

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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VOL. 65, NO. 1 -10

SEPTEMBER 23, 1977

TWENTY CENTS

Enrollment's Up By 2.2 Per Cent For 1L Women

By Barbara Kritchevsky

It's up to 27.4 per cent. There are 154 women in this year's entering Harvard Law School class of 561. The number of women enrolled is 16 higher than last year, and the percentage of women in the class has increased from last year's figure of 25.2.

This increase in the number of enrolled women occurred because more women admitted to Harvard have chosen to attend. 208 women were admitted both this year and last.

More women applied to Harvard this year, also. Although the number of total applicants decreased by 47, from 6,559 to 6,512, the number of women applying increased from 1,774 to 1,842.

The admissions officers appear pleased with these results. N. June Thompson, Assistant Director of Admissions, said the office is concerned primarily with getting more women to apply to Harvard. Once they apply, she said, one finds that the women are as qualified as the men. Their applications reflect as many well and poorly qualified candidates as one finds among the men.

Patricia Lydon, Assistant Dean and Director of Admissions, said the admissions system is as sex-blind as possible. Thompson also emphasized that there was no spe-

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Author Turow Chronicles First-Year Life at HLS

By Tammy Jacobs

A strange thing has happened to Scott Turow's book. When people read it, he says, it becomes a "chameleon."

Within what Turow intended to be a fairly straightforward account of his first year at Harvard Law School, faculty members see criticisms of the faculty, and students see criticisms of the student body.

Of course, *One L* has things to say — though not necessarily the things people read into it. The recently-published book is a narrative of actual events, using disguised composites of the professors and students that peopled Turow's first year.

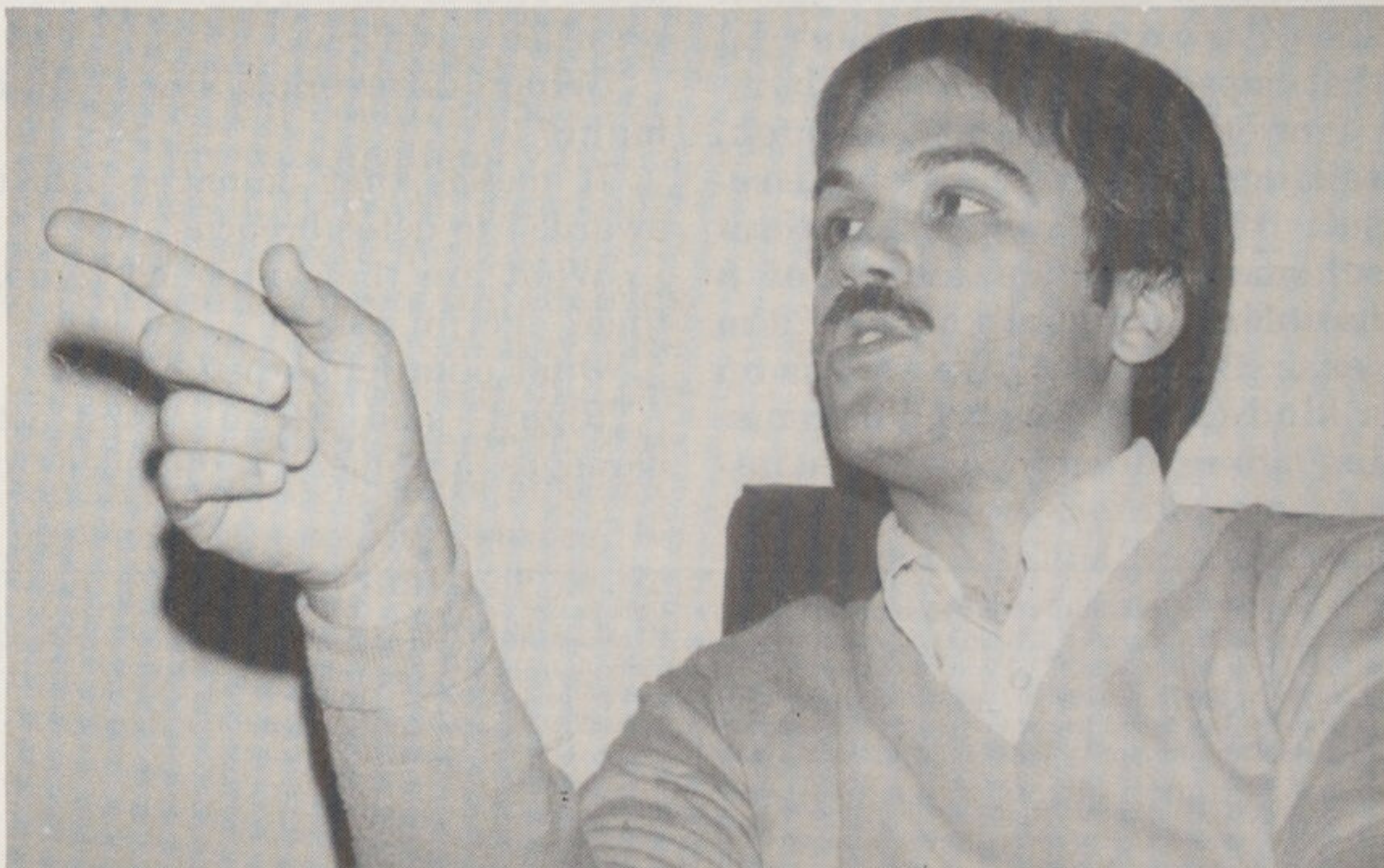
"People in the community come to the book with such strong emotions," says Turow, now 28 and a 3L. "But it's not a chameleon. Properly read, all of my conflicting, ambivalent feelings about Harvard Law School can be deduced."

