

# HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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TWENTY CENTS

## Secretary Draws Line; Coffee Pots Left Empty

By Randy Phillips

"Get your own coffee."

Lawyers who always thought they had better things to do with their time may have to get used to hearing that from their secretaries in the aftermath of a Chicago woman's well-publicized fight to exclude coffee-brewing from her job description.

Five weeks ago, Mrs. Iris Rivera was fired from the Chicago office of the Illinois Appellate Defender's office after she refused to comply with a directive making secretaries exclusively responsible for preparing the office supply of the costly beverage.

Monday, after a public outcry, her boss was overruled by his Springfield superiors.

In a RECORD telephone interview from her hospital bed where she awaited surgery, Mrs. Rivera hailed the outcome as a victory for secretaries everywhere who have been forced to take on duties unrelated to their jobs. Her boss, Deputy Appellate Defender Gottfried Geiss, whose office represents indigent criminal defendants on appeal from the Chicago area, disagreed but seemed resigned.

Rivera's struggle began Jan. 24 with a stern memo Geiss said he issued in response to a "growing problem with performance and attitude" among office staff. The memo faulted secretaries for "lax-

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## Schools Approve 1977 Clerkship Application Dates

By Steven Prye

HLS is among 111 members of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) that so far have indicated their willingness to comply with the Proposed 1977 Guideline Timetable for the appointment of judicial clerks.

At its November 1976 meeting, the Executive Committee of AALS revised the 1976 Guideline Timetable to set April 15 instead of June 15 as the earliest date when students should apply and faculty members should forward recommendations for judicial clerkships. The revision further recommends September 1 as the earliest date for judges to begin making their appointments.

Dean Albert M. Sacks expressed his belief that the guidelines will help to solve a number of problems. The *raison d'être* for the guidelines is to curb the tendency of students to apply for clerkships increasingly earlier in their second year. By providing a uniform, nationwide timetable, Sacks hopes that all interested students will be given a full opportunity to be considered for clerkships.

Also, by requesting the judges to postpone making appointments until September 1 at the earliest, students working during the summer may have an opportunity to interview for the positions at the end of the summer.

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Langdell staffer Amy Moirier turns bottoms up on coffee-making. SJ

# Emanuel: Cranking Out Outlines for Fun and Profit

By Bob Ruxin

As a 1L, Steven L. Emanuel '76 decided that he could write a better civil procedure outline than *Gilbert's*.

Last semester Emanuel and his printer/business manager father, Lazar Emanuel '48, grossed an estimated \$15,000 to \$18,000 from the sales of three outlines. More than 2,000 law students bought the revised version of *Civil Procedure*. He also sold 400 to 500 copies each of *Criminal Procedure* and *Secured Transactions* outlines at 15 to 20 outlets around the country.

"The venture is just starting to become profitable," Emanuel said in a recent telephone interview from his office in the four-man Park Avenue litigation firm of Freidman & Gass. He noted that he already has several hundred advance orders for a *Contracts* outline, which he expects to be on sale before spring exams. "I'm thinking fairly seriously of doing substantive criminal law," he said.

Success and graduation mean

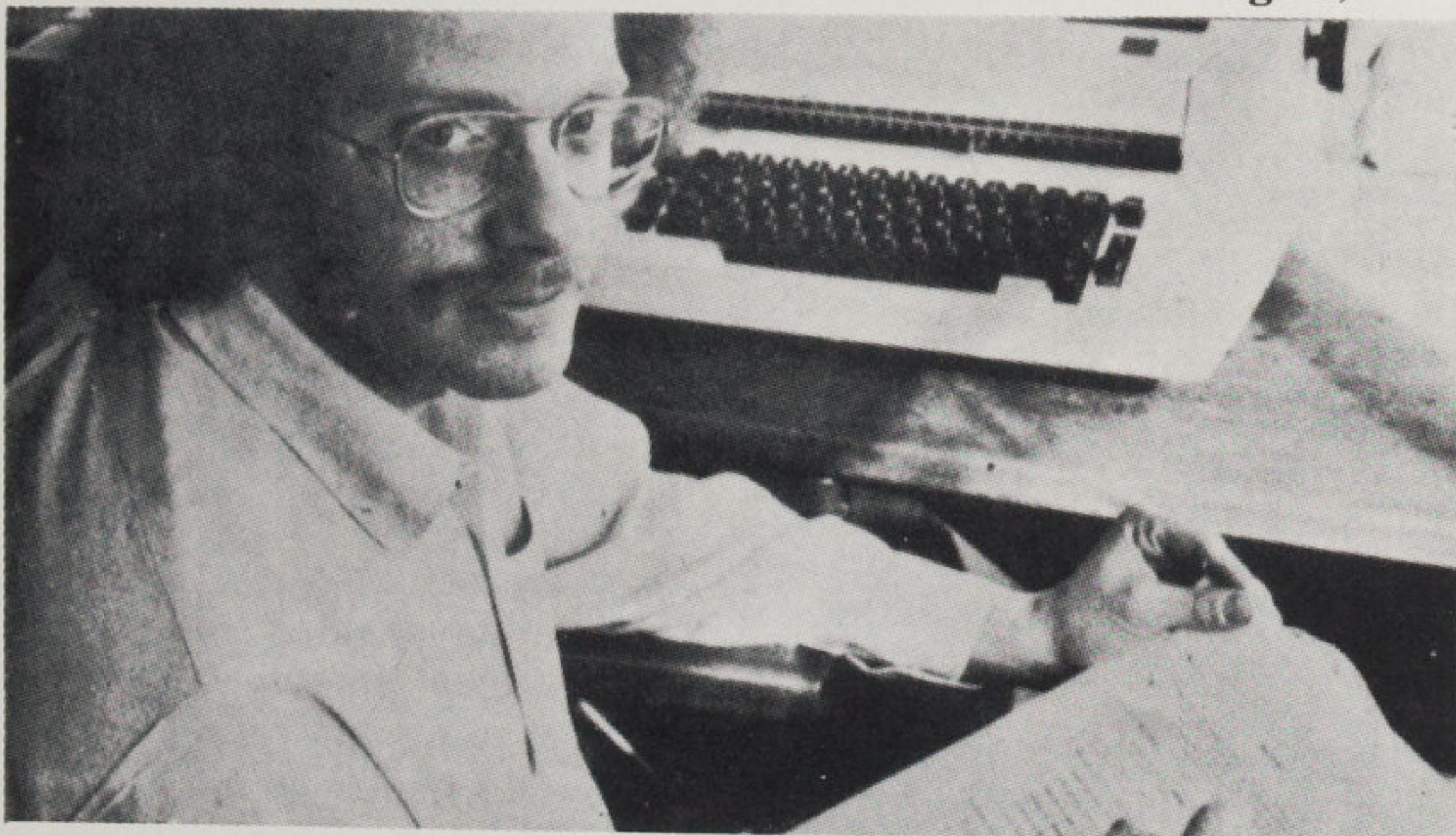
that Emanuel no longer sets each word on his father's typesetting machines.

"The only thing I do is write and edit," he said. "My father does even more than before—production supervision, billing, shipment." The elder Emanuel practiced law in New York City for 10 years before starting a printing and typesetting business in Teaneck, N.J.

Rather than rely on his Harvard notes, Emanuel takes a more general approach to outlining. To produce *Contracts* he sits down with three hornbooks, the Uniform Commercial Code, the *Second Restatement of Contracts*, several major casebooks, and a dictaphone. After a secretary transcribes his spoken words, he cuts, reorders, and pastes the strips in indented form.

Because the contracts casebook market is more fragmented than that for civil procedure, Emanuel said his new work will not be keyed to one casebook. *Civil Procedure*, he noted, "sells exceptionally well

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Steve Emanuel at the keyboard.

RECORD

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## Student-Operated Fellowship Funds Campaign Begins

By Larry Zelenak

Student-Funded Fellowships (SFF), a student-operated program designed to make it financially feasible for Harvard Law School students to accept low-paying "alternative" or "public-interest" summer jobs, will begin its 1977 fund-raising campaign later this month.

The program seeks contributions from students who have obtained lucrative summer employment with private law firms, in order to provide fellowships for students who would like to work in public-interest positions, but could not otherwise afford to do so. All fellowship recipients are guaranteed \$125 per week, with the fellowship making up the difference between that amount and the salary (if any) paid by the employer.

Last year, the program's first, 420 students pledged over \$10,000 to SFF. That was enough to pay for fellowships for twelve students in a wide variety of jobs throughout the country.

This year's pledge drive will begin the week of March 14 with the distribution of appeals to the student mailboxes in Langdell and with SFF representatives briefly explaining the program in the classrooms. The following week every student will be contacted by phone and asked to make a pledge. Faculty members and alumni will also be asked to contribute, and the possibility of soliciting law firms to match contributions made to the program by the students they hire is being considered.

Norman J. Abrams (3L), a member of SFF's Board of Directors, hopes for a significant increase in the number of students making pledges. "Yale has a similar program, and they ask students to contribute three per cent of their summer earnings. But what we'd really like to see is the broadest

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HARVARD LAW RECORD

# Credit Inflation at HLS

By Bruce Howard

In recent years the faculty has increased the credit-value of several law school classes. For example, last year several courses were changed from two credits to three. But credit inflation, while apparently allowing professors to tell each other they're doing more, has produced a bothersome complication — namely, how to fill the extra hour a week of class time.

