

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

© 1976 BY THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION
APRIL 16, 1976

VOL. 62, NO. 8

TWENTY CENTS

Law Group Head Demands Action On Discrimination

By Susan Gillette

Meldon S. Hollis, 2L, seeking national publicity of the Law School's slowness in handling a 2L's discrimination complaint against a law firm which interviewed here, this week encouraged members of Balsa at the national conference of black law students' associations to introduce a resolution censuring HLS.

The conference is being held in Washington, D. C., and is attended by representatives of law schools nationwide, Hollis said.

He said that a resolution
(Continued on Page 8)

SFF Pledges Roll In, Grants Due by May 1

By Tim Cooper

With the deadline for applications for Student Funded Fellowships now passed, between 25 and 35 students have applied for them. Those applications will now be reviewed, reports Charles E. Bachman, 2L, new president of BSA and head of the SFF program. A five-person board, composed of Bachman, Norman J. Abrams, 2L, Bob (J. A.) Kirk, 1L, Sheila A. Kuehl, 1L, and William F. Young, 2L, will review the applications and try to make the decisions by May 1.

All applicants were required to submit a resume, statements concerning the type of work they will be doing this summer, and a statement of their income sources for the summer. The criteria which the board will be using to make its decisions will include the candidate's interest in exploring an alternative legal career, the type of summer employment being undertaken, the financial need and the compensation by the employer.

Other things being equal, those candidates with some source of income for the summer will be given preference over others in
(Continued on Page 7)

Survey Aids Course Choice

By Susan Gillette

The Board of Student Advisors added another element to the trauma of pre-registration course selection this week by distributing results of this year's course evaluations Thursday, one day after the 1976-77 schedules were issued to students.

Evaluations of 27 fall courses and 64 spring courses were published. The BSA did not release survey results for a course if fewer than 30% of the students enrolled completed the survey. Also, classes taught by visiting and retiring professors are

not included in the evaluation.

The results indicate that student attitudes about many courses are positive. In response to the statement, "I recommend that others take this class from this professor," the average answer was a 3.8, closer to "agree somewhat" than "neutral."

For the same statement 16 fall courses and 32 spring courses received average ratings between "agree somewhat" and "agree strongly".

According to Bob (Robert G.) McCoy and Kathy M. Badgonas, 2Ls, BSA members in charge of conducting and compiling the evaluation, discussions were held with Dean Albert M. Sacks and several faculty members concerning

publication of certain evaluations.

One issue was the release of ratings given professors teaching for the first time this year. The BSA wanted to publish the results. The Dean presented the counter-arguments, but left the final decision to McCoy and Bagdonas, they said. (New professors' ratings were consistently below the averages ratings of others.)

Participation in the survey in the spring was nearly double that in the fall, due to the availability of class time for distribution and completion of the surveys. In the fall they were distributed with the Advisor.

McCoy is disappointed that student participation did not exceed
(Continued on Page 2)

IN THIS ISSUE

Law Day Held	Page 2
Public Interest Law	Page 3
Quiche Her Again	Page 15

WLA Holds Law Day

By Susan Gillette

About 150 potential women law students were urged to maintain their idealism about a legal career as they confront the hurdles of admission to law school and job-seeking at the Women's Law Day program held here Saturday, April 10, sponsored by the Women's Law Association.

Five lawyers participating in a panel discussion on legal careers emphasized the wide range of opportunities open to lawyers and the possibilities of flexible combinations of legal careers, family life and other work.

But the women were also careful to forewarn college students and other women present that the legal profession gives women fair consideration, not special consideration, in the presently glutted job market.

Collette Manoil, a partner in a Boston law firm and a candidate for president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, pointed out the present difficulties in finding law jobs in Boston and Massachusetts, due to the number of both new and experienced lawyers seeking work. But that was about the only discouraging note in the panel's remarks about careers.

The backgrounds of the panel didn't appear to reflect any difficulties in securing jobs. Gail Garringer '72, told the students that she held three jobs in her first year out of law school, then worked as a public defender and finally "made" a permanent, parttime job at Children's Hospital for herself.

"Don't give up your fantasy about what you want to do in the law," Garringer urged. "Stick with it; there are lots of creative possibilities and your fantasy might come around."

Garringer started out at Children's Hospital working under a federal grant. She persuaded the hospital to retain her after the federal program ended. Her work includes "all the spicy things" she never thought she'd get involved with, she said, such as adolescent gynecology, bone marrow transplants and blood transfusions for Jehovah's witnesses.

Garringer also works in revisions and updating of child neglect laws, and has a private practice in family and children's law.

Barbara Clurman, a 1971 law school graduate, followed Garringer. She works for the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute and was formerly employed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Boston.

Clurman emphasized the importance to a lawyer of reminding herself that lawyering is very flexible. The "worst thing you can do is decide you're in a rut and stay there," she said.

Although she likes law reform work and government work because she has responsibility to "justice," not "just to a client or to the interests of Washington policymakers," Clurman plans to "try being a private attorney some day." She's looking forward to selecting clients and issues — "within the limitations of earning an income," she added.

Andrea Wasserman Garguillo, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, brightened the program with anecdotes from her "high visibility" days as a public prosecutor in the early 70s. She was fresh out of law school and was the only woman prosecutor in her office.

She urged women considering

(Continued on Page 8)

BSA Survey Aids Choice

(Continued from Page 1)

"60 or 70% in most courses," since "one of our main reasons for doing it was to assist students."

Sacks and several professors contacted Wednesday, after they received copies of the evaluation on Tuesday, said that the results should be useful to the faculty.

Sacks said he thought the survey would be most useful to individuals interested in adjusting their teaching methods and course materials. He said he would probably contact professors whose ratings indicated "problems" and offer them assistance.

Courses which received poor evaluations will not be scuttled, Sacks said. Instead, efforts will be made to improve them.

Sacks also said the administration will consider the evaluations as it scrutinizes the work of professors. But he stressed that "other inputs," such as colleagues' opinions, will be used also.

Working for the RECORD is a good way to get some writing practice, some editing practice, and some free pizza and beer on Tuesday nights. And when you write about this law school, you view the whole experience of legal education from a healthier perspective. Curiosity and willingness are the only requirements for our jobs: writing, editing, drawing and photographing. To learn more about getting involved, call Susan Gillette, 547-5078, or come to the RECORD office Tuesday or Wednesday night. We're on 3d floor of 23 Everett St. Please drop in and learn more about how — and why — we do what we do at HLS.

Published ten times each semester by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 617-495-4418. Subscription price: \$3.00 semester, \$6.00 year mailed; \$8.00 year mailed outside U.S.; students \$3.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies including back issues: 20 cents at the Law School, 50 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass. Copyright 1976 by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation. The opinions expressed in the Harvard Law Record are those solely of the students comprising the Board of Directors of the Harvard Law School Record Corporation.

ALUMNI: Alumni who receive the Record as a result of membership in the Harvard Law School Association should mail change-of-address information to the Harvard Law School Association, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

PI Lawyer Gives Inside Track

By Paul Coady

Charles R. Halpern, executive director of the Washington-based "Council for Public Interest Law," lent his support last week to the conventional wisdom that law school graduates interested in public interest law should first embark on a post-graduation period of on-the-job legal education. Addressing some 20 students in Pound 335 prior to meeting with Professor Abram Chayes' seminar on "Contemporary Procedural Developments," Halpern underscored the notion that a few years in corporate practice would furnish the intellectual hardware needed for public interest law work. He warned, however, that above all else the student should pay close attention to the potential for learning which a few years with a particular firm can supply.

"The quality of the teaching you get in your first job is important," Halpern said. "Those of you who are third-year students realize by now that you're not going out into the legal world with a great ability to practice law. I think this warning should be printed in red letters on every application to get into here," he commented.

Halpern, a 1964 graduate of Yale Law School, deserted Arnold & Porter after a four-and-a-half year tour of duty because he considered the work he was doing there "unappetizing" and found it difficult to swallow the idea of spending a career doing much of the same. With the assistance of three other lawyers, Bruce J. Terris, '57, James Moorman, and Geoffrey Cowan, he then co-founded his own public interest law firm, the "Center for Law and Social Policy."

Of late, Halpern has devoted his efforts at the "Council for Public Interest Law" to finding new ways of financing public interest law other than by foundation contributions. He dubbed the concern he now heads a "public interest trade association."

Halpern conceded that when he was seeking permanent employment before he joined Arnold & Porter, "he was wearing blinders" and it never occurred to him to look anywhere for a job except a Placement Office bulletin board. Discovering from the traditional employment interview the quality of learning experience available in a particular firm is a problem which Halpern termed "Catch 22." "You don't know from an interview — with whomever it might be — who the hell is going to teach you until you get there."