For the first 100 pages of the 300-page book, Turow says, "I decided I wouldn't have anything to say." Further on, opinions and judgments creep in.

And the last pages make some pretty blunt points about how Turow feels about legal education.

There are "the certainty rap and the brutality rap," Turow says, in a kind of verbal shorthand. The former is a criticism of enforced stratifica-

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Scott Turow, author of *One L*

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Facing the Issue: When to Volunteer in Class

Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from ONE L: An Inside Account of Life In the First Year at Harvard Law School. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N.Y. (Sept. 1977) Copyright by Scott Turow 1977. All characters are fictional. This excerpt is printed with the permission of the author.

During the second week of school, I began to volunteer in class.

My motives for speaking were complicated. One was a promise I'd made myself. While I was deciding whether to apply to law school, I had made it a point to sit in on a few law classes. When I did, I was bothered by the reticence of the students. One class had disturbed me especially. It was an upper-year Evidence course, and the day I saw it the professor was talking about lawyer-client privilege. The questions he was asking were ones to which even I, as a layman, could have tried an answer. Yet no more than two or three of the students in that room had responded, and by the end of the period I saw that class, stoical, frozen, as emblematic of the state—halfway between being alienated and being cowed—which seemed to have gripped so many of my friends while they were law students. I couldn't understand it and I'd sworn that I wouldn't let that happen to me.

For the most part, though, raising my hand was not the result of any well-thought-out scheme. I am something of a babbler, especially when I'm tense. Outside of class, I was on a kind of oral jet stream, cruising along on my own talk, as-

sailing anyone who would listen, like a drunk on a bus. In class, it was getting increasingly hard to keep my mouth shut. I was so engrossed in each session that I stifled myself only out of fear that I would not perform well.

On the Tuesday of the second week, I finally gave in. It was in Contracts, a course taught by Professor Rudolph Perini, a noted contracts scholar and an awesome domineering figure in class. We were studying *Hadley v. Baxendale*, a famous case which established a limit on the kinds of damages a winning plaintiff in a contract suit could collect. Perini asked us what the rule of Hadley was *not* designed to do. He said there was a one-word answer. People raised their hands offering responses ranging from "work" to "make sense," and Perini toured the room, quickly shooting them down: "No," "Never," "Silly," "You think *that* makes sense?"

When he saw my hand, he whirled and pointed.

"To punish," I said. I was shocked I was speaking. My heart was slamming in my chest.

Perini came closer, tilting his head. "How so?"