Page Three editor and chief correspondent Bruce Howard surveyed the faculty to ascertain the techniques they use to fill those embarrassing silences.

**Duncan Kennedy, professor, legal history, contracts** — "Well, let me answer that in two parts, they being parts one and two, in contradistinction to two and one, the latter being the way other law professors like to use numbers, but my approach is essentially different and more radical, some might say Marxist, but it's most complicated than just Marxism, in that I say one and two in both alphabetical order and in sequence. That's a whole other classical contradiction, but I won't get into it here. So part two, then, let me dwell for a minute on the contradictions inherent in an answer that purports to deal with essential resolutions and cross-inferences while reaching an intelligible absurdist substantive withdrawal except for the fact that this sort of double-talk combined with long hair and a guilt-tripped faculty got me tenure, so the joke's on you, if you know what I mean. If you don't, don't worry, because it's not on the exam. I use Areeda's exam. That's another essential contradiction that we can get into, if you want. It has three parts, one, two and six."

**Charles Nesson, professor, evidence, criminal law** — "I show movies. First I try to show movies that I starred in. I do a great judge. Wanna see my imitation of Kaufman doing Chicago 7? If we run out of those, I show other 'relevant'

movies, like films of big trials, criminal investigations, *In the Heat of the Night*, *High Noon*, *Ziegfeld*, my family trip to Disneyworld. I know most projectionists in the city get paid more for showing flicks, but this job looks better on the resume."

**Arthur Miller, professor, civil procedure** — "I get some poor kid from Kansas State and I beat him over the head with pendent jurisdiction until he starts bawling like Red Skeleton. Ha-ha! Love it!"

**Richard Stewart, professor, civil procedure (emeritus), administrative law, environmental law** — "To be honest with you, I

*Nesson: "I show movies. First I try to show movies that I starred in. I do a great judge. Wanna see my imitation of Kaufman doing Chicago 7?"*

pattern my teaching style after the master, Arthur Miller. I get some poor kid from Kansas State and I beat myself over the head with pendent jurisdiction until he starts snoring like Red Skelton. Ha-ha! Love it!"

**John Hart Ely, professor, constitutional law** — "I try to tell real life stories about how I've integrated my moral philosophical posturing into practical real world decision-making. For example, I like to explain how Bill Coleman and I used structural ethics at Transportation to decide to invite the English and the French to come over and break windows and pour dirt over the neighborhoods around Dulles and Kennedy Airports for six months as an experiment. Things like that."

**Ronald Dworkin, visiting professor, philosophy of law** —

"Oh really, my good chap, jolly good question, but quite the rot, I have never had the problem. You see, I have this British accent I got at Berlitz's that allows me to drag out vowels for minutes on end. It's *de rigeur* for philosophy professors, don't you know. I once took ten minutes to spell out the word "zealous," 'zed, ed, ahd, luth, od, uhd, seth: Not bad for a kid born in Brooklyn, huh?"

**Marvin Chirelstein, visiting professor, Corporations, Tax, and Corporate Ethics: How To Disguise This Course On Your Resume, or Can a Fox Teach a Pack of Wolves How to Guard the Chickens?** — "Hey, ho, ha! Ho! Geez, I'm so ashamed. I mean what do I know, with all these paintings on the wall, I mean, Gawd!, Harvard Law School, Cambridge!, I mean, it's not like this is New Haven where the social committee gets everybody together on Saturday night and hands out *National Geographics*. I mean, who am I? Whom? Who! Whom! Who? Never mind. But all right, I'll tell you. I do have a problem filling four hours a week about the tax code that I just can't make myself open. I mean, it's so depressing, just carrying it. All right, I'll tell you. On Mondays I review what we covered the week before. On Tuesday I start the class at 10:30 and review what we covered on Monday. If even I get bored with that, I try to make a prediction about what we'll discuss on Wednesday. Then I ask everybody to try to read the code because that's what the course is supposed to be about. Then I ask somebody in the class to raise the tax code above his head so the others can see what color it is. Let's see, Wednesdays. Wednesdays we discuss the next case. Thursday we review what we covered during the week. Does it work? Hey, if it did I'd still be the life of the party at Yale, instead of eating with the salt and pepper shakers in the Hark."

**Morton Horwitz, professor, legal history, torts** — "Yes, that is a problem. Usually, if I get tired of answering questions about my book that came out last month by

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# There's A Law Student Born Every Minute

By Robert Reznick

Mary Upton brought two outstanding qualifications with her to the position of Law School registrar: she had battled red tape in the federally funded Head Start program and she was the great-great-great-granddaughter of P.T. Barnum.

Her first real glimpse of what life as registrar would be like, though, came in the month between being named to the post and actually taking over.

"The registrar before me was a very peculiar woman," she explained. "One day she just went to lunch and never came back . . . It got to be about 2:30 and everybody figured out what had happened."

But life has not always been so surprising. Upton was born in New York City and attended Connecticut College briefly. Dissatisfied with life at the College, she moved north, settling in Cambridge to work with pre-schoolers at the Cambridge Community Center. At that time the Head Start program had just been conceived and Upton found herself on the original steering committee.

"I had never run into any bureaucratic red tape before," she said. "They wouldn't fund us unless we had teachers and we couldn't go out and hire teachers without funding."

Upton at last made her move to Harvard when a law student friend, now State Appeals Judge Fred Brown, suggested she take a position as a part-time typist for Professor Katz. After a short stint as typist, she became secretary to Vice Dean Bruce with whom she remained for three years until being named registrar in 1971.

Remarkable as it might seem, having P.T. Barnum as an ancestor had little to do with Upton's rise to



Registrar Mary Upton. HLSY

prominence at the Law School. In fact, the only visible sign of the link is the display of old circus posters on the walls of the balcony above the reception desk in Langdell Hall. The posters are from her family collection and will remain in Langdell until the end of March.

In addition to collecting circus memorabilia, she enjoys playing squash but adds, "When I realized the person I was playing with could sing the entire score of *Oklahoma!* during our game, I figured I wasn't too terrific."

Upton's few years as registrar have seen many changes in both her office and the Law School itself. She presided over the computerization of records and grades, working closely with the programmer who was writing the software. That same program which prints out grades also determines students' "randomly assigned" seats in large lecture classes.

As for the Law School itself,

Upton believes that a great change has recently taken place among students. Although difficult to describe precisely, she feels there is "a certain seriousness, a lack of spontaneity which was present four or five years ago."

She also sees a decline in the *Paper Chase* prototypical Harvard Law professor and traces the decline partly to increased student resistance in the early 1970's to being taught in an authoritarian manner. Another reason is the natural influx of younger faculty members who often disagree with that style of instruction.

A different side of the same issue is presented by students' conception of the Law School. Upton is in an excellent position to sense student moods, as reflected in behavior during exams and selection of electives. In addition, she recalls difficulties she encountered when first coming to Harvard.

"I just remember how awful it was when I first worked here. I couldn't figure out how anything got done, and I still can't figure out how people find their way around," Upton said.

She feels the registrar's office can be used as a tool to make life easier and is anxious to hear student recommendations and complaints.

"We still have a long way to go. The red tape is going to exist but people can be helped through it," she said.

In a slightly different vein, the Law School will soon be seeing a different facet of its registrar as she leaves to create the role of Mary Upton, Mary Upton in the Law School Show, *Holmes Is Where the Hark Is*. Co-starring in the scene with Upton will be State Representative Barney Frank, 3L, who will be playing her secretary, Ray Elizabeth. The show opens the week of March 17.

# Secretary Alleges Bogus Grounds

(Continued from Page 1)  
ity and insolence" and set forth a number of work requirements, including the now-famous coffee dictum.

Rivera, who doesn't drink coffee, refused to comply with the directive. Geiss gave her a day to think it over. When she still refused, she was fired effective February 8.

A widow with three children, kidney problems and mounting hospital bills, Rivera was "hardly in a position where she can afford to stand on principle," as one Chicago newsman put it.

What made her put her job on the line? "It wasn't so much that I feel coffee-making is demeaning or beneath me," Rivera explained Monday. "I just feel like there's a nice way to do things and a (not so nice) way to do things. I would have been happy to do it, if I was asked. But I wasn't asked — I was ordered."

For all that, Mrs. Rivera seemed headed for unheralded unemployment until word of her dismissal leaked to the outside. Women Employed, a local organization of working women, staged a demonstration in her behalf outside the appellate defender's office. The local news media covered the event. Then NBC picked up the story, and the Chicago secretary was suddenly a national celebrity. The state postponed her dismissal pending Geiss's return from a long-planned Mexico vacation.

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*"I had 18- and 19-year-old girls tell me they've gotta sleep with their boss to keep their jobs."*

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Mrs. Rivera made a guest appearance on the Phil Donahue Show, and letters of support — she counts some 1,500 — poured in from all over the country.