Halpern said that despite its obvious defects, the interview could provide students with some information of value, if they are willing to take the initiative and place the interviewer on the defensive. Students interested in public interest work might receive some indication of the temper of a given firm, he suggested, by asking what sort of pro bono work the

might even be straightforward," he said.

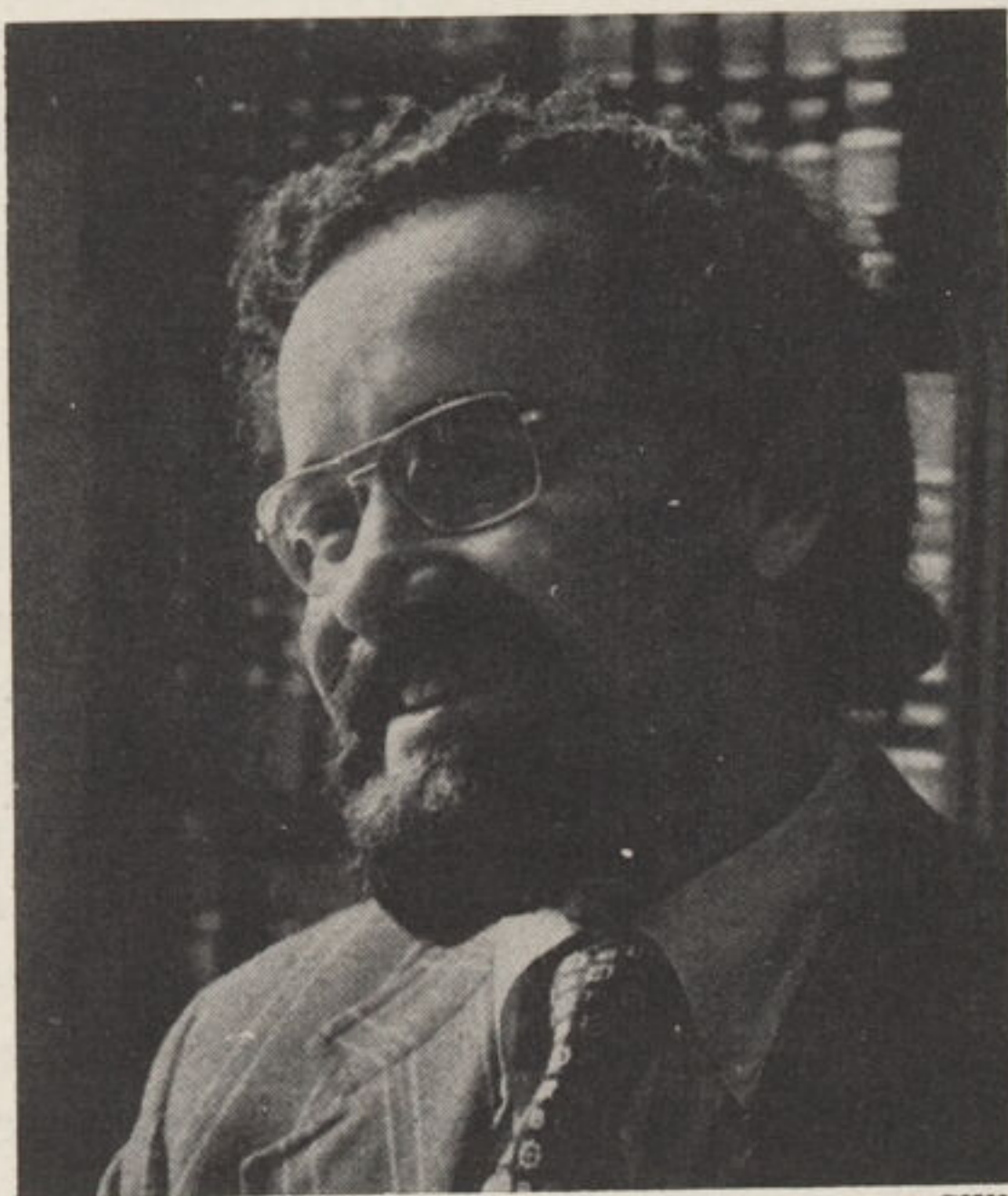
Other factors which Halpern encouraged students to take into account are the size of the firm, the number of associates entering per year, and the orientation of the firm's practice. Some of the large prestigious corporate firms might prove unwise choices for obtaining an education, Halpern advised.

"The economics of many corporate firms and the size of the entering group of associates really prevents close supervision. They are also teaching a very narrow type of law," he said. Halpern belittled the idea that the same "learning effect" could not be achieved in less conventional law firms. "There are some public interest firms where the teaching process is as good as, if not better than, in corporate firms. You are also less likely to find so many instances of over-lawyering where clients are willing to pay almost anything," he contended.

Halpern volunteered that the training for a public interest law practice could also be found in pockets of government work. The learning potential, he felt, depends upon the agency, making it of paramount importance that the student carefully unearth what it is which sets a particular agency apart from another. Moreover, a self-consciousness of one's career goals should not be subordinated to short-run benefits. "If you go into tax with the Justice Department, you'll be learning tax, for sure, and some litigation. However, if you never intend to try a case before a jury, it's silly to go into a U.S. Attorney's Office," Halpern reasoned.

Although he acknowledged that the same problem of determining in advance the precise nature of the job and the quality of the learning experience is present in the governmental sphere, Halpern ventured that the level of scholarship in some governmental

(Continued on Page 5)



CWM

Charles Halpern, Washington public interest lawyer spoke here recently.

firm is engaged in. "To sit there and think you can't raise this question in an interview with a Harvard Law School recruiter just doesn't make sense. The answers you receive aren't always meaningless — some might say they have a limited pro bono department, or they

Interdisciplinary Seminar On Environment Examines Major Issues With Simulations

By Phil Spector

A spring semester course emphasizing an interdisciplinary approach to complex problems of environmental law and policy has been winning praise from students in Harvard's schools of Law, Government, Design, and Public Health. The course is taught jointly by Law Professor Richard B. Stewart and Economist Marc Roberts, professor of political economy and health policy in the School of Public Health.

The Environmental Law and Public Policy Workshop utilizes a teaching approach familiar to Business School and Kennedy School of Government students, but less familiar to law students: the contemporary case study. After three introductory sessions in which the instructors lectured on economic concepts and the legal and institutional frameworks within which environmental policy is made, the class turned to an in-depth examination of eight cases.

Each of the cases has involved a policy problem currently faced by some governmental decision-maker, and, taken as a whole, the cases have been designed to provide a realistic and representative sample of the major environmental issues.

For each case study, one-quarter of the class of 32 students was divided into small groups of two or three. In general, each group contains one or two law students and a student from the schools of government, design, or public health. (A student could designate one other student with whom he or she wanted to be grouped.) The small group has been assigned to write a brief and to represent at simulated proceedings one of the interest groups desiring a particular outcome in the case.

For example, last week's case study involved whether the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should adopt an approach to air pollution abatement that focuses on minimizing the

costs of achieving compliance with predetermined air quality standards.

All of the students in the course received a set of mimeographed materials discussing the question, as well as briefs written by students representing the three participating groups—the RAND Corporation (a consulting firm that developed an economic model to minimize costs), the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (a public interest litigation group), and the American Electrical Institute (AEI) (an association of electric utilities).

The first half of the two and a half hour class involved an informal proceeding before the administrator and his deputy (played by Stewart and Roberts). The RAND group of three students advocated adoption of their proposal, and the NRDC and AEI groups, for quite different reasons, opposed it. In the second half of the class, the role-playing ceased, and there was a general discussion of both the specific proposal and the wider legal and policy issues that it raised.

The other seven case studies involve a similar format. They are:

— an informal discussion with EPA's New England regional administrator regarding whether power plants should be allowed to burn high sulfur oil at certain times;

— a hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution to consider alternative approaches to preventing deterioration of air quality in existing clean air areas;

— a meeting with an EPA assistant administrator to assess proposed regulations governing power plants' thermal discharges into water;

— another Senate legislative hearing, this time on a proposal to amend the Clean Air Act to allow imposition of emission fees on new automobiles;

— an argument before the Court

of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on the validity of EPA regulations phasing out the use of lead in gasoline;

— a court proceeding challenging, on safety grounds, an environmental impact statement prepared for a nuclear power plant; and

— a hearing before a Massachusetts agency to consider problems of burden of proof and public interest group intervention in agency proceedings on power plant siting.

Student reaction to the course has generally been quite favorable. Marilyn Hett, a student in the school of design, said that she most liked "the synthesis of different fields: social issues and political log-rolling are integrated with economics and law."

Sounding a similar theme, Catherine Abbott of the Kennedy School's public policy program found the course "the best I've taken in terms of combining application of a range of analytic skills with examination in-depth of a subject area." Both women also considered valuable the fact that the course forced them to take an advocate's role.