"The way the rule works, it doesn't act to punish somebody who breaches a contract."

"What difference does that make?"

"It means that damages aren't awarded to deter breach."

"What are they intended to do, then?" Perini asked.

"Just compensate the loss."

"Right!" said Perini. "Contract damages are merely intended to

compensate plaintiff for his loss. You leave all that soul-splitting over punishment behind in Torts and Criminal Law—it's not for Contracts!"

That was the end. Perini was already on his way back to the podium. A trivial incident. Yet I ached with pride. People congratulated me all day.

In spite of the success of the first venture, I felt ambivalent about volunteering again. For one thing, it seemed a crazy feistiness, if I was scared of Perini and uncomfortable at the idea of being called on, to willingly expose myself to the same kind of interrogation. More important, I'd begun to realize how complicated the personal politics of speaking in class had become.

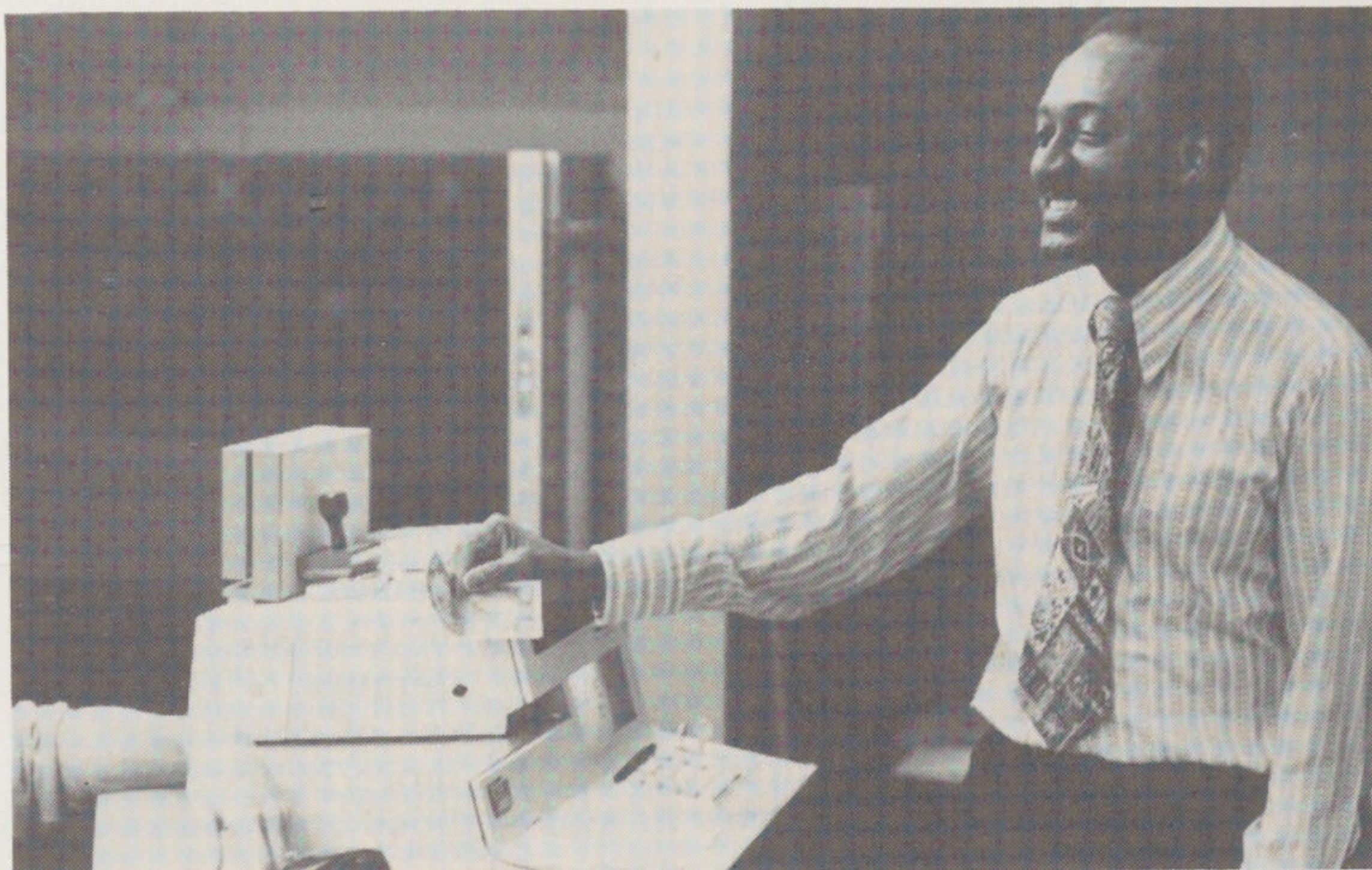
By the second week, a mood of disapproval had grown up in the section toward any sign of aggressiveness or competitive spirit displayed by a fellow student. Some of that is generational. To want to do better than others is out of keeping with the egalitarian ethic on which most of us who came of age after the 1960s cut our teeth. But part of it too, I thought, had to do with a widespread effort by classmates to suppress their own ambitions. We had all been extremely successful students in the past, but a desire to repeat that success here was not only an unrealistic hope amid so talented a group, but even a dangerous one when you considered the extent to which it could be frustrated. At the end of the term, the professors would examine and then grade us. Given our present incompetence with the law, that was a frightening idea. During the first weeks most people had been struck with the seeming equality of everyone's abilities, and that became an impression many of us were eager to cling to. If everyone was the same, you couldn't come out ahead, as you always had be-