"I had 18- and 19-year-old girls tell me they've gotta sleep with their boss to keep their jobs," she related. "There's a lot of things people have to do that don't have anything to do with their work. I just hope maybe what I've done

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*"The way the news media had it, you would have thought I was expecting her to bring me coffee on a china tray," Geiss said.*

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will give others the courage to say no."

**Rivera said coffee-brewing should be the shared responsibility of those who drink the beverage — attorneys and secretaries alike.**

Defending his original decision, Geiss pointed to the central role of coffee in the modern office. Attorneys are often in court, and can't be expected to make coffee regularly, he argued. Prior to the January memo, the duty had fallen increasingly on one secretary, Geiss said. Without a regular supply of coffee, "people begin leaving the office — you start getting the coffee-break syndrome, and the whole thing degenerates into a long social hour."

After his memo, secretaries agreed to rotate coffee duties, and it was for refusing to go along that Mrs. Rivera was fired, Geiss contended. Mrs. Rivera, however, said she was supported in her stand by most of her co-workers.

Geiss complained he was depicted in the news media as a defender of privilege when all he was interested in was office

efficiency. "The way the news media had it, you would have thought I was expecting her to bring me coffee on a china tray. . . . They had me as some kind of plutocrat — stonewalling it in comfort in Mexico."

"I run an open office," Geiss said, one "certainly more democratic than private law firms."

Geiss was worried about adverse long-run effects. "I would just hate to see a situation where people are dickering over what they will do and won't do. But I work for my boss, and he's made his decision and I abide by it."

**"It's really a question of good office relationships," contended Rivera, the only Spanish-speaking employee in an office with a large Spanish-speaking clientele.**

To the suggestion that lawyers' time is more costly than secreta-

ries', she countered, "I feel secretaries are just as important as lawyers. . . . We're not just robots."

Eric Burns, the Chicago reporter who broke the story for NBC, said he received criticism from some viewers who thought the whole coffee-pot dispute was too trivial for coverage.

**"Personally, I think it was the most important story we had that day," Burns told THE RECORD before Monday's decision was announced.**

"If this lady wins her point, even if it's not a legal precedent, it's a major social precedent."

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# Faculty Advances Academic Calendar

By Barry A. Miller

After an 80-minute discussion, the faculty voted Feb. 16 to advance the calendar for the 1977-1978 academic year by one week. This change in the Law School calendar was forced by the University's decision to move up commencement by a week, in order to better synchronize the calendars of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Medical School.

The discussion of the one-week adjustment for 1977-1978 was extended and fervent. Many professors expressed personal concerns about the new schedule. Prof. Paul M. Bator noted that a week would be cut off the summer vacation in September, "which for people with children, is simply an unwelcome change." Other professors expressed fears that the educational value of spring courses would be lowered if they had to cut a week from spring term classes or that students would lose a week of summer earnings.

Some professors were concerned that by dropping two class days the schedule might not meet state bar requirements in New York. Associate Dean and Prof. Robert E. Keeton said that there would be "no greater risk than under the present calendar that somebody in New York will say your students are not qualified." In any event, he said, the institution would take the rap, not the students.

Dean Albert M. Sacks explained that the Law School presently "makes a representation that as we interpret their requirements, we meet them. We'll continue to make that representation whatever alternative is chosen," Sacks said. "We're close to the line, but one day won't matter."

Much time was spent discussing whether the present schedule could be kept, even with the earlier Commencement date.

Sixteen of the 42 professors who voted opposed the University's decision to move up com-

mencement by one week. They were led by Prof. David R. Herwitz, who said, "I am one who thinks that everything is as it should be, and why should it be changed?" No one discussed the perennial 3L complaint that the present commencement date forces many 3L's to miss commencement, as most have already left Cambridge in order to begin summer bar review courses, and must miss classes in order to return to Cambridge to attend Commencement.

During the discussion of whether to begin 2L and 3L classes on the Tuesday or Wednesday after Labor Day, Prof. Douglas Ginsburg stated that the Committee recommended Wednesday because Mark Perlis, 3L, had pointed out at their meeting that students would be forced to travel on the Labor Day weekend to arrive for Tuesday classes. They would be forced to travel even earlier, Ginsburg said, if they wished to buy books before their classes begin, and settle into their accommodations.

This seemed to convince all faculty members, except Prof. Clark Byse, who said he was "sick of hearing about how the poor little students can't come here and get their books. The argument is typical of so many arguments they've made, like the poor little students don't want to come on Saturday, so we don't teach on Saturday," Byse said.

Sheila A. Kuehl, 2L, responded that Byse had "thrown down the gauntlet." She pointed out that she had finished work last summer on Friday, started classes the following Tuesday, studied for exams during most of Christmas vacation, had one school day off after exams, and was rather looking forward to spring vacation, her first vacation in a year.

Kuehl observed, "The health and welfare of students is not your primary, or even secondary goal. You want us to suffer as much as possible in order to prepare us for the

atmosphere when we work at law firms. But I worked at a law firm last summer, and you know, the atmosphere was much nicer there than it is here," Kuehl said.

The Committee proposal was finally adopted by a 30-6-1 vote. Dean Sacks remarked at the conclusion of the meeting that it was one of the "shortest, nicest, most pacific discussions of the calendar" that he remembered.

The faculty vote was based on a memorandum by the Committee on Legal Education, which suggested six possible faculty responses to the proposed change in the commencement date. These were: opposing the change; granting degrees at commencement that were "conditional" upon the subsequent grading of examination papers, while retaining the same schedule; reducing the academic year by one week; reducing the spring holiday or scheduling classes on five Saturdays; starting 2L and 3L classes four school days earlier, on the day after Labor Day, and reducing the spring term by one week; and starting 2L-3L classes three days earlier in the fall, on the Wednesday after Labor Day, and ending one week earlier. Only the last two options were seriously considered by the faculty, which approved the final option.

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## Colloquium on Israel's Legal System

Joseph Gross, Professor of Law and Associate Dean of the Law School, Tel Aviv University  
Dr. Eliahu Likhovski, Visiting Scholar at Harvard Law School  
Tuesday, 4:00 pm, Roscoe Pound Building, Harvard Law School, Room 203

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## New Calendar

(Continued from Page 6)

The Committee also suggested that 1L classes could either begin and end one week earlier, beginning the Thursday before Labor Day, or that they could begin classes the Thursday after Labor Day, and eliminate two class-days from the semester break. The faculty approved the latter option.

The Committee on Legal Education is presently conducting a gen-

eral study of the calendar and will present its recommendations to the faculty later this semester for implementation in 1978-79.

**The Committee is seriously examining a proposal for a 4-1-4 calendar. Tentative plans are for the fall term to begin immediately after Labor Day, with the spring term (February-May) ending in time for commencement. Fall term exams would be scheduled before Christmas. The fall and spring terms would each be 13 weeks long.**

Additionally, there would be a

3½ week miniterm in January. Students could either take a single intensive course in the miniterm, work in two courses that extended beyond the miniterm, work on a seminar or on a paper, or take the three-week Trial Advocacy Workshop. The 1L schedule would either be left as in 1977-1978 or modified so that exams would end before Christmas. The January term would then be devoted to Ames, either exclusively or in combination with the Model Trial or with the beginning of one or two spring courses.

# Earliest Date Set For Clerkship Applications, Recommendations

(Continued from Page 1)

The early announcement of the '77 Guideline Timetable should also prevent a recurrence of the brouhaha which erupted last spring when the abortive '76 guidelines were announced after many students had already submitted their application materials.

**Speaking on behalf of the BSA, Kathy J. Bagdonas, 3L, voiced support for the Guidelines. Nevertheless, since adherence to the guidelines is voluntary rather than mandatory, she expressed concern about the eventual degree of**

schools themselves. "The early April 15 date has solved the problem with respect to the schools. The conditions expressed by the hesitant schools contemplated a later date. Obviously, if a school with many clerkship applicants disobeyed the guidelines, the plan would break down, but this is unlikely now because of the early date. The only real problem that remains is getting the judges' approval."

Sacks did point out that in the case where a particular judge preferred a different timetable, interested students could arrange to

*Of the 111 (out of 132) member schools of AALS 22 of these schools (including Yale, Penn, Stanford, and Virginia) added qualifications... Four schools so far have repudiated the guidelines.*

cooperation from students as well as from the schools, and is particularly concerned about the receptivity of the judges to the guidelines.

"Getting the judges to agree to these guidelines is essential," Bagdonas said. "We're still waiting for feedback from them." She hopes to receive some feedback before the BSA distributes its 1977 Clerkship Memorandum.

Sacks agrees that the success of the guidelines will hinge upon the judges' compliance. Even though the AALS is presently canvassing the Federal and State Appellate Judiciary, Sacks believes that it may not be until summer or fall before the degree of compliance from the judges can be determined.

**Of the 111 (out of 132) member schools of AALS which have so far reported their willingness to abide by the 1977 Guideline Timetable, twenty-two of these schools (including Yale, Penn, Stanford, and Virginia) added qualifications or conditions to their acceptance of the guidelines. Four schools so far have repudiated the guidelines.**

Sacks, however, anticipates no threat to the guidelines from the

## Fellowships

(Continued from Page 2)

possible base of student support, even if that means smaller individual contributions in many cases. We feel it's important to get the whole school involved."

