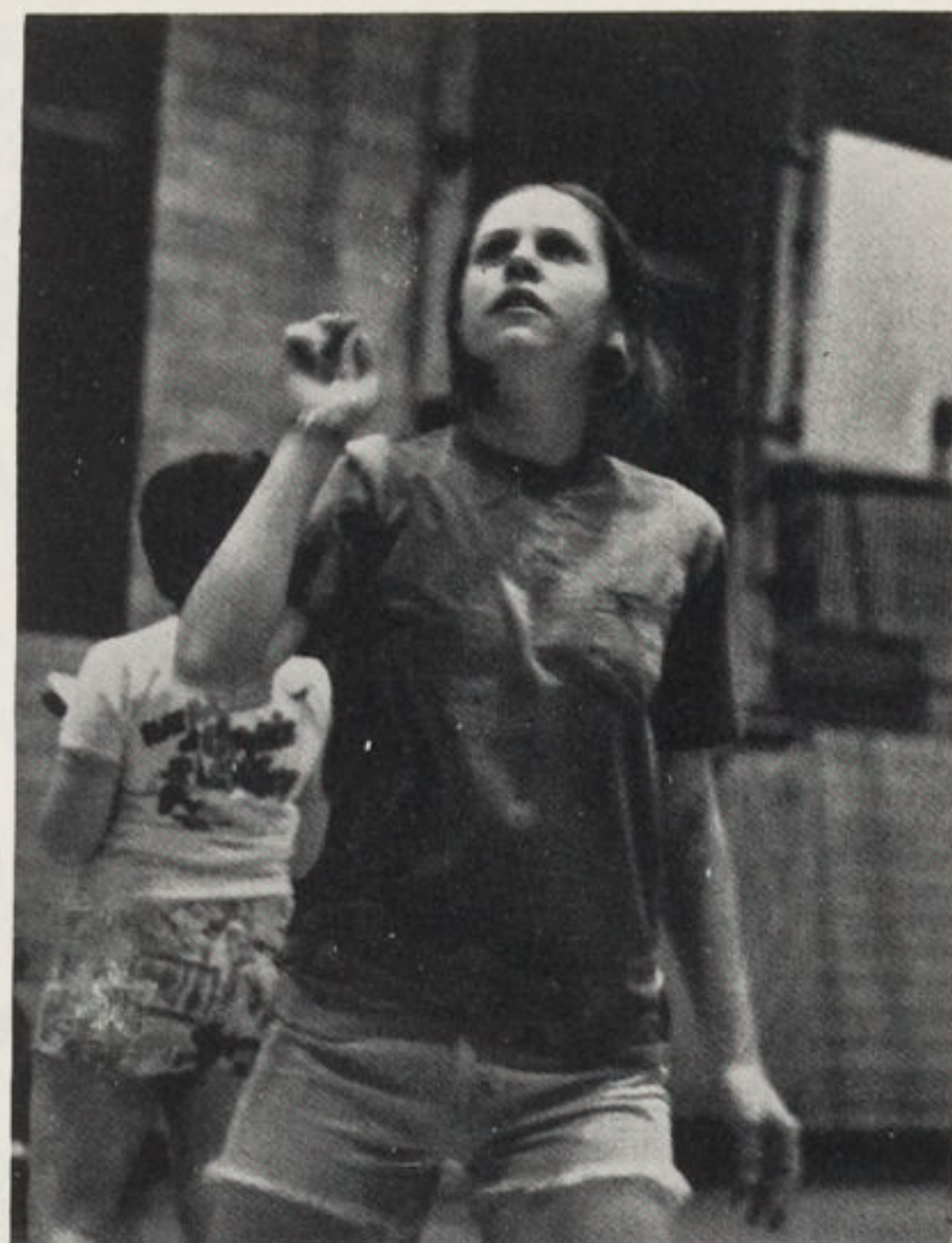
In a not so veiled attack on the liberal Democrats who wielded power in the 1960's, Wallace castigated the "social experimenters" as people who "tell us how to lead our lives" while "looking down their noses at you and me." The trouble with these liberals is that they don't "trust the people," Wallace said.

A Democrat hoping to win in the primaries and to win in November must avoid being identified in the electorate's mind as the darling of the "wine and cheese set" and of the academic community. This might color him as a person who "looks down his nose" at the rank and file Democrats and

who is unable to comprehend the frame of mind of the man in the street.

For example, Udall might have fared better in the working class neighborhoods had he restricted Professor Archibald Cox's endorsement to the pages of the *Boston Globe* and brought in another public figure not so closely associated with the liberal academic community to do television and

Many liberals and mainstream Democratic politicians are put off by the anti-Washington rhetoric of Jimmy Carter and of Governor Jerry Brown. However, this strategy, which is designed to put distance between themselves and the government bureaucracy which many blue-collar Democrats scorn as "elitist" and wasteful, has been extraordinarily successful. Until liberal Democrats realize that the factors of personal style and class identification have great significance, they will have to be satisfied with playing the role of loser.



SS
Vicki Hastie, 2L, follows her shot.

Resols Battle Men, Tradition

(Continued from Page 15)

expletives echoed off the gym walls when shots dipped in and out of the basket. The Resols had arrived.

With this season drawing to a close, talk has already turned to next year. Higgins and Lecce graduate in June, but the team is already scouting hopefuls who've turned up at practices. Next year promises to be even better for the Resols.

If the Commissioner approves a move to Short League, a new power may emerge in the lower echelons of intramural basketball.

(Editor's Note: The writer of this article is the proud coach of the Resols, to whom the team is indebted for knowledge in setting picks, a 3-2 zone, and undetectable fouls.)

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Solution to "Cryptic Law"

Plaintiff fell at a skating rink and broke her arm. Over the protests of plaintiff and her husband, a skating rink officer allegedly manipulated her broken arm in an attempt to set it. *Held*, the complaint stated a cause of action for assault and battery, "[a]lthough his acts may have been performed with the best of intentions."
Clayton v. New Dreamland Roller Skating Rink, Inc., 14 N.J. Super, 390, 82 A.2d 458 (1951) as squibbed in KEETON & KEETON, *Torts casebook* (1971) at 29. This seems to be a clear case of armless error — or was there an assumption of wrist?