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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 1977 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.

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Coop Manager Byron: Ph.D. in Public Relations



"What's your Coop number?" asks Coop manager Byron Lowe.

By J. Ezra Merkin

Everyone at Harvard Law School knows Byron Lowe, the manager of the Law School Coop, and everyone seems to like him. There are not many exceptions. All of HLS pushes past his perch at the entrance to the Coop and everyone — faculty, administration, students and staff — receives his smile and wink, his reassurance and approval. "Everyone gets to know me," says Byron, "and I feel people appreciate me." Byron distributes his modest doses of contentment to all who need them and his customers find them indispensable.

Byron Hudson Lowe was born in the Barbados and was graduated from Erdiston Teacher's College in Bridgetown. He taught elementary school in Bridgetown for 16 years and finds similarities between his work there and his attitude toward customers at the Coop.

"I found out quickly that each student, whether in elementary or in law school, needs his own smile and attention." Lowe arrived in the United States in December 1961, four years after his marriage to a girl in the Barbados who had gone to school in the U.S.

The couple lived in The Bronx and for seven years Lowe worked

for New York University Campus Stores. After N.Y.U. sold its Bronx campus to the City University, he decided to try his hand at Wall Street and took a position he was offered in the clearance department of the Marine Midland Bank. In the summer of 1969 he came to visit the Boston area and took a very pivotal subway ride.

"I crossed the Charles River by train in late August. The river and boats were beautiful. I wandered across the Cambridge Commons and the Law School campus — they were breathtaking. A friend advised me to seek a job at the Coop and they offered me a job, provided I could start right away. I don't know why, but I didn't think twice. I called my wife and family from a pay phone in Harvard Square and told them we were moving."

Lowe still crosses the Charles by subway, twice a day. He commutes to Harvard by the Red Line from his home in Mattapan. After two years of working in various Coop stores, he was appointed manager of the Law School Coop, a position he has held now for six years.

"Most of my problems at the store are not out of the ordinary. Most problems with customers come up with people who come into the store all riled up and work that

out in the store. People are polite. I would say 95 percent of my customers are nice people who stop and say hello and smile."

Shoplifting is an occasional problem, but not, according to Lowe, while he is at the register. "I am very vigilant while running the cash machine. I see everything from the front of the store." Only once did he catch a person red-handed (with casebooks, paperbacks, newspapers and candy in his bag) and Lowe proudly claims that this student (still in the school) is now his best friend.