Law students in the course emphasized its relevance to actual policy problems but called for a greater degree of realism. Joshua Gotbaum, a 2L who spent last year at the Kennedy School, stressed that answers were not determined in advance and that there was a wide scope for class discussion. He would have liked a better sense, however, of how environmental policy decisions affect "real world actors."

F. Whitten Peters, 3L, appreciated the fact that the course materials and case studies were "very current," but he felt that the course could have been improved if persons "immersed in the problems" had been brought in to critique student performances.

Professors Roberts and Stewart

(Continued on Page 7)

Halpern Emphasizes First Job

(Continued from Page 3)

agencies surpasses that typically found in corporate firms. The presence of a particular individual, he stated, could make the critical difference. "When Pitofsky was at the FTC, for example, it was a very good place to work and learn," Halpern said.

Addressing himself to the feasibility of blending a long-term career in corporate practice with an ongoing pro bono operation as a

side-line, Halpern expressed the idea that for some, it could adequately reconcile two very divergent interests. "There are people who find working 75% of the time pro bono very satisfying over a number of years." Halpern freely recognized, however, that extensive corporate practice could exact a heavy price by anaesthetizing a lawyer's commitment to public policy and social change. "If they're going to go into corporate firms and

think they can keep their minds active with debentures and securities, they're crazy. It's not going to be easy to try to persuade Cravath, Swaine & Moore to set aside much time for pro bono work," he said.

Halpern also disparaged the view that a lawyer practicing public interest law was somehow missing out on the opportunity to litigate the "real issues of law." "Nothing could be further from the truth than the prevailing notion around the law school that the only interesting issues arise in corporate firms. If anything, the opposite is true." Describing some of the issues which he found particularly satisfying to study, Halpern cited a wide range of work in the mental health field. These included a "right to treatment" case, a major class action involving the rights of all inmates of the Alabama state hospitals and the mentally retarded, a case involving psychosurgery, and a suit over the exclusion of mentally retarded students from public school systems.

Halpern went on to describe how obtaining a public interest law job fresh out of law school can be as fraught with difficulty as deciding what type of law practice will best inure to a particular law student's advantage. He cautioned the group assembled in Pound that their expectations of obtaining public interest work at the beginning of their careers should not reach too high, and stressed that merely sending out a standard letter and resume would probably bear little if any fruit. "To get a job in an overly-tight market, it's a question of identifying your own strengths. You have to take what sets you out as a unique individual — whether it be an additional academic degree, experience in setting up a Public Interest Research Group as an undergraduate, or whatever — and marketing it aggressively,"

(Continued on Page 13)

A New concept in Bar Reviews...

Josephson's Bar Review Center of America (BRC), the nation's most successful bar reviewer, will offer a complete substantive and writing course for the 1976 Massachusetts bar exam.

With the assistance of such top law professors as Paul Bator and Arthur R. Miller of Harvard, Bob Berry and Len Strickman of Boston College, and Zipporah Wiseman of Northeastern, BRC will offer a comprehensive course geared to the precise needs of Massachusetts bar applicants — all in seven weeks.

BRC is the premier course in California, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania because it utilizes the talents of the most outstanding law teachers in the nation to deliver an extraordinarily efficient and effective program which focuses on both the substantive and exam-taking requirements of each exam. We hope you will look us over before you decide on a bar review course.



Local BRC Office:

Paul Kaufman, 933 Webster Street, Marshfield, Massachusetts 02050 (617) 834-8686

National Headquarters:

830 N. La Brea Avenue, Inglewood, California 90309 (213) 674-9300

(Incidentally, we need student reps. Call Paul Kaufman at (617) 834-8686 if you are interested.)

Random Ideas Concerning Law

By David Halprin

(with thanks to Jill Johnston)

the question where to start is only a question until the first keys are hit then it is the present and then the past or maybe for the biblically inclined its the story of the red sea but it didnt open before they walked in but only after they were wading waist deep or maybe it was the first day of class when some poor schmuck tried to define assumpsit from blacks law dictionary and got a lesson he and everyone else probably doesn't remember anymore or maybe its the subtle minute things that make up someones world and to the extent they can be orchestrated you can be totally out of it regardless of what the red sea is doing and now they are celebrating the bicentenniel with bicentenniel toilet seats but once upon a time it was a revolution a curiosity that we all started in a revolution only now no one can figure out just what a revolution would be look like feel like but maybe its a stylistic problem after all did you ever wonder if it is possible to write a revolutionary tract in a law review article i mean maybe its just too dry too asexual so the problem of style but at least you dont worry about the kings officers breaking down your door at night and we see the country and maybe the world is falling apart and life is increasingly modeled on mary hartman and nobodys laughing anymore and phenomenology is too long a word with too complicated a meaning when everything is clearly clear and in the great amphitheatre every argument can be made and the words seem cynical dehumanizing and alienated just listen and on the other hand the legitimacy of the legal profession and tradition has been shattered did you know there were commies at the law school in the 50s and who knows how to deal with it or name it or describe it anyway and coherence is certainly landing or lacking or arriving but what does anyone do in a world that

(Continued on Page 12)

Inquiring Photographer

By David Halprin and Mark Bravin
Photographs by Stephanie Smith

Question: If you could change one thing about the Law School, what would it be?

Fairlea Sheehy Luskin, 1L

I'd throw out the case method. We spend hours reading the material the night before and then it's spoon fed to us the next day. I'd also throw out the Socratic method. There are too many banal points the professors feel they have to pull out of people.



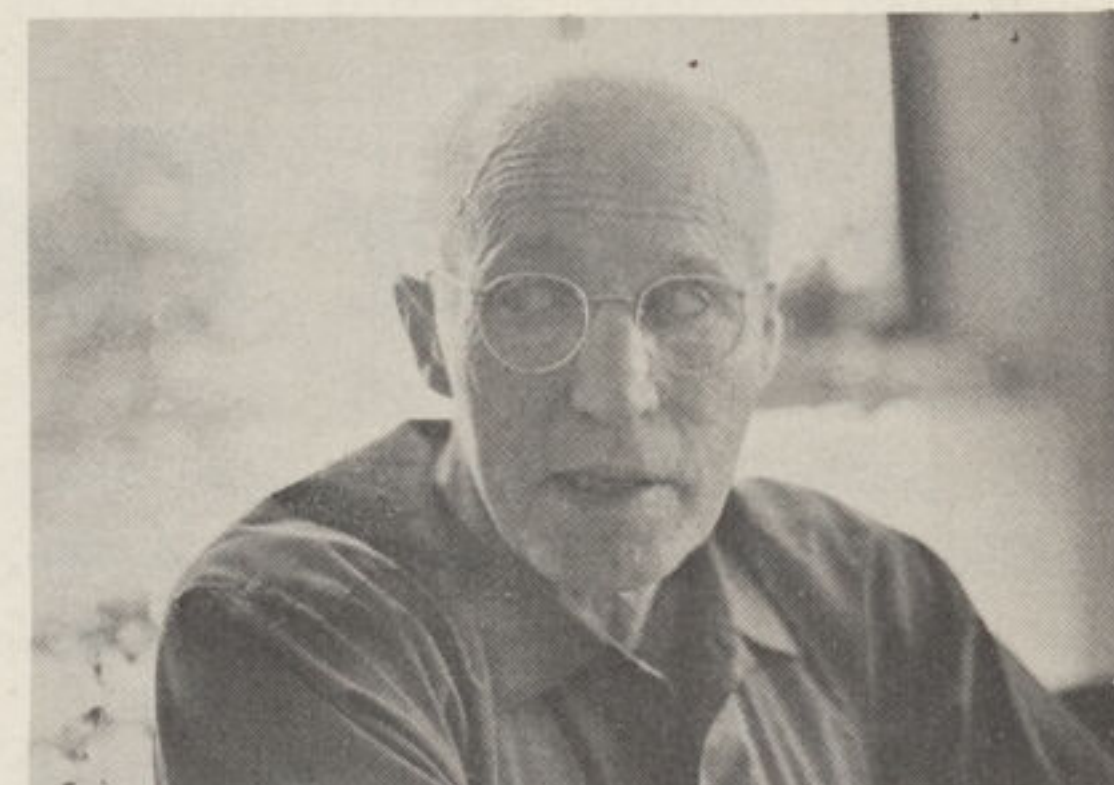
Jim Topinka, graduate student

When the law school hires, they should consider who would make good teachers rather than who would write good law review articles — who would socialize students to be sensitive people, not just good lawyers.