**SFF has submitted an application to the Internal Revenue Service requesting tax-exempt status. If the application is approved, future contributions will be tax-deductible.**

The program will soon be accepting applications from first and second year students for fellowships for this summer. Last year forty-five applications, requesting more than \$30,000 in grants, were received.

In deciding who will receive the fellowships, the Board of Directors considers a number of criteria. The job must involve legal skills and be with an established agency or public-interest group. The student must have attempted and failed to get adequate payment from the employer, and the student must demonstrate a genuine interest in a legal career in a similar field.

**The Board is especially interested in funding as many different types of public-interest jobs as possible, on the theory that the wider the range of experience of the students, the greater the resources they bring back to Harvard for other in-**

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## SFF's

(Continued from Page 8)

terested students to draw on. Finally, all else being equal, preference will be given to the student who will be receiving some money from the employer.

Abrams remarks that the program turned out to be "an incredible amount of work, much more than anybody had expected last year. But it also succeeded beyond our wildest dreams—we were all incredibly surprised. This year we hope to solidify things, to prove last year wasn't just a fluke."

## Page Three

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telling people that the reason why it's out-dated is because I wrote it in 1966, and spent the next 11 years retyping it, and if I don't have the heart to get into the second half of the torts book that I didn't read yet, I just give my Bar Mitzvah speech. You know, the one that goes 'Don't spend your life . . . I'm not asking you to . . . But when you're about to die and you look back at your life, do you want to have to say to yourself, "Geez, why didn't I eat that cheesecake?" I mean, "Geez, why didn't I do something important?" ' That one. It was a big hit at Temple Beth-Judicata back in Brooklyn. Students think it proves that I'm the only faculty member with any integrity around here. That's not true. It just proves that I was the only one that was bar mitzvahed in English.

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## Emanuel Outlines Selling Well, Receiving Favorable Reactions

(Continued from Page 2)

where Field and Kaplan is used."

A major New York City law book dealer listed Emanuel's *Civil Procedure* as the second best student aid in the field, behind the *Sum and Substance* book by Visiting Professor Jack H. Friedenthal and Professor Arthur R. Miller. "The customer reaction has been very favorable," said John Daneman of the Universal Law Book Store. He attributed the much lower sales of the other two Emanuel outlines to tougher competition.

The Procedure outline earned Emanuel a contract from West Publishing Co. to do the civil procedure book in the Smith's Legal Gem series.

"Each of the three outlines has received at least one public endorsement from a professor," Emanuel said. He acknowledged some negative comment, but none "terribly adverse."

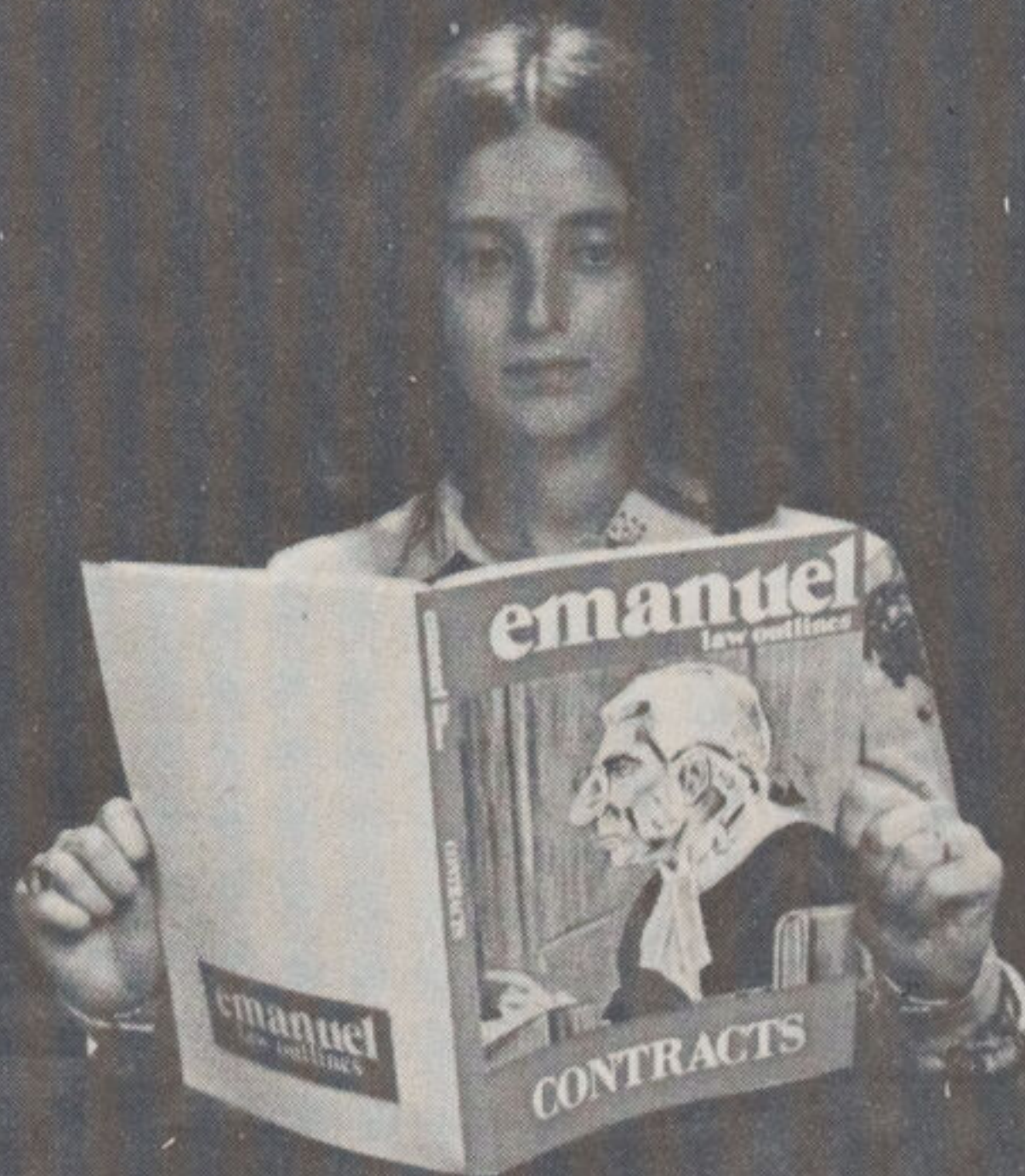
He related an incident that nearly provoked him to write to a young professor at another Boston area law school. The professor, who apparently had been a student of either Field or Kaplan, had taken one of the exam questions as a Harvard student that Emanuel used in his book.

"He asked that question virtually verbatim in an open book test. About 15 to 20 people immediately turned to the back of the book and started writing," he said.

"On the first day of class the following year the professor announced that anyone who used Emanuel to answer an exam question would flunk."

As for Emanuel's own grades, he got his lowest grades before his final semester in two of his outline subjects—B's in commercial transactions and civil procedure.

**Last year, over half  
the first-year students  
at Harvard Law  
bought an emanuel <sup>law outline</sup>**



**Shouldn't your customers  
have the chance?**

*Emanuel meets Madison Ave.*

# Tempest In a Coffee Cup

Groups of workers have recently been clamoring for changes, of style rather than substance, in attempts to elevate the status of jobs generally perceived as less than glamorous. Trash collectors now style themselves "sanitation engineers" in one great metropolis, and house-workers have recently announced that they are henceforth to be called "household technicians." The engineers still dump garbage into trucks, and the technicians still mop floors, but their dignity has presumably been preserved. And now, Iris Rivera has struck a blow for the downtrodden secretary by insisting that the task of bringing her boss coffee be stricken from her "job description." We at the RECORD would like to commend Ms. Rivera for her *chutzpah*. But we question this trend of focusing on style rather than substance.

Without a doubt, the value of many secretaries is underestimated, as is the amount of indignity they may suffer from superiors who are unconsciously inconsiderate or deliberately brutish. If this was Rivera's problem, it went beyond the order to fetch her boss his coffee, and will continue although the coffee run does not.

It seems, however, that she perceived the task itself to be the objectionable factor. A saner crusade on behalf of Secretaries' Liberation could surely be found. We would nominate typewriter-ribbon-changing, a job we have never performed happily or competently; coffee-making is a snap next to that.

Aha, Rivera would (might) reply, it is not the coffee-making itself that is offensive; she is willing to get her *own* coffee. It is the implication of a superior's request for coffee: that the superior's time is too valuable to waste on coffee-fetching but the secretary's is not. It is perhaps hierarchical office structures, universal today, that offended Rivera.

Disapprove though one may, it is currently the fact that a secretary's time is considered less valuable than that of his/her superior. That is why when the phone rings, the secretary and not the boss interrupts his/her activity to answer it, why the secretary and not the boss plays hunt-and-peck on the typewriter, and why, in offices other than that of the Illinois Appellate Defender, the secretary and not the boss has to walk to the coffee-pot and get the coffee.