Lowe has that ability to form close contacts with students and the Administration knows it. Dean Bruce routinely asks him for addresses and information concerning graduates. Lowe remains in contact with a lot of alumni and almost everybody who returns to Harvard for a visit stops by the Coop to say hello. He just recently received a letter from a graduate bearing the news that the writer had been made the first woman partner in a certain law firm in Texas. The writer concluded her letter by saying, "Were it not for you, life at the Law School would not have been half as enjoyable. That is true for me and for others in my class. Thank you."

Lowe is alarmed at the current state of student discontent at HLS. "I am surprised at the small percentage of students who sound truly happy. Very few students express a desire to come back after graduation." He thinks this situation has been worsening over the past few years. Students appear to be less and less satisfied with life at the Law School. The primary reason? "The lack of closeness between professors and students is growing more and more absolute."

Lowe sees himself as battling that discontent. He constantly refers students to the Registrar, the Dean, and others. He arranges for older students to meet and help younger ones. He would like to have closer contact with students and claims that his greatest joy is

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Turow: Fright 'A Moral Abomination'

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tion into caste-like categories—professor, law review member, straight-B student. The latter is Turow's view that the Socratic method can be a brutal way to learn.

"The kind of fright that I felt, that my classmates felt, is a moral abomination," says Turow of some of his experiences with the Socratic method. "You're taking some risks in training people who will wield significant amounts of power that way."

"If people come to the law in terror," he says, it will affect their conduct as lawyers for the rest of their lives.

For Turow, who came here in 1975 after teaching creative writing at Stanford, the experience of the first few weeks was perhaps atypical.

"The role reversal was particularly difficult," he said. "I started out identifying with the professors."

He came with a contract to write the book, he says, although he wanted to study law and intends to practice. He doesn't regret doing the book, he adds, although the up-to-15 hours a week he spent keeping a journal added to the pressures of being a 1L and cut into time spent with his wife.

The journal makes up part of the book, with narration he wrote over the summer of 1976 providing the rest.

"I thought about asking the publisher to hold it for a year," he says, "but I decided it was better to be here, to look people in the eye," when it came out.

"I said it, and I meant it," he adds, noting that there are relatively few things he'd change, now that he's had an additional year at the Law School.

Moreover, he says, response from both faculty and students has been "very generous."

His closest friends knew he was writing the book and have taken it well.

"The people who were closest

to me were the people who were most exposed," he says. "And they've said 'this is a significant achievement, we're proud of you.' I'm proud they are my friends."

Faculty members, too, have been generous, he adds. Members have sent notes and messages, and have come to talk to him about the book.

He tried, he says, not to expose individual faculty members as he wrote the book. The speculation as to which *One L* professor matches which true-life HLS prof. is a sore point with him.

"My publisher's attorneys were under the impression that those persons [professors] are public figures," he says. Still, he switched incidents around,

"If people come to the law in terror," he says, "it will affect their conduct for the rest of their lives."

made professors teach different courses than did their models, and otherwise mixed-and-matched "to protect those people."

He did the same for his classmates, disguising descriptions and backgrounds so as not to invade their privacy.

"Any one-to-one matches are incorrect," he says emphatically. He adds that he sat in on every 1L class in every section that year and that professors in his book are composites, rather than correlations with real people.

"Everything that happened [in the book] happened [in reality]," Turow says, "and yes, professors are public figures, but they're just not the same people" as the book's characters.

Turow feels so strongly about the composite nature of his characters that he refused to reveal the names of his first-year professors, and asked that they not be printed. Using names, he says, is "only going to add to the confusion" and

to the attempts to make correlations where they don't exist.

However, those 3Ls who shared Turow's Section III experiences and the present-day 1Ls who have read the book are hard-put not to ascribe certain traits of *One L*'s stars to Turow's first-year professors. The names, which are a matter of public record, are: Civil Procedure Prof. Arthur R. Miller, Contracts Prof. Duncan M. Kennedy, Torts Prof. Lewis D. Sargentich, Criminal Law Prof. James Vorenberg and Property Prof. Charles M. Haar.

Turow demurs. **"The more critical I was of characters' actions, the more obscure I tried to make [those characters]," he says.**

"If I were czar of the universe,"

he says, using a phrase perhaps familiar to some students, "I would make people stop gossiping and read the book."