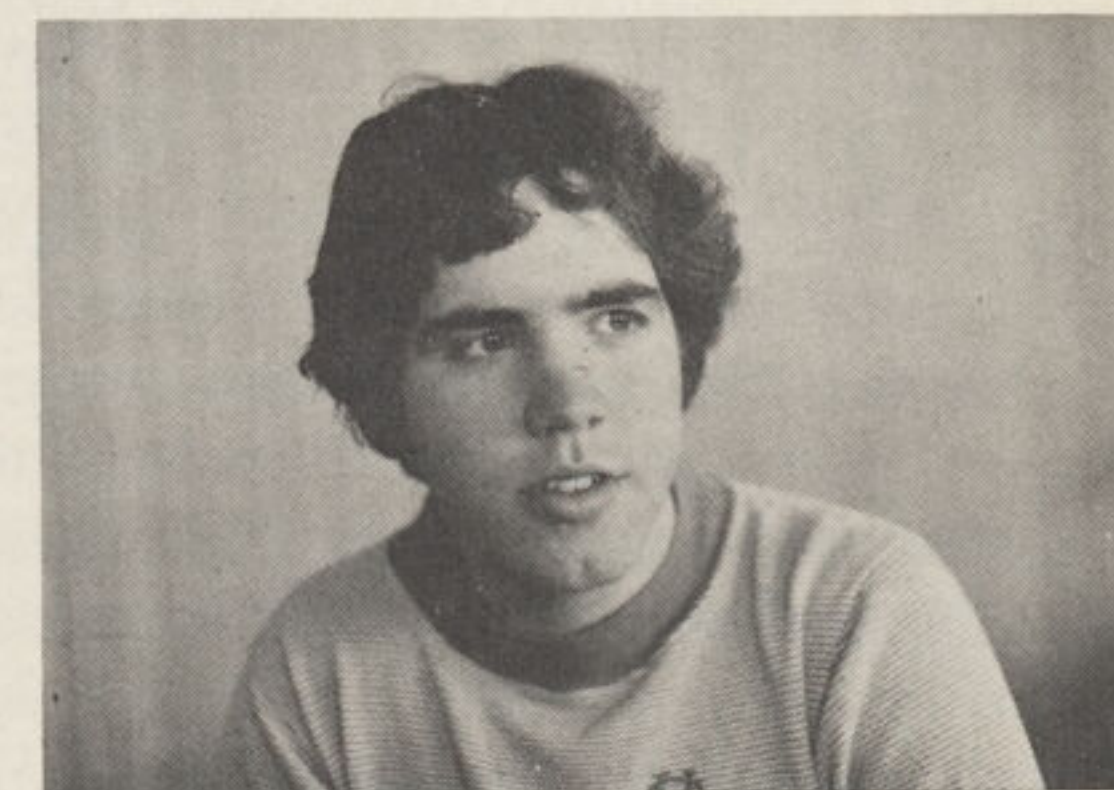
William Lennon, custodian

I wish they didn't have kitchens in the dorms and wouldn't be moving them into dorms all over the Law School. Students don't always do a good job of taking care of the kitchens. It just means more work for us.



John Love, 1L

Change the name . . . to John Love Law School. Admit that the Socratic method is finished, abandon it completely. Professors should encourage students to ask questions that are important, any time, and as much as they like.



Tom Singer, 1L

Move it out of Cambridge . . . to Montana or Wyoming. Put it up in the mountains, out where you could think.



Students Applaud Course's Success

(Continued from Page 4)

indicated that they have made efforts to bring in such persons, who are generally busy with many other commitments. They expect some "real world actors" to attend the last few class sessions.

The leading of class discussion by the instructors came in for both praise and criticism. Abbott thought it was helpful that the two professors had different points of view, based on their professional training, but also had an understanding of other disciplines and of "the broader picture." Peggy Seminario of the school of public health, on the other hand, thought that the professors, while providing important insights, were too "theatrical" at times and failed to consider the complexities involved in scientific questions.

Paul Wuebben, a school of design student with an engineering background, expressed similar concerns about the generalist nature of the class discussion.

Roberts and Stewart have generally been satisfied with the course this year and will follow the same basic format next year, although there will be some minor changes, including changes in the cases. Roberts, who teaches and writes in the field of environmental economics, acknowledged a tension between the roles of the instructors as teachers and as actors in the simulated proceedings. The value of the course's "transparent patina of verisimilitude" is uncertain, he said.

Stewart agreed with this assessment and indicated that next year's students might lead the simulated proceedings, playing the roles of the EPA administrator, senators, and the like. In his view, students in the course will benefit from having to "dig into the complexities of real world analysis."

SFF Gets \$10,000

(Continued from Page 1)
order to provide expenses for more people.

Pledges solicited from students now total over \$10,000. These were solicited by the mailing of a brochure and, most recently, by a telephone campaign. Taking place over a seven night period, the telephone campaign involved about forty volunteers, many of whom were applicants for fellowships.

Each volunteer contributed about two hours of his or her time. Bachman stated that every HLS student was called, 1200 were reached, and 370 made pledges averaging around \$25. The student response, he said, was "encouraging", but not outstanding.

Bachman felt he could not really categorize the reasons given by some for not contributing to the fund. He did say, though, that some of the non-contributing students seemed to

feel that one of the "prices" a public interest lawyer had to pay was in getting no monetary rewards for his work.

He also cited the newness of the project and financial concerns as causes of noncontribution. It should be noted that the SFF is still accepting pledges from anyone who is interested. Pledges are due to be paid by July 1 (or in the fall for third year students).

The fund will be operating in June on an interest-free loan from the law school. About ten % of the fund will be held back to accommodate bad pledges and several hundred dollars will be used for administrative expenses. Also a small percentage will be put into a new fund, to accumulate in future years, so that there will always be enough money to operate in the month of June without relying on a loan from the school.

(Continued on Page 8)

Which Students Most Trivial? Contest Tonight Gives Answer

Simultaneous with the Ames Moot Court competition, another important test of Law School skills has been proceeding apace. From a starting field of 16 teams, a severe winnowing process has left two teams to vie for the championship in the First Annual Law School Trivia Contest. This monumental struggle will take place at 8:30 p.m. tonight in the Ames Courtroom.

A team consisting of Rand Hoffman, 1L, Howard J. Symons, 1L, and Murray J. Fogler, 1L, will meet the team of Jack D. Sidorov, 3L, Thomas L. Burroughs, 2L, and Jim Klein, GSAS. Both teams have survived stiff competition, answering such questions as "Who played the Thing in *The Thing*?" and "Where is the Millard Fillmore Society based?"

The Administration, acting through Dean Bruce, has recognized the merit of such endeavor. Pledging 1000% support, they have also graciously provided refreshments for tonight's gala affair.

The trivia contest has been run

by a group which is arguably the most prestigious trivia Contest Committee in the English-speaking world: Alison M. Dreizen, 2L, Sarah K. Walls, 2L, Howard E. Katz, 2L, Vivian L. Polak, 2L, Thomas R. Lundquist, 2L, and Richard A. Briffault, 2L. The committee reminds 1L's in particular that watching trivial questions being handled with speed and skill is excellent preparation for final exams.