By the time we finish college and law school, many of us type fairly well, most can answer phones, and all can make coffee. We will, however, have secretaries, because we will presumably have additional skills which we will be expected to utilize. And if we are busy utilizing our skills, and our secretaries are busy using theirs, we have already decided who goes for the coffee.

## HARVARD LAW RECORD

|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
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## Fenno

Fenno had decided to break up his normal routine by attending class. His nap, however, was interrupted, by the scraping of chairs and general hubbub.

"Hey, Fenno," a 3L said. "We've convinced the Bator that the room is too cold. We're leaving."

"I was comfortable," grumbled Fenno.

"So was everybody, but it seemed like a good way to get out of class. The only alternative was to bring in Dean Sacks to make a few remarks, since his arguments are known for generating more heat than light."

"What a candy-ass cop-out," snorted Fenno. "This place is getting pretty soft."

"I know. Can you believe the texts assigned for courses this semester? Stewart's Environmental Law Seminar is reading *Pollutes: the Saga of an American Corporation*."

"I saw one episode of that on ABC," Fenno said. "The ancestor company had just successfully befouled a duck pond in the old country. Since then I heard the corporation has managed to destroy the entire ecosystem of Lake Superior."

"The reading in immigrant law is even more absurd."

"I agree. That story of a penniless property law professor is nothing but a parade of Haaribles."

"That's not all. The *Law Review* has abandoned its experiment with merit selection of the president and elected a man."

"Fortunately," sighed Fenno, "the *International Law Journal* is there to take up the slack. I'm glad there will be at least one woman around here looking for a good lay-out."

"Perhaps we're returning to an Era of Good Feelings. After two years of incessant confrontation I'm just as glad to relax."

"I've been around a lot longer than that," replied Fenno, "and I'm at a loss to explain it."

"It's evaluation time. Students are being extra polite, knowing their grades will be out in just a few months. Some of the professors are even civil in expectation of course evaluations."

Fenno didn't believe that for a minute. "You 3L's can't be worried about grades. Even for total failure you still get seven credits."

"True, and Hal Scott still gets his paychecks. But you can't ignore the palpable weakening of moral fibre. Perhaps it's the Democratic administration."

"Whatever the reason, don't get too complacent. Your advisor, even at his most jovial, still wants a hundred-page third-year paper and no professor is going to call class for cold again when he notices you sweating blood."

# Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

## 'Page 3' Under Fire: 152 Decry Sexism

### To the Editor:

Now that he has attacked our first woman *Law Review* President twice in the language of grotesque sexist stereotypes and once by attributing to her his own boringly repetitive sex fantasies, I hope that Bruce Howard has, at last, completely relieved his mental constipation on this issue.

Mr. Howard's comments about women, as personified by Susan Estrich, are no more amusing than former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz's comments about blacks.

That the Editors have devoted so many pages of the RECORD to such "jokes" reflects their alarming inability to adjust to the simple fact that there are women of talent and accomplishment in this law school.

Suzanne Stocking, 3L  
Cambridge, Mass.

### To the Editor:

Sexism has strange attributes, but when it poses as humor it takes on an especially corrosive character; and when a personal attack achieves publicity because it borrows from both, we have all been muddled by the bitterness carried by the writer, and by our inability to escape or ignore it.

One hopes that Mr. Howard intended his piece to be humorous, in which case one would merely have to conclude that his judgment was strangely skewed. If, as seems likely, more was intended, the deliberate insult seems beyond any rationality. The RECORD owes a considerable apology to all its readers.

Jonathon M. Bowie, 3L  
Cambridge, Mass.

### To the Editor:

We wonder whether Bruce Howard's prurient prattle aimed at former *Law Review* President Estrich was printed solely to demonstrate that deep-seated sexist hostility toward women remains pervasive at Harvard Law School.

We are tired of hearing from the insensitive and reactionary that all any woman wants or needs is a good lay.

(this letter was submitted  
with 150 signatures)

(Bruce Howard replies: I was disappointed, but not especially dismayed, by the reaction by some that my column last week was sexist. I just think that interpretation is wrong. I meant to talk about law reviewism, be it male

or female. Thus the references to the males Liebman, Miller, Parker, Peters, Carter and Gelston. Six sex maniac males, one female. If that's perceived as sexist, the beholder has a double-standard.

I was much more disturbed by the charge that my column was a malicious personal attack on Susan. I have worked with Susan on several occasions, and I can personally attest that she is one of the most brilliant and talented editors I have ever worked with. In fact, her abilities are so beyond dispute that I wonder how anyone who knows Susan's work could take my minor, irreverent column as a comment on it. (I guess this gets back to the sexism point. The intellectual equality of women to men is thankfully so beyond dispute that I was amazed to see people think someone would still be trying to make a substantive comment in that dead debate.)

## Socratic Memories: Alumnus Shudders

(Ed. note: The RECORD received a copy of the following letter, which was sent to Dean Sacks. We believe it raises issues which merit consideration by our readership.)

I am the litigating partner of an old and prestigious Miami law firm, having graduated from Harvard Law School in 1965. Since that time I have been an annual subscriber to the Harvard Law RECORD and received most of the other Harvard publications and therefore I am quite familiar with the discourses that have taken place in the last ten years.

This past November I attended a seminar in Tampa entitled "Human Dynamics and the Trial Lawyer" at which a presentation was made by Dr. Andrew S. Watson who is a Professor of Law and Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Michigan. Dr. Watson made what I consider to be the most accurate and incisive analysis of the "Harvard Socratic method" that I have ever heard or read. He expressed on a professional level what we as law students always sensed was true, but never felt qualified to comment upon, namely, that the Socratic method as employed at Harvard Law School was brutally effective, but with more emphasis on the "brutal" than upon the "effective." As Dr. Watson concludes:

"It is a beautiful tool with a rather frightening price attached that I think personally does not have to be."

Every point Dr. Watson made in his presentation was valid for me and I suspect would be valid for a majority of the students

who attended Harvard Law School at the same time that I did. I remember vividly the students who developed psychotic symptoms and were forced to drop out of law school. I remember the massive anxiety during the entire course of the first year on the part of virtually every student caused by the professor's seemingly purposeful intention to emphasize that we did not know anything. I remember the second and third year let-downs when, to avoid putting our heads on the chopping block again, a large number of students simply avoided going to class.

As Dr. Watson suggests, we accepted the torture because we assumed that its result would be a finely-tuned legal machine. We assumed that overwhelming evidence existed that such techniques did produce more competent attorneys.

In the past several years, I have increasingly questioned the efficacy of such teaching techniques. In all the controversies raised in the various law school publications, I do not recall seeing a professional defense of the "Harvard Socratic method." On the other hand, Dr. Watson poses propositions that empirically speaking were and are quite true for me.

I suggest strongly that a committee be formed to analyze in detail from a legal and psychiatric professional viewpoint, the effects of employment of the "Harvard Socratic method." I am requesting that students become involved in questioning this aspect of legal education.

Despite the pride I take from having attended Harvard Law School and despite the professional competence I have obtained which I attribute directly to the Law School, I frequently wonder whether or not the psychological stress I encountered which still cause me to shudder in retrospect were and are really necessary to produce a "Harvard Attorney." Perhaps a study of the "method" would resolve such a question not only for all those attorneys who suffered through it, but for those prospective students who will be confronted with it.

Gary S. Brooks '65  
Miami, Fla.

## If We Knew Latin, We Might Get This

### To the Editor:

Your issue of February 11 reported, with somewhat more than your usual meticulous care for detail, a Texas trial in which the attorney ordered his client, accused of rape, to drop his pants in front of the jury to prove that he was "small" and thereby innocent. The result was a conviction.

I submit to you that this defense attorney's research was deficient, or he would

(Continued on Page 12)

have discovered the authoritative precedent of the case of *Rex* which would no doubt have brought an acquittal.

This case first came to my attention some years ago from a client of mine who is a renowned physiologist and, through diligent study and inclination, has become something of an expert on questions of penile law. The case has been reported in various versions, but my friend states it as follows:

**"There once was a young man  
named Rex  
With miniscular organs of sex.  
When accused of exposure  
He replied with composure  
De minimis non curat lex."**

No doubt a check in the Lexis system for the appropriate words and phrases would bring forth other situations where the law, in its majesty, has addressed this problem. Armed with suitable research the Texas lawyer might, in the last resort, take his client's case to that little known tribunal in the Small Business Administration known as the "Size Appeals Board."

**Bashful Washington Lawyer, '55**

## But Who Wants To Walk To BU?

**To the Editor:**

Perhaps not to anyone's surprise, your publication is unable to publish even the simplest information accurately. In your article on the B.U. Law School Forum on Class Actions in your February 18th issue, you stated that admission would be \$1.00! However, their announcement said only that *parking* would be \$1.00! Nowhere did it mention an admission charge, and in fact, no admission was charged.

More importantly, their forum was especially interesting, not to mention dramatic and entertaining, because it was in a debate format, with partisans of strongly differing views on a very important contemporary issue "(b) (3)" class actions there to present and defend their views. I commend to the HLS Forum's attention the value of these debate-format forums as a supplement to forums that tend only to celebrate the fame of already well-known individuals.