It's on sale at bookstores throughout Cambridge and the country. Nationwide, it is selling well, and is in its second printing, says Turow.

In Cambridge the book is doing "very, very well," according to one bookstore buyer, and "has nearly sold out" the first shipment of 100 copies at another store.

Judging by sales, the experiences described in *One L* are common to more than Harvard students. But Turow "wouldn't venture a guess" as to how universal his story is, even at HLS.

Students here and elsewhere have told him they identify with the book, he says.

"But again, I'm sure there's a certain corps of people that think I'm crazy.

"It's not *the* inside account, it's *an* inside account. It's what happened to me."

1L Women's Enrollment Up As More Decide to Attend

(Continued from Page 1)

cial pool of women or minority applications; applications are "all thrown in together."

Thompson added that the school attempts to accept roughly the same percentage of male and female applicants. This year, 12.7 per cent of the men who applied were accepted, and 11.2 per cent of the women.

Thompson said that women applicants were not hurt by the fact that many applied from colleges from which no graduates had previously attended Harvard. While Harvard does judge applicants by the past performances of graduates of their colleges, she said no one would be hurt because she (or he) was one of the first applicants from a particular school.

Lydon noted, however, that as the number of women at Harvard increases there is a type of multiplier effect. As more women enroll, they send back information to their colleges that there are women here who are doing well, and more women consequently choose to apply.

Gini Williams Tate, 3L, speaking for the Women's Law Association, emphasized the importance of convincing women to apply to Harvard, and said the WLA directs its recruiting efforts largely to this end.

The WLA has its own recruiting budget, and its members travel to schools in various parts of the country and urge women to apply. Tate said that many women are qualified but had never thought of applying to Harvard, and that many colleges had told their students not even to bother to apply. "Women didn't accept Harvard to the degree that Harvard accepted women," she said.

The WLA also tries to urge women accepted by Harvard to attend. Tate said that the WLA made a real effort in that direction last year, and wrote or telephoned all

accepted women to urge them to choose Harvard. She said many women had had doubts about attending Harvard once they were accepted, and that WLA members tried to restore their confidence.

The admissions officers agreed that the WLA's efforts were probably a great help in increasing the number of women who enrolled. Tate also noted that the deans have been very helpful in their efforts to increase the number of women at Harvard, and that the admissions office has been "terrific."

Lydon noted that another factor which could be helping to encourage women to attend Harvard is the fact that there is a woman's signature on the acceptance letter. Lydon also adds handwritten notes to the women's acceptance letters.

The percentage of women at Harvard, Lydon said, is at just about the national average of women in law schools. She said that the figure is slightly below that of other major law schools in the area, but that the difference is evening out. Thompson noted that Harvard was "a little slow" in starting efforts to encourage women to apply.

As the number of women at Harvard increases, their characteristics change somewhat. Lydon said that there are now more women who apply to law school directly from college. And their average age is decreasing, but is still a little higher than the men's average. Also, the backgrounds of the women who have taken some time off since college are now as varied as those of the men. Lydon noted that several years ago most of the women who took time off worked as secretaries, and that the admissions office had to be careful not to discriminate on that basis.

Women were first accepted to HLS in 1950. In that year, 33 women applied, 18 were accepted, and 13 registered.

Byron

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in "helping people get straightend out."

The manager of the Coop sings gospel music every Sunday morning in his church choir, where he is often a featured soloist. He also sings at weddings of family and friends. He has been singing gospel music ever since he can remember and finds that his "love for music grows greater as I stay longer in this country."

Lowe is also an accomplished poet. His poems have been published in many campus publications (including THE RECORD, which printed a piece called 'I'd hate to be a Student at HLS') and Vintage Press has sounded him out on the possibility of printing some poems.

Lowe is very careful when writing. "I have never adopted anyone else's style and I work very hard to prevent this from happening." He always tries "to base myself on myself. I always try to be original, never try to do anything that is foreign to my own being." That effort is reflected in his personal conduct, in his poetry, and in the way he runs the Coop.