BRODIE AUTO RENTALS

Rent a Dodge Colt or V-W
For \$7 Per Day & Mileage

ALSO COMPACTS AND
STATION WAGONS AVAILABLE
BICYCLE AND SKI RACKS FURNISHED
AT NO CHARGE

491-7600

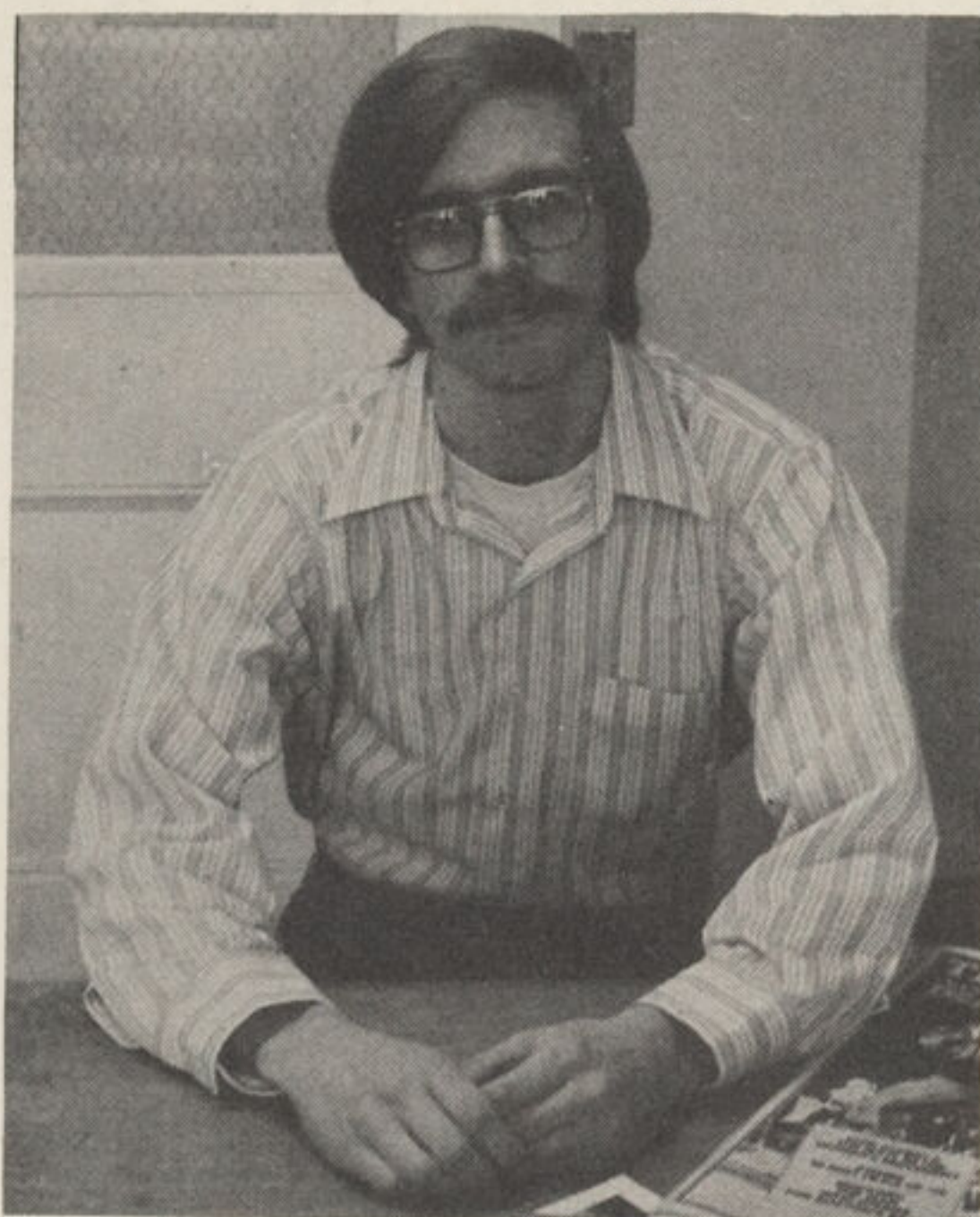
106 Mt. Auburn St.
At the Coolidge Bank
Lowest Rates in Harvard Square

In Student Pledges

Bachman points out that they do not, at this time, know how many students will be able to take advantage of the program because they don't know how much money each student will need to meet his living expenses (the fund is designed to get each student up to \$125 per week for ten weeks). He estimated that about three times the amount pledged would be needed to take care of all the qualified applicants for the fellowships.

In discussing plans for the future, Bachman said the program should be more successful next year. The solicitation process will be routinized, the selection process will have more well-defined criteria, and the fund hopes to tap new sources of income such as alumni and possibly law firms.

What this will lead to, hopes Bachman, is the development of a group of students who will serve as the focal point for alternatives to corporate practice. He feels that there must be a strong core group of students moving aggressively towards alternative careers in order to push for greater funding of these



Charles Bachman, B.S.A. President and prime mover behind Student Funded Fellowships.

types of fellowships and to push for changes in the curriculum.

One of the specific goals of the fund is to give it the strength needed to allow interested students the chance to approach public interest law firms with partial funding already at their disposal, thus encouraging the firm to hire them.

BALSA Seeks Action By National Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

passed by the conference would draw needed attention to the breakdown of HLS procedures for handling discrimination complaints forcing the school to "shape up" and producing "some resolution with Kirkland & Ellis."

"The force of a national resolution won't be lost on BALSA here, this institution, or the law firm," Hollis said.

Hollis, who is black, was recently

"IT'S ALREADY TOMORROW"

A national address by Asa E. Phillips Jr., '38. Reviewed as, "the finest thinking of the decade." Illustrated. From the publisher: Suite 833, 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. \$3 postage prepaid within U.S.A.

elected president of the Law School Council. He is attempting to expedite resolution of Gail M. Bowman's complaint that an interviewer from Kirkland & Ellis of Chicago made discriminatory remarks in an interview here last fall.

Hollis said Wednesday that he encouraged Bowman to file her complaint in order to demonstrate that "the Law School is unwilling to resolve issues. We forced this one because he didn't think they'd follow through—and they've played their part beautifully."

In response to Kirkland & Ellis' and the Law School's preference to handle the case "under wraps," Hollis said he prefers to see it handled publicly. "Otherwise we get no benefit."

Women Urged On At WLA Law Day

(Continued from Page 2)

trial law not to be reluctant to pursue that work. It "will be easier for you people because other women have made the inroads," she said, cautioning that women have to realize that court officials and police officers aren't going to change their attitudes about women overnight.

Edith Fine '57, Brookline Municipal Court judge, surveyed the younger members of the panel and said she would bring a "different approach" to the discussion. She summed up current opportunities for women: "A woman can do anything she wants in the law with complete self-confidence that she's just as competent as anyone else."

Speaking as a judge, Fine said that her experience "shoots down the myth that women aren't 'aggressive enough' for trial work. 'People who say that mean 'abrasive and obnoxious' when they say 'aggressive.' What's needed is intelligence, sensitivity to the people you're working with, and hard work and preparation," Fine said.

At several points panel members discussed the problem of combining a career in the law and family life or other activities. Fine said the legal profession allows one to "stop and start again" (for child-rearing) or to "do it right through."

Clurman cautioned, jokingly, that "being a lawyer ruins you for other things." She said, "Even some of the simplest problems I can't deal with other than on grounds of due process. And I have to remember that I can be arbitrary with a three-year-old kid — the Constitution isn't everything."

Clurman also said she favors the idea of working between college and law school. In hiring lawyers she would not give preference to the "idealistic schleps" who go directly to law school from college.

"The more idea you have of what you're going to school for, the more you'll get out of it," Clurman said.

Get \$40,000 of Life Insurance at \$100 a year

average annual net cost next 20 years*

Nearly \$100,000,000 of low-cost Savings Bank Life Insurance has been bought from this bank — much of it by Harvard graduate students.

We have all kinds of policies including Ordinary Life and Endowment — for men, women and children, all ages.

Let us show you how much more protection you can get here. Just telephone 864-8700, Life Insurance Department or drop into our first floor office.

*based on 5-year Renewable Term, starting age 24 (slightly less at younger ages; more at older ages.)
Based on 1975 dividends, which cannot be guaranteed — but dividends have always been paid.

Cambridge
Savings**Bank**

Corner Dunster Street & Mass. Ave.

Up the Down Staircase

The course evaluation survey conducted by the Board of Student Advisors is a good first step at increasing student input into evaluation of courses and professors. It is heartening to note that most courses received positive evaluations, as did most professors. Student participation was not overwhelming, but for most courses was sufficient.

At least one interesting sidelight concerning the vagaries of the course selection process has emerged from an evaluation of the results of the survey. Many first-year students, presumably relying on scuttlebutt from upper-classmates, protested at being assigned to one Constitutional Law professor's class this spring. Survey figures show that evaluations of both teachers of Constitutional Law were good. However, approval of the professor whom so many didn't want was highest.

All this helps underscore the necessity of high participation in a survey of this sort. Only then can students receive, if not an absolute factual judgment on the merits of a professor and course, at least a synthesis of opinion with which to aid their selection of the semester's courses.

King of Hearts

We applaud the efforts of all those involved with Student Funded Fellowships. A good idea was turned into reality by hard work and excellent organization. Many students and members of the faculty and administration were involved in a united effort.

Most important of all, however, are the individual contributors. About one quarter of all students gave money and \$10,000 was pledged. Greater participation should be expected in the future when the purposes of the program are more fully understood and the success it seems certain to achieve is realized.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

ROGER P. EVANS	Editor
SUSAN C. GILLETTE	Managing Editor
BRUCE HOWARD	Associate Editor
FRANK E. SISSON	Executive Editor
BETH EMERY	Features Editor
LARRY LIPPOLIS	Photography Editor
GARY D. HAILEY	News Editor
SAMUEL J. GOLDBERG	Arts Editor
STEVEN R. DAVIDSON	Business Manager
STEVE S. MILLER	Business Manager

Staff: Ann Bailen, Mike Bowen, Jimm Burling, Robert Carr, Paul Coady, Harold Cooke, Tim Cooper, Dave Day, Fenno, David Halprin, Phil Heagney, Howard Katz, G. Bruce Kuehne, Susan Jack, Stephen Jacobs, Charles Jordan, Jim Kainen, Marc Lauritsen, Barbara Moore, Bob Noto, Richard Oehler, Scott Patterson, Steve Prye, Robert Rizzi, Arnold S. Rosenberg, Mark Rosenman, Fairlea Sheehy, Stephanie Smith, Nancy Yates, Eric Zagrans.