**Roger Bernstein, 3L  
Cambridge, Mass.**

## Anti-Verbalist Fails To Communicate Well

**To the Editor:**

As a faithful reader of the Harvard Law RECORD, I would like to put into the record my reaction to the editorial in the February 11th issue. First, it seems to me that the

title might have been better expressed verbally as:

**"APPROXIMATELY TWO PLUS  
APPROXIMATELY TWO IS EQUAL TO  
SOMETHING BETWEEN THREE AND  
FIVE"**

My second point has to do with the assumption, shared by college student counsellors and law school admission officers, that the basic duty of a lawyer is to communicate, rather than to have something worthwhile to say. Those trained in engineering come from a discipline of analysis and conceptual and symbolic reasoning, which ought to be a common undergraduate discipline for lawyers. If this were required as pre-law, there would be little difficulty in lawyers and technologists conversing.

A study ought to be made of the Law School success, and, perhaps, even the life success of students with engineering, science, math and philosophy undergraduate disciplines, as compared with those with an English or other verbal concentration.

**Frederic P. Houston, '34  
New York City**

## Cryptic Law

*The following excerpt from a late eighteenth century English journal is in "judicial code." Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)*

"[S] znny qsiysar fnbsa fst tdr sfso . . . ha  
s qdyo thle sak fdse lnakhrhna, sak  
kdchqdydk ny cdjr [sr s unwtd ha s adsymo  
rnfa] rud tsbd dqdahai; sak mdlswtd rud  
znny fnbsa fst hajdtrdk fhru qdybha, tud fst  
zwr rn cnkid ha s trsmcd. Rud adpr bnyahai  
. . . tud fst zwr ha s lsyr . . . , mwr khdk na

rud ynsk adsy ruht lhro; . . . nwy lnyady't  
gwyo tsr na rud mnko, sak isqd s qdykhlr,  
rusr rud kdsru nj rud fnbsa fst ustrdadk jny  
fsar nj kwd lsyd sak zynzdy adldttsyhdt."

**(Solution on Page 15)**

## SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who holds the world land speed record?
2. What modern major league pitcher, over a two-year period, had a 59-9 record?
3. Who was the U.S. women's figure-skating champion from 1969-73?
4. In the middle of the 1971-72 season, this basketball player signed an NBA contract worth \$1,800,000. He scored 492 points in 80 games in less than two seasons before he was waived. He will be paid \$100,000 per year through the 1989-90 season. Name him and his club.
5. Other than Wilt Chamberlain, who was the only pro basketball player to have a field-goal percentage of over 60 percent in a season?
6. Valedictorian of the Ohio School for the Deaf, this deaf-mute baseball player once fought opponents who cursed him in sign language. He hit .292 and stole 605 bases in 15 seasons and lived to be 99, the highest age an ex-major-leaguer has ever reached. Name him.

**(Solution on Page 15)**

## Law Notes

The office of Placement and Counseling will sponsor a symposium on opportunities for lawyers in business settings, on Wednesday, March 9 at 1:45 p.m. in Pound 335. Consultants and lawyers from corporations, accounting firms and utilities will take part.

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# NERD COMIX

starring  
Herb  
Garnish



Nerdism is part and parcel of  
the oppressor ethos of the  
male-dominated society!



CLAP (RIGHT!)  
CLAP CLAP CLAP (YEAH!)  
CLAP CLAP CLAP

We observe the same dialectic  
of exploitation as that of the  
bourgeois death machine itself!



CLAP CLAP (WHISTLE!)  
CLAP CLAP (I HEAR YOU!)

The truly combative revolutionary  
spirit in its highest manifestation  
among sisters rejects...

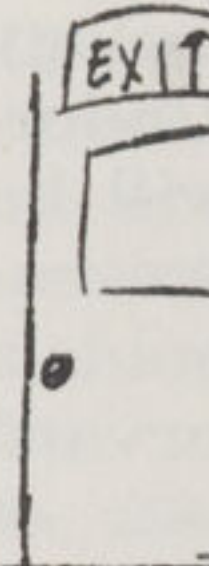


EXCUSE ME!  
IS THIS THE  
FORUM ON  
"Positive  
Aspects  
of Tokenism?"

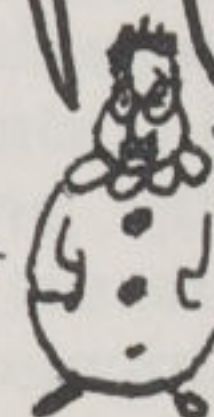


Er...

Er... I'm sorry...  
I didn't realize...



Um... this is  
some kind of...  
secretaries'  
convention?



PTA meeting?

EXIT

SPLAT

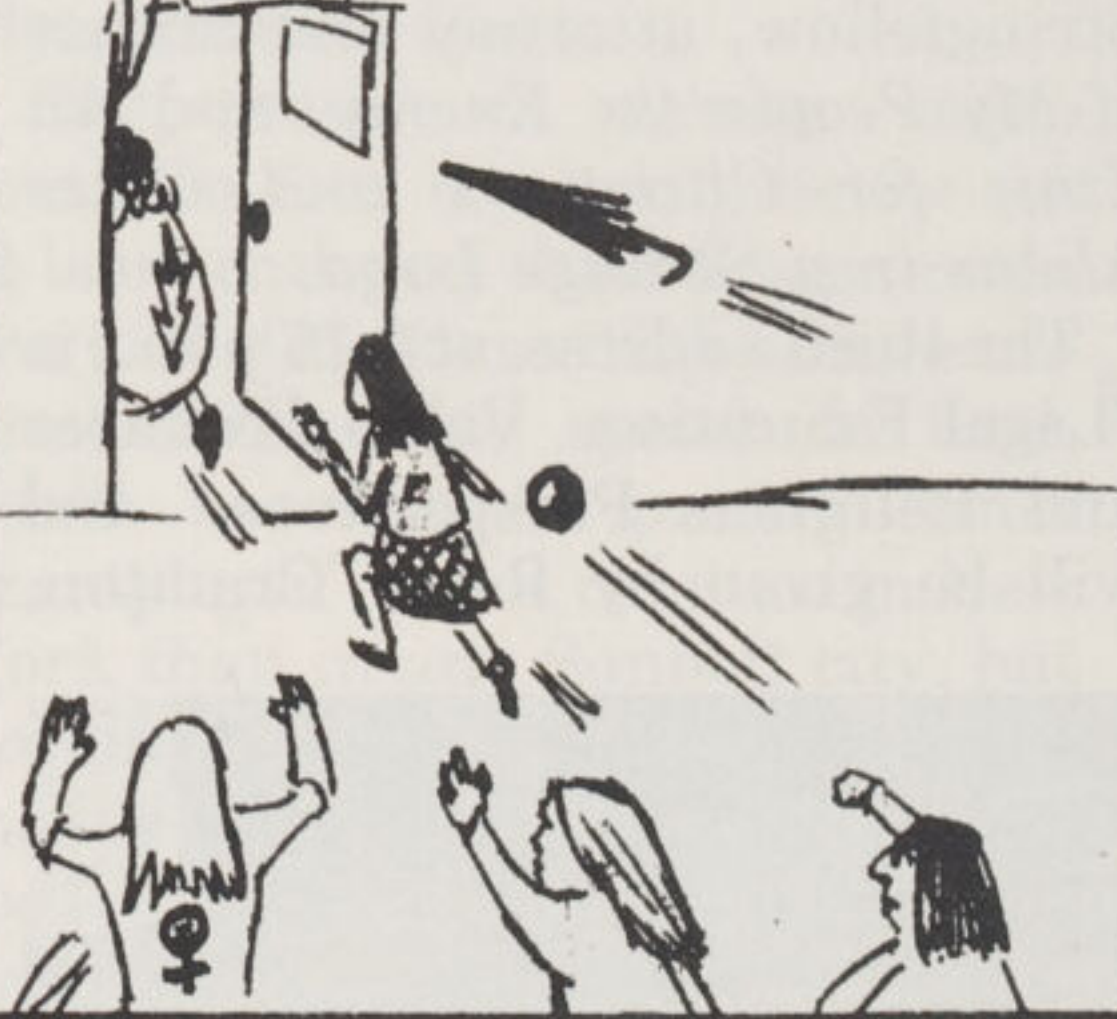
Er- one  
of those  
laundry  
evaluation  
programs  
Procter &  
Gamble  
runs?

Um...  
You're not leftists,  
are you?



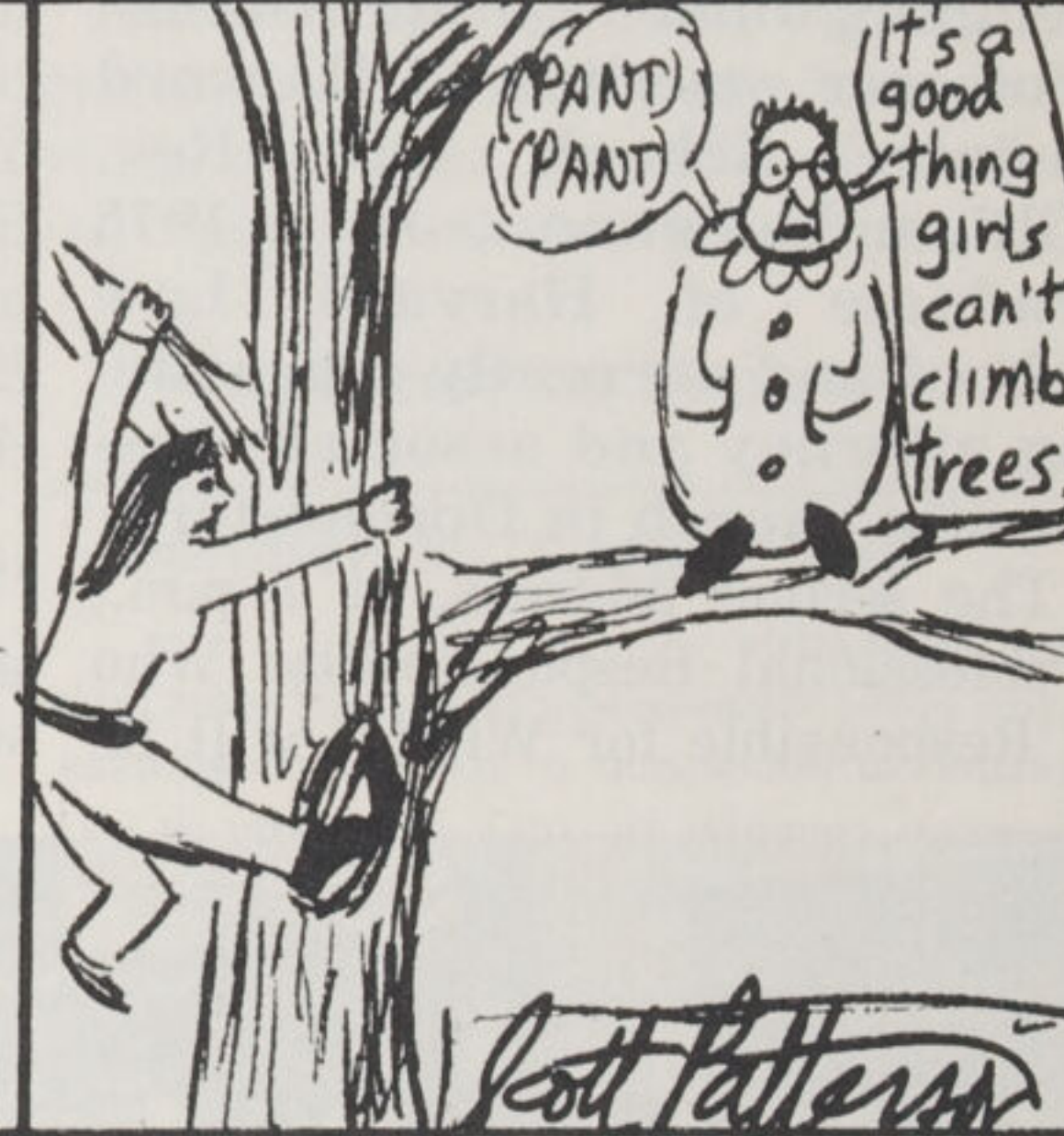
Dental assistants?

EXIT



(PANT)  
(PANT)

It's a  
good  
thing  
girls  
can't  
climb  
trees!



Scott Patterson

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**Holiday  
Inn**

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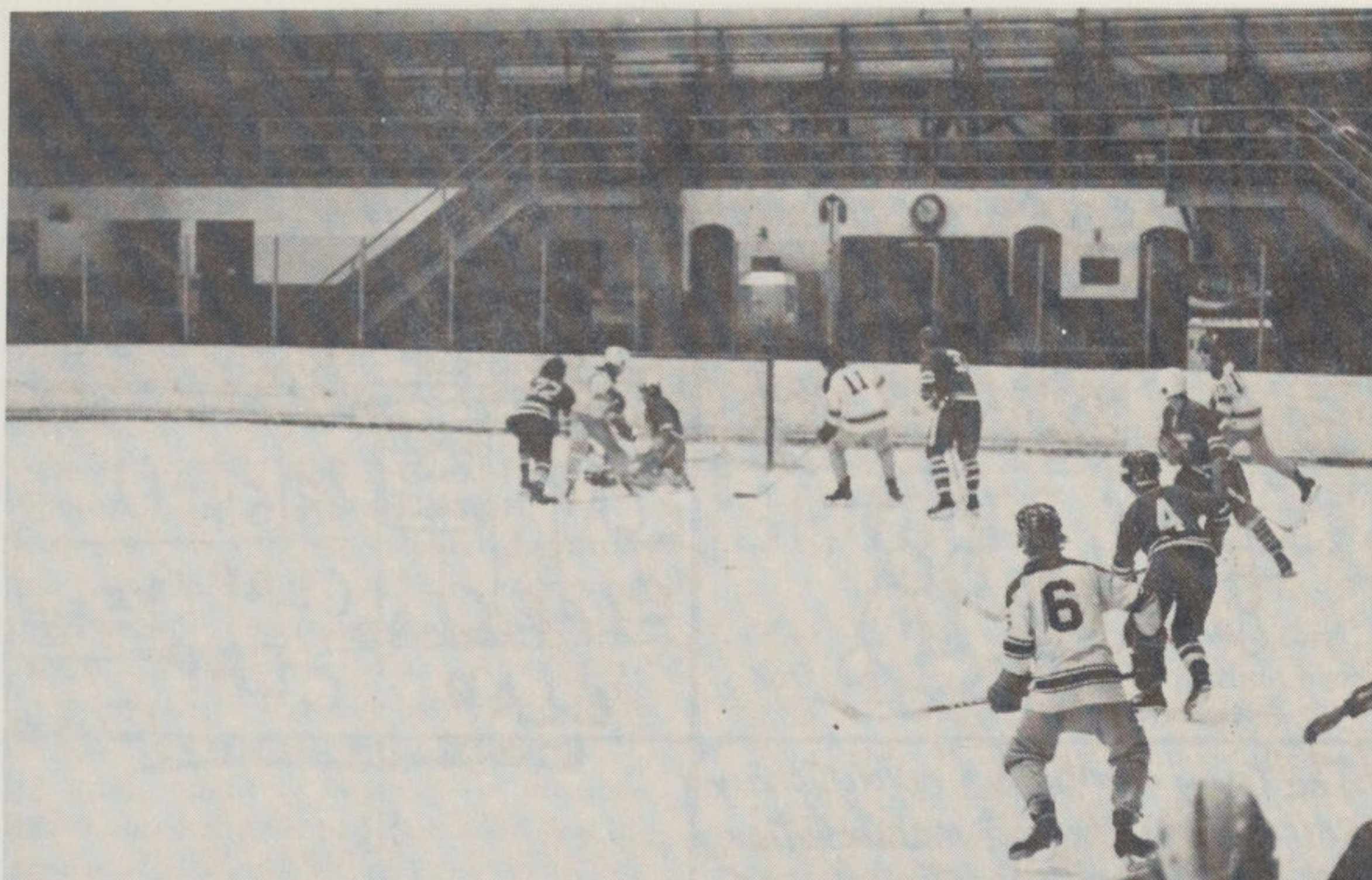
# Theology Seminar

The Symposium on Theology and Law: Responsibilities of Vocation, will be held in the Pound Building this Saturday, March 5 from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The purpose of the symposium is to provide a forum to discuss from ecumenical perspectives the interaction of religion and law, particularly concerning vocation, professional responsibility, and legal education. There will be three major addresses, with panels of respondents for each address.

The first address, "Theology and Law: A Deeper Understanding of Vocation", will be given by Dr. James F. Bresnahan, S.J. Dr. Bresnahan holds a J.D. and LL.M. from Harvard and is currently professor of ethics at the Jesuit School of Theology in Chicago. Respondents for this session will be Leslie S. Rothenberg, professor at Loyola University School of Law, and chairman of the A.A.L.S. Section on Law and Religion; James Luther Adams, professor emeritus of Harvard Divinity School; and Rev. William McLennan, Jr. a 1975 graduate of Harvard Law School and currently a practicing attorney and associate pastor of a church in Dorchester.

The second address, at 1 p.m., "Professional Responsibility: Who Is Responsible for What?" will be



*The Dalhousie Icemens cameth to Watson Rink Friday night two weeks ago. The Dalhousie skater in the foreground is caught in the act here as he performs the rare and difficult Nova Scotia jig for a capacity crowd.*

given by Dr. James P. Shannon. Shannon, the former Catholic bishop of Minneapolis, is presently a practicing attorney in Minneapolis. Respondents will be Prof. Gary Bellow, Harvard Law School; Hon. Lois Forer of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia and author of *No One Will Listen: How the Legal System Brutalizes the Youthful Poor*; and William Stringfellow, attorney and author of *My People the Enemy*, and *An Ethic for Christians and Other Aliens in a Strange Land*.