Fenno

"Good morning," Fenno said to the 1L, who was busy executing a cockroach he had trapped in the ambiguous substance the Hark had poured over his French toast.

"F— you," the 1L snarled, meanwhile delivering the *coup de grace* to the unfortunate arachnid.

"That's very inarticulate of you," Fenno sniffed, "even if you were addressing a former invertebrate." He seated himself diffidently across from the first-year student.

"You'll have to excuse my brusqueness," the 1L said, by way of assertion rather than apology. "I have to stay psyched for our final negotiating round this afternoon in the Williston Competition."

"I should have guessed Williston had something to do with it," Fenno acknowledged. "But what makes you so sure it's your final round?"

"We're closing the deal," the 1L said with relish — literally, his plate not having been washed thoroughly since the hamburger course the previous evening.

"That's quite an achievement," Fenno remarked, "since the last time I talked to you, you were describing the distance between your Maximum Acceptable and your opponents' Minimum Desirable in terms of light years. How did you manage this breakthrough?"

"Simple," the 1L replied laconically, mopping up the rest of his syrup with a Hark Complimentary Parsley Sprig. "We threatened to kill them."

"That's a fairly novel tactic."

"You bet. You should have seen how surprised they were when I pulled out the .38."

"I'm a little surprised myself that they believed you."

"They didn't at first. But when I gave our BS Adviser a flesh wound, they realized we meant business."

"Wounding your BS Adviser could cost you points," Fenno warned.

"Come to think of it, he did whimper something about unconscionability just before he passed out. But my partner and I both have Professor Kennedy for *Contracts*, so we figured it wasn't important."

"There's just one thing," Fenno said. "After their last experience with you, are you sure the other team will show up to sign the agreement?"

"They'll show up," the 1L said evenly, "at least if they ever want to see their families again."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Alumnus Can't Picture "Negative Characters"

To the Editor:

I have just read your March 12, 1976 issue. I read your Inquiring Photographer item. If these answers are on the level and this is not a put-on, I can't believe it. What kind of admissions process can result in admitting to the Law School such negative characters. One of them would rather talk about "non-law things" than law. Another one opined that "we should have more fun in the class". Finally, and this takes the cake, a 3L interviewee says that the law school "is the worst place I've ever been in" and "has taught me how to hate people". I think you (*sic*) better tell Dean Sacks and the admissions committee that they sure manifested poor judgment in admitting these characters to the Law School.

Stuart H. Aarons, '32
New York, New York

Carter Critic Decries "Crap"

To the Editor:

You wanna know what makes me puke? I'll tell you what makes me puke. It's all them diz-gusting professors around here who are so desperate for a job in D.C. that they'll suck up to a string of slime like Jimmy Carter. I swear, those guys will never get into a decent line of work. Are they entirely bereft of pride?

I've had a lot of experience where I come from with deepwater Baptists like Carter, enough to know that if this zealot gets elected, America will have a Commander in Chief so uptight and fundamentally screwed that in comparison, Richard Nixon will look like the Holy mothah Pimp of Cool. Shite and onions, as Brendan Behan used to say, next to Carter even Nixon circa the Final Days, jabbering at his bottle and the portraits of the Presidents will look like Al Green, man. Prayer breakfasts every morning. That old redneck is cross-eyed with the fire of the Lawd . . . what we call a Graham cracker, if you catch my drift.

And I felt this way long before ol' Jimmy came out with that "ethnic purity" load of crap. But we shall see: my money says some sociology prof across the Yard will crank out a paper saying that the sense of community in Irish, Italian, WASP, etc., neighborhoods is so important for the sweet peace of the United States that we ought to ghettoize them Nigras for at least 100 or more years until the Irish slough off a little of their insularity. There's a place for that man in HEW in a Carter Administration.

Matthew Horan, 3L
Cambridge, Mass.

"50 Ways" Author: Another Kissinger?

To the Editor:

I am appalled that the *Harvard Law Record* published my parodistical poem, "Fifty Ways to Make a Profit," without attempting to locate its author, namely, me. I spent many hours listening to top-40 radio to get the rhyme scheme correct and even longer agonizing over the meter. Then, I carefully controlled the circulation of the poem, limiting it to Prof. Vagts' Corporations class, only to see my opus splashed vulgarly and anonymously across the pages of the RECORD! Now I know how Henry Kissinger feels when his *bons mots* get attributed to some "unnamed official."

This is just one more example of how Harvard Law students never give credit where credit is due. They see live people as mere collections of casebook issues. It is pompous, uncreative, stereotypical, smug, pigeonholing, etc. etc. etc.

Please withhold my name. I don't want to be known as a poetic person at my firm.

Name Withheld on Request
Cambridge, Massachusetts

*Ed. Note: Won't take you to court, Mort.
We'll 'bide by your plea, 'Lee,
And do what we can, Dan
So nameless you'll be.*

(Editor's name withheld)

Sarcastic Alumnus Rails RECORD Issue

To the Editors:

Congratulations on the fearless and forthright reporting of the "facts" in your March 19 issue.

More malicious sarcasm, in the guise of journalism, is exactly what we need. Looking juvenile doesn't bother us a bit!

Rupert Warren, '31
Buffalo, N. Y.

Ed. Note: Congratulations on your perceptiveness! Dean Sacks startled us with his remarks at our annual RECORD banquet that many alumni have trouble identifying which of our 20 issues is the traditional "joke" issue. We hope this year's March 19 "Ides of March" issue will not embarrass as many attorneys who gullibly quote its contents at cocktail parties as did last year's. Who says those who attend HLS lack a sense of humor?

Law Notes

The RECORD will publish a list of apartments presently rented by law students which will be open for rent for next school year. Third-year and graduate students who are giving up apartments in the Boston area and who would like to pass them on to 1Ls and 2Ls should send the RECORD a description of the premises. Mail this information to 23 Everett Street or drop it off at the Receptionist's desk in Langdell by April 30.

* * * * *

The **Patty Hearst prosecutor**, James L. Browning, Jr., will speak in the Ames Courtroom at 8 p.m. Monday, April 26, discussing the **Hearst case and related subjects**. Tickets, \$1, will be available at the door or can be purchased at the Voluntary Defenders office, 305 Austin.

* * * * *

Three HLS students have been awarded **Henry Luce scholarships** for professional internships in Asia in 1976-77. They are Wayne A. Koonce, 3L, nominated by the Law School; and Catherine W. Brown and Lynda S. Paine, 2Ls, nominated by Smith College, their alma mater.

* * * * *

New officers of the Law School Council are Meldon S. Hollis, president, and Thomas L. Burroughs, vice president.

* * * * *

The Center for International Affairs and the Harvard Institute for International Development will present a **panel discussion on the "New Economic Order"** in Room D at the Science Center on Monday, April 19. Participants discussing the topic "In Whose Interest?" will be Mahbub Ul Haq, World Bank and Executive Committee of the Third World Forum; Irving Kristol, City University of New York and co-editor of Public Interest, and Leonard Silk, New York Times editorial Board.

* * * * *

The **Harvard Gilbert & Sullivan Players** will present "The Yeoman of the Guard" in **Agassiz Theater** (Radcliffe Yard) April 22-25, 28-30, and May 1. Tickets are \$2 to \$3.75, available at Holyoke Center or at the door.

* * * * *

Gil Carmichael, a fellow at the Harvard Institute of Politics, will speak on "The New Politics" in the Wheeler Room, Holmes Hall, at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 21. Carmichael is regarded as a leading representative of the **New South**. He narrowly missed becoming the first Republican governor of Mississippi since Reconstruction in the 1975 elections. Refreshments.

* * * * *

Edward R. F. Sheehan, **American journalist**, foreign correspondent and novelist, will discuss "American diplomacy in the Middle East" at the **Harvard Law Community Association meeting** in Pound 335 at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 21. Admission, 50¢, for non-members.

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued from Page 11)

Sunday Blue Laws are the subject of a new exhibit displayed inside the basement entrance to the Library in Langdell Hall. **Paintings** by Karen Davidson Pomp are now on display in the Langdell Reading Room.

* * * * *

Research Fellow James Kanda will discuss "**Japan's Legal Tradition**" in Pound 419 at 1:10 p.m. today at the **East Asian Law Speakers Program**.