The third address, at 3:15 p.m., is "Legal Education: Value Premises and Religious Perspectives," and will be given by Roger Cramton,

dean of Cornell Law School and executive director of the Legal Services Corporation. Respondents include Albert Broderick, professor of Law at North Carolina Central University; Edward Gaffney of the Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.; and Rev. Errol Rohr, campus minister at Ohio State Law School.

The symposium will be moderated by Prof. Harold Berman, Harvard Law School, author of *The Interaction of Law and Religion*.

The public is invited to attend the symposium, with registration at 9 a.m. There is no registration charge, and lunch is available for \$3.



*Professor Charles Nesson bangs his point home in the Mock Appellate argument presented in Ames courtroom two weeks ago.*

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# Boston Bakers Turn Chicken-Fried

By Gary D. Hailey

It may be a surprise to some of you that a majority of Americans now live in the South and the West — only six years ago, after all, eight million more people resided in the northern and midwestern states than elsewhere. The Census Bureau's statistics show that almost all population groups — young and old, black and white — are moving "Sunbelt"-ward.

What are the emigrants finding in the "New South" when they get there? With the exception of the weather, things may not be all that different. Something (some would say television, others would point to fluoridated water) has homogenized the United States, and many regional differences are more myth than reality.

**The almost legendary neighborliness and slow pace of Southern living are disappearing in the new megalopoli. The facts of modern urban life — traffic jams, pollution, and the like — are facts of life in the Sunbelt, too.**

The wide open spaces are getting pretty crowded. Texas — perhaps the most appropriate representative of the New South since it, more than any other former member of the CSA, has undergone an advanced, California-like transformation due to economic expansion and the resulting population increase — is not only the third most populous state but also the third most *urban* state.

The change has not been all bad. The South was once considered to be a cultural and educational wasteland, but not so anymore. Again using Texas as a representative, the good ol' ex-Republic is fourth highest among states in the percentage of population enrolled in higher education (believe it or not, a higher proportion of Texans attend college than do Massachusetts residents).

**More signs of cultural development? Well, only New York and San Francisco produce more operas than Houston. Perhaps more startling, Dallas' KERA was the first American TV station which regularly broadcast "Monty Python's Flying Circus."**

But this is a *Jaw Review*, after all, so let's get to the subject at hand. It's dangerous to generalize about food on a regional basis. There's good (and bad) food to be had in any city in any part of the country. But it's probably true that most of us would more often eat better south (or west) of the Mason-Dixon Line.

One reason is money: cheap southern food is usually better (or at least cheaper) than cheap northern food. Of course, if you have unlimited funds to spend on food, you'll be able to procure finer examples of classic cuisines in New York than in any Sunbelt city, but not many of us have that much money. The warmer climate helps, too — a wide variety of fresh foods are available on a virtually year-round basis.

**Perhaps another factor is what I call the "fried clams and pizza in Houston are better than chicken-fried steak and enchiladas in Boston" rule. In other words, southern versions of foods native to the north are usually more successful than northern imitations of southern specialties.**

Of course, this last observation won't bother people who wouldn't eat a chicken-fried steak or an enchilada no matter *how* good it was.

The lack of southern-style, home-cookin' restaurants in the Boston area doesn't really disturb those people, but it is cause for great lamentation among HLS'ers who are transplanted southerners.

But don't despair, y'all. There are some pretty good barbecued ribs and homemade pies to be found within a stone's throw (or at worst, a bus ride) of Harvard Square.

**Topping the soul food restaurant list is Bob the Chef's (604 Columbus Ave., Boston). When I walked in the door, I felt like the guy in the Schlitz commercial — it was right, and I knew it.**

The atmosphere is casual and genuinely friendly. The impeccably-dressed Bob mans the cash register and greets most of his customers by name. Everyone seems to know everyone else, and Bob and his waitresses wander from table to table and converse with the regulars.

The furnishings are typically restaurant-plastic; formica and vinly dominate. But there's nothing plastic about the massive,

(Continued on Page 16)

## Solution to "Cryptic Law"

can determine.  
How these matters will be settled, time only  
terms, in opposition to the tea consignees.  
Boston, couched in very high and severe  
posted up in most of the public places in  
Island, Jan. 10, 1774: "A bill has been  
historians among us. From Newport, Rhode  
from America of particular interest to the  
page as the above report is a bit of news  
Langdell's hidden treasures. On the same  
*Monthly Chronologer* is another of  
thanks to a IL for this week's selection. *The*  
glish). The Cryptic Lawyer expresses  
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 155 (1774) (En-  
of due care and proper necessities." The  
death of the woman was hastened for want  
on the body, and gave a verdict, that the  
road near this city; . . . our coroner's jury sat  
she was put in a cart . . . but died on the  
put to lodge in a stable. The next morning  
woman was infested with vermin, she was  
the same evening; and because the poor  
livered or left [at a house in a nearby town]  
in a very sick and weak condition, and de-  
[A] poor vagrant woman was sent away . . .

## Sports Answers

1. Gary Gabelich, 622 m.p.h.
2. Lefty Grove; 28-5 in 1930; 31-4 in 1931.
3. Janet Lynn.
4. Jim McDaniels of Seattle.
5. Bobby Jones, Denver, 1974-75.
6. Dummy Hoy. He was one of the few players, if not the only one, to play in four major leagues (Players' League, American Association, National League and American League).

# Been Lookin' for Home-Cookin'?

(Continued from Page 15)

well-worn stove which sits in plain view behind the takeout counter. That stove must be responsible for a lot of mighty good dinners.

The "Glorified Fried Chicken" dinner (\$2.95) included the largest breast I've ever seen (on a chicken, that is) and was delicious. The chicken was lightly fried, and the white meat was tender and succulent. The meal included a choice of two side orders from a list which included fresh greens, grits, sweet potatoes, and mashed turnips. I chose black-eyed peas (spiced up with a little tabasco) and mashed potatoes with good brown gravy. The servings were ample — I skipped breakfast, got my lunch at 1:30, and was so full that I couldn't find room for dessert.

The prices are reasonable, but not really bargain-basement cheap. Chicken and dumplings, smoked ham hock, barbecued pig's foot, chicken livers (smothered in onions), and sugar-cured ham dinners go for \$2.95. Double orders of fried chicken, ham hocks, pig's feet, or pork chops go for \$3.75, and topping the menu are chitterlings or barbecued spareribs (\$4.25) and sirloin steak (\$4.75). All dinners come with two vegetables and cornbread muffins which were so sweet and moist that butter was superfluous.

There are a couple of luncheon specials that are real bargains. For \$1.99, you can get your choice of such dishes as fried fish, ham hock, or a "glorified chicken leg" (really a quarter-chicken — the thigh is counted as part of the leg), along with one side order, bread, a beverage, and dessert.

The variety of homemade desserts live up to their title. The sweet potato pie is remarkable (whole pies are available for takeout, as are all menu items) and goes for 60 cents a serving.

If you grew up on this kind of cooking, you're going to love it. The food seems all the more delicious because of the surprise of finding it in Boston, but **Bob the Chef's** can hold its own with almost any North Carolina truckstop — and that ain't too shabby.

Getting there isn't too difficult either. Find the Dudley bus, ride it to the corner of Mass. Ave. and Columbus (only a few blocks past Huntington Ave.), get off, and walk one block to your right. You can't miss the "Glorified Fried Chicken" signs. **Bob the Chef's** is open from 11 until 9, but is closed all day Sundays and Mondays.

A little closer to home is The Concord Restaurant (190 Concord Ave., Cambridge). This small diner is open from 7 until 7 daily, and does a big breakfast business.

Dinners here are in the \$2-\$3 range, and barbecued ribs, fried

chicken, pork chops and ham are among the entrees. All dinners come with a salad (or vegetable) and a potato, which may have been a small roasted spud which was quickly dunked in the french-fryer to brown-and-crisp the outside (or then again, it may have been something else entirely).

The barbecued ribs were tasty, with a sauce which nicely combined sweet and spicy-hot flavors. (The murderous bottle of hot sauce-relish which was on the table should be utilized with extreme caution.) The grilled pork chops were simply prepared and good, but not particularly distinguished.

The chili was advertised as being "the best north of the Rio Grande" — either they meant the Red River, or they were claiming supremacy over all Texas chili as well. The more-beans-than-meat chili (80 cents) was fairly mild and decent, but nothing to write home about.

The decor of **The Concord** is odd indeed. Yellowed newspaper clippings, postcard testimonials, Oriental art posters, a 1975 Red Sox team photo, and letters from the restaurant's coffee supplier (which recount thirteen wholesale coffee price hikes) are all displayed on the institutional-green walls.

If you want a big breakfast, I have a hunch **The Concord Restaurant** would be a good bet. But its dinners suffer in comparison to **Bob the Chef's**. If you've been looking for real fried chicken or barbecued ribs ever since you came to law school, neither place will disappoint. But it's worth your while to take the bus across the river to visit Bob. Maybe you'll come back with a sweet potato pie to send home to Momma.

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TGIF: Friday, March 4 from 4-6 pm in the Hark.

"ADAM'S RIB": Saturday, March 5 at 8:00 pm and 10:00 pm in the Harkness Commons Dining Hall. Admission: \$1.00 or \$.50 with HLSDC Activity Card.