Cryptic Law

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

Uz fpy ygyzozk ub fpy bioshin... hybyzhizf
fpsym i wokpfyh aceoj, xihy ub kez tumhys
... ozfu fpy xisqyf-pueay ... mpysy of
byww etuz fpy afizhozk ub uzy Nifya, mpu
auwh kozkysjsyih ... Fpif uzy Mowwoa
ozafizfwn, izh fu tsygyzf ozlesn fu poxaywb
izh [Nifya'] misya, fuuq et fpy aioh wokpfyh
aceoj izh fpsym of idsuaa fpy xisqyf-pueay,
mpysy of byww [zyis] Sniw ... mpu
ozafizfwn ... fpsym of ... izh ... afsedq
fpy twiozfobb [izh jwym et, teffozk] uefuzuy ub
poa ynya. Ce. Oa fpoa idfouz xiozfiozijwy?

Solution on Page 16

SPORTS QUIZ

By Katz, Noto & Zagrans

1. Who pitched the only no-hitter ever thrown on opening day?
2. What player among all those who have not been elected to the Hall of Fame had the highest league-leading batting average?
3. Who hit the most home runs ever in one month; how many and in what month?
4. How many catchers have ever led either league in hitting in a season, and who were they?
5. What was the last double-play combo to hit .300 each before Larry Bowa and Dave Cash last year?
6. Whitey Ford has the highest winning percentage of any pitcher in the Hall of Fame, but not of the pitchers with over 100 lifetime victories for the Yankees. Who holds this major league record for winning percentage?
7. Who are the only two pitchers ever to throw a no-hitter in each major league?
8. Three pitchers of recent vintage combined baseball with basketball: Gene Conley

played center for the Celtics behind Russell, Dave DeBusschere pitched for the White Sox, and Bob Gibson played for the Harlem Globetrotters before joining the Cardinals. What active pitcher played NBA basketball and for what team did he play?

Bonus Question

For all you turkeys out there, give these players their fowl nicknames:

Louis Goslin; Fred Stanley; Tris Speaker; Ron Cey.

Sports Answers

- Ames Moot Court Room.
Championship Round tonight in the First Annual Law School Trivia Contest
- heartily urge all trivial people to attend the answers, the editors of the Sports Quiz In lieu of the traditional guide for scoring
- Ron Cey — Penguin
Tris Speaker — The Grey Eagle
Fred Stanley — Chicken
Louis Goslin — Goose
- Bonus Answer:**
8. Ron Reed, Detroit Pistons.
7. Cy Young and Jim Bunning.
centage.
6. Spud Chandler, 109-43.717 winning per-
White Sox, 1949.
5. Luke Appling and Cass Michaels for the
the year he led the NL with a .363 mark.)
only third base for the Cardinals in 1971,
Torre among catchers since he played
Braves. (We are not here considering Joe
1942, while playing for the Boston
the NL with .342 in 1938; and .330 in
Ernie Lombardi, also of Cincinnati, led
National League with .353 in 1926, and
4. Bubbles Hargrave of Cincinnati led the
1937.
3. Rudy York hit 18 home runs in August,
also in 1929.
Fame with a .369 mark for the Indians,
American League leader not in the Hall of
in 1929. Lew Fonseca was the highest
2. Lefty O'Doul batted .398 for the Phillies
1. Bob Feller, Opening Day, 1940.

JAMES F. BRINE, INC.
29 BRATTLE ST.
HARVARD SQ. 876-4218

Sports Equipment and Apparel For The Entire Family

Spring Equipment Is In

- Tennis • Baseball • Soccer • Rugby
- Lacrosse • Basketball • Swimming
- Jogging • Exercise

CHECK OUR SELECTION OF WOMANS SPRING
SPORTS CLOTHES, TANK SUITS AND BATHING
SUITS

Compare Our Prices

Legal Concerns Stream of Conscience

(Continued from Page 6)

never changes and the day to day experience is what everybody spends their time thinking and feeling is not regarded as significant and reflected upon and how does it relate to the next forty years of your life and then youre dead are we really just hessians not gunfighters riding fearlessly over a barren horizon but crawling in small armies like ants doing the bidding of whoever will pay the best price when we just dont want the money as much as people used to and which way goes the path of the law we create not just goods but ideas concepts social institutions as well but domination then and domination on dual tracks eternal return karma a friend wrote me a letter the success mystique it said although i dont think you would make a big hit with the dean if you reminded him that harvard people ran the vietnam war the price one pays for success the ethics implied in your education the intellectual style of pressure a passive sacrifice success brilliant at technique a game dazzling combinations but in a pack not a loner the only way to make it worth it but the highest bidder waits and once the auctioneers gavel crashes a contract is made and suddenly you start to wonder about unequal bargaining power common practice among bankers the ucc do your work live after hours the client is always right and bureaucrats functionaries so high they dont realize what is education about who has something worth fighting for who feels something worth believing in and anyone could have the answer but everyone is so busy and exams are approaching and how could a casebook compete with a spring afternoon when history is something that took place in the past

Resurrecting Pro Bono's Ghost

(Continued from Page 5)

Halpern counselled. He also noted that an ability which must receive consideration is one's ability to live at \$8,000 a year rather than \$25,000.

Speaking generally, Halpern declared that the glacial pace at which public interest law appears to be inching ahead is undoubtedly a consequence of the political climate. He singled out literati like Nathan Glazer who pillory public interest law for what they perceive as misplaced dabbling in the political system. "Instead, they think that the handicapped, mentally retarded, and politically powerless should achieve society's acceptance merely through their own participation in the political process," Halpern said.

Halpern also attributed the almost vanishing attention to public interest law to the unsympathetic attitudes of law students. He complained that he currently has a sense that the enthusiasm for public interest work in the law school is over. "What I feel is that the students' present style is passive and inert. Part of the problem that I hear from my friends in private firms who interview at law schools is that two questions are asked: 'How long it takes to become partner, and what the retirement benefits are.'"

Halpern recognized that starting the whole process moving again would pose a task of untold difficulty, but pointed out that there were concrete steps which students could take at what he termed "interfaces." He exhorted students to start "mau-mauing" corporate law firms by going to interviews and asking tough questions about their pro bono offerings, and also to "mau-mau" the HLS administration to bring more public interest employment recruiters to Cambridge.

The apparent withering of student concern for public interest law, Halpern felt, has had pronounced effects upon corporate

firms. Nevertheless, this might be reversed if students are willing to make the sustained effort. "For example," he noted, "Arnold & Porter had a very aggressive public interest law program about five years ago, but today there is practically none because there is no pressure at all . . . Nobody asks about pro bono law today to the extent that they did during the days of real law school interest."

Turning his attention to Harvard Law School in particular, Halpern sided with those like the Harvard Law Guild who have made recent attempts to reduce the impact of the financial aid program in pressuring graduates to enter corporate firms. He backed the concept of prevailing upon the law school to set aside additional categories of employment and certain income levels for which the obligation to meet loan payments would be suspended. "The picture I have of the Law School is so goddamn depressing," he said. "There is a lot to be done if Harvard Law School's loan policy is forcing people into corporate jobs."

Halpern proposed that student involvement in this sort of venture should not be limited to Guild members, and asserted that students should think of their work as an effort extending over several years in order to achieve any measure of success.

As an example of a reform which would demand continuing student attention, Halpern pointed to the possibility of obtaining course credit for law-related internships.

While the University of Michigan has for some six years granted credit to students participating in "Center for Law and Social Policy" internships, Halpern noted that by contrast, Harvard has declined to take any part at all. "You should start with attempting to convince Harvard to send two students a year. The next year, a few more students, and the following years, fifteen students."

On the topic of law school fellowships for public interest work, Halpern also cited the potential for greater student activism. "I can't imagine that there's not enough money in the richest law school in America to fund fellowships in public interest law," he observed.

When questioned generally on the ethical problems facing public interest lawyers of "putting words into clients' mouths" in order to press claims on their behalf, Halpern contended that lawyers must shape careers for themselves. "Within the ABA Canon of Ethics," he said, "there is a lot of room for telling people that they ought to be clients and vindicate their rights." For public interest lawyers to be effective they must take an activist role which constantly confronts the issue of how much to create wants and distort priorities, he said.

"It's easy to answer this ethical question when working with issues directly concerning the well-educated — like the environment — but it is quite another question to find out what mental patients really want and what their priorities are," he concluded.



Holiday Inn

OF CAMBRIDGE
1651 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Two Blocks north of Harvard Law School
in Harvard Square
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
RESERVATIONS 491-1000

Good food and drink — nice rooms — Rent-a-car by National — Use your Gulf, Diners, American Express, Bank Americard, Master Charge Credit Card. Specialists in banquet, wedding, and business meetings.

Innkeeper — JAY INCORVATI

NERD COMIX



Dorm Council Activities
This Weekend
TGIF—Today, 4-6 p.m.
Harkness Downstairs Lounge

IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT

Starring
Clark Gable
and
Claudette Colbert
Saturday 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.
Harkness
\$1, or 50c with Dorm Council Card

Mass. auto insurance, explained.

Mass. automobile insurance can get a little complicated. And if you're under 25, it can get expensive. We'll simplify things. And we'll help you keep your premiums as low as possible.

W. T. Phelan & Co.

Insurance Agency, Inc.

11 Dunster St., Harvard Square (next to the Holyoke Center).
876-0876. Representing Aetna, Travelers, Hartford.

Try C'est Si Bon: Quiche Her Once, You'll Want To Quiche Her Again

By Sam Goldberg

*Bonjour Jean. Comment vas-tu?
Tres bien, merci. Et toi?
Pas mal, merci. Qui est?
C'est un amie. Il s'appelle Paul.*

Ah, we've come a long way since then, haven't we? Having mastered those first few lessons in early high school, we felt well prepared to try our hand (tongue?) at ordering a simple repast in one of those quaint little hotels in rural France where we stopped on our way to discovering the real Europe. Or perhaps we only got as far as Quebec.

Fortunately, English is spoken and the menu is translated at *C'est Si Bon*, a *Restaurant et Patisserie* located at 17 Arlington Street in Boston. Not that it matters much — after all, a quiche is a quiche is a quiche. And while this quaint little place won't bring back those hosteling memories (it's much too close to fashionable Newbury Street to avoid either a *nouveau chic* atmosphere, *c.f.*, *e.g.*, Orson Welles, Grendel's Den, or that most common feature of American French restaurants — overpricing), it will provide an enjoyable meal in extremely pleasant surroundings.

Our meal began with a basket of the best french bread we have tasted in a long time — most likely Vie de France, which can be found in various sizes and shapes at most

of the usurious little grocery stores in Cambridge (the *croissants* look fantastic, but unfortunately the financial aid office refuses to consider such delicacies as a necessary part of a law student's existence).

The *soupe du jour* (75¢) was a very nice, albeit somewhat bland, watercress. Given the nature of this alleged vegetable, it was amazing what they were able to do with a few spices. The *soupe gratinée* (\$1.50) was much better, although the gruyere topping was not as thick as we would have liked (when we eat, we like to chew).

The crouton, too, lacked garlic and crust, both major faults, though mildly tempered by the realization that if we were forced to swim around in onion soup all day, we would probably lose some of our crust too. But the broth was sturdy and the onions did not stick too closely together. It's hard to ask for more.

As far as entrees are concerned, selections were fairly diverse, and were generally priced in the \$3-5 range. We chose the *quiche du jour* (\$3.00), which was a solid but still creamy pie filled with mushrooms, on the whole quite good, and we had only one major complaint.

It should not be difficult to manufacture an edible crust for one's quiche (quiche itself is extraordinarily simple to make; most law students, in spite of their difficulty in grasping certain analytic concepts, should be able to master the recipe). This crust was hard and tasteless, when it should have been light and flaky. Nevertheless, the portion was ample and we came away satisfied, in spite of the fact that we have both been served and made ourselves better.

The *salade Niçoise* (\$3.00) was a more unhappy choice. This was a

combination of just about everything — various *legumes*, anchovies, tomatoes, tuna, onions, olives, potatoes and who knows what else. Although in theory this should be quite tempting (or at least interesting), it proved quite dull. The cause for this was difficult to discern, though the rather insipid dressing may have had much to do with it.

Dessert was the most exciting aspect of the meal, for, in true decadent fashion, they brought a large tray covered with *petits fours* and other delicacies. In our traditionalist mood, we sampled a napoleon (75¢), merely gazing greedily at the rest. It was not as delicate as we would have hoped, but on the whole it was the perfect compliment to the French coffee.

The atmosphere was not as conducive to the whispering of *les mots d'amour* as one would have expected in a French restaurant. It was brightly lit, for one thing (perhaps the fact that it was lunchtime had something to do with that). And the close proximity of the tables to each other was somewhat disconcerting — much of our meal was spent listening to an account executive trying to put the moves on an interior designer.

It is obvious that this little place will not make you feel as if you're in the French countryside — especially since the *vin du maison* is a prominent California wine which comes in jug bottles (at least it has a cork). But while we are unable to say that the meal as a whole merits the appellation of eminently palatable, it did have a certain zest, and the restaurant exuded a certain resonance, which we often associate with the French and with French food. For all those with a little of that *joie de vivre* (we must confess to being a trifle pessimistic, given our audience), it is certainly worth a try.

Professional Dry Cleaning
and Shirt Laundry
at

Rite-Way
CLEANERS

KI 7-8008
4 Hudson St., Cambridge
(off 1672 Mass. Ave.)

Ames Victors Decided

By Steven S. Miller

Greg A. Rosenbaum and David M. Schiffman, 2Ls, prevailed over David R. Day and Barry M. Klayman of the Debs Club in the first round of Ames semi-finals, held Thursday, April 8. Schiffman was declared best oralist. No best brief award was made by the judges.

The case was heard by Luther M. Swygert, U.S. Court of Appeals (7th circuit), Benjamin Kaplan, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Cor-



Mary Grace Diehl, first speaker in Tuesday's Ames semi-finals, makes her arguments to the court. Diehl and her partner, Elliot M. Mincberg, were defeated by opposing speakers Marc Johnston (best oralist) and Arvid E. Roach II. The winners were assisted on the brief by Ruth S. Epstein, James Bainbridge, Peter S. Brown and John Payton. The losers were assisted by Randy E. Barnett, Thomas E. Foster, Linda L. Listrom and Ivan L. Orton.

nelia G. Kennedy, U.S. district court judge for the eastern district of Michigan.

Kennedy interrupted one speaker after he referred to her as "Mrs. Justice" to point out that "the word 'Justice' has no sex." To the audience's enjoyment, Kennedy said that although it was currently unnecessary to clarify the etiquette, when three women are sitting on one court there will be the bewildering prospect of a Mrs. Justice, a Miss Justice and a Ms. Justice.

Other 2Ls who worked on the Learned Hand Club brief were Mark A. Goldsmith, Gary T. Johnson, Gregg H. Levy and George W. Van Cleve. Ronald C. Barusch, Steve A. Cunningham, Gary Hoppe and Daniel J. Savitsky worked on the Debs' brief.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

On the evening of the fairday . . . defendant threw a *lighted squib*, made of gun powder . . . from the street into the market-house where it fell upon the standing of one Yates, who sold gingerbread . . . That one Willis instantly, and to prevent injury to himself and [Yates] wares, took up the said *lighted squib* and threw it across the market-house, where it fell [near] Royal . . . who instantly . . . threw it . . . and struck the plaintiff [and blew up, putting] out one of his eyes. *Qu.* Is this action maintainable?

Scott, an Infant, by his next Friend, v. Shepherd, an Infant, by Guardian, 2 W.B.L. 892, 96 Eng. Rep. 525 (Ct. Comm. Pleas, 1773). Scott was indeed fortunate defendant had not thrown a *lighted case*, which might have resulted in total blindness.

Sander Talks To Judicial Leaders

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms were the subject of a paper Professor Frank E. A. Sander presented April 8 at the National Conference on the Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice held in St. Paul, Minn., April 7-9.

The invitation-only conference, sponsored by Chief Justice Warren Burger, American Bar Association President Lawrence E. Walsh, and Charles S. House, chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices commemorated a speech given 70 years ago by the late Dean Roscoe Pound on popular dissatisfaction with the legal system.

Sander presented his paper, titled "Varieties of Dispute Processing," to 275 conference participants, including the state chief justices, several U.S. Supreme Court justices and members of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The panel on which Sander sat included Simon H. Rifkind, a New York attorney, and U.S. District Court Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., of Philadelphia. It dealt with which types of disputes are best resolved by judicial action, and which are better assigned to other, more appropriate forums.

COMPLETE LEGAL RESEARCH

Briefs, Memoranda, Innovated Pleadings, Budgets Honored
Close Contact Maintained

CAMBRIDGE LEGAL RESEARCH, INC.

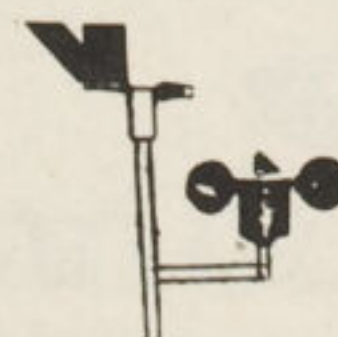
146A Mt. Auburn St.
Cambridge, Ma. 02138
(617) 661-1390

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

RETURN ADDRESS:

HARVARD LAW RECORD
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

WEATHER INSTRUMENTS



Amateur and Professional
Ski Areas—Farms—Country
Clubs—Motels—Businesses
Send for free brochure
Dealer inquiries invited.

Mt. Washington Weather Instrument Company
RFD #1 Dept. H, Berlin, N.H. 03570