Does Lowe ever get touchy? The question is put to him, and he laughs, arches his eyebrows, looks away for a moment, and shoots a quick 'yes' to the questioner. He laughs again and starts to look very pleased with the question and with himself, as if delighted to discover that even this is a source of delight.

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Conservative Law Journal To Appear Next Spring

By Bill Ross

A law journal designed to provide a forum for conservative viewpoints is joining Harvard's already lengthy roster of legal periodicals.

The Harvard Journal on Law and Public Policy has attracted enough promises of student editorial assistance and pledges of financial support from outside sources to publish its first issue next spring, according to co-founders Steven J. Eberhard and E. Spencer Abraham, both 3L's.

"We felt that most existing law reviews generally have a liberal perspective," Eberhard said. "So last spring, a group of students at the Law School decided to start a new review to provide a forum for conservative perspectives on law and public policy."

Although the Law School is providing the publication with an office in Langdell, it is lending no direct financial support. "The dean's position — and it is a fair one — is that the Law School couldn't finance any publication that supported any particular ideological viewpoint," Abraham said.

"The journal itself won't advocate any viewpoint . . . It won't take any official position . . . We don't envision an editorial policy that says any note . . . has to extol Rehnquist."

Abraham, who has helped raise funds for conservative political candidates in Michigan, said he solicited funds from persons he had met in Michigan political campaigns. Although the journal has not yet received any cash, it has received a number of pledges, Abraham said. Abraham said that be-

cause no contributions have yet been received, he would not reveal the names of persons who have pledged funds. But he said that the Journal may eventually issue a list of all contributors. He estimated that the publication's operating expenses for the coming year will approach \$15,000.

Eberhard noted that the journal, which was incorporated last summer under Massachusetts law, currently is applying for tax exempt status. "If we fail to get it, things will be pretty bleak."

Both co-founders claimed that despite the journal's political orientation, it will neither advocate any ideology nor allow political considerations to interfere with scholarly objectivity.

"The journal itself won't advocate any viewpoint," Eberhard said. "It won't take any official position. In order to maintain our scholarly posture, our primary concern in selecting any article for publication will be its basic scholarly quality."

"We don't envision an editorial policy that says that any note on a Supreme Court case has to extol Rehnquist and Burger and castigate certain other Court members."

According to Abraham, "Our concern was that at Harvard and other law schools there is no law journal that publishes conservative articles with any regularity. This indicates that there is a need for a new journal. A lot of students and professors have become discouraged because they have no outlet for what they write."

Most legal journals can be classified politically as either "general research neutral" or "liberal," Abraham said. He contended that although law journals do not usually reject articles simply because they are conservative, the number of articles that can be published is small and when editors must choose between two articles of high quality, it is not surprising that they select the article that conforms with their own, generally liberal, views.

Although law journals do not usually reject articles simply because they are conservative, it is not surprising that editors select the article that conforms with their own, generally liberal, views.

Eberhard and Abraham, note editor and managing editor respectively of the liberal-leaning *Harvard Journal on Legislation*, said that neither they nor many — if any — of the new publication's 40 volunteers have any quarrel with Harvard's other law journals.

"We don't think we'll get (as volunteers) people who were discouraged with other publications," Eberhard said. "We don't expect students to quit other journals to join us." Both Eberhard and Abraham noted that they intend to continue to serve as *Journal on Legislation* editors.

According to Abraham, the format of the new journal will largely

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fore, but you wouldn't end up behind, either, which would be crushing and which, at the moment, seemed the more real possibility. Parity, then, became a kind of appealing psychic bargain everybody swore with themselves, renouncing competitiveness in the process.

I remember a conversation I had with a classmate, Helen Kirchner, late in the second week. She told me she already hated law school.

When I asked her why, she said, "Because the people are so aggressive."

I knew she had been through Exeter and Princeton at the top of each class and I asked if she wasn't aggressive herself.

"I am," she answered, "but I try not to show it."

Trying not to show it became a dominant style of behavior in class. Some people seemed to withdraw almost from the initial sessions. I was surprised a number of times during those first weeks when I'd meet members of the section who proved outside the classroom to be sociable and outgoing. I'd never have guessed that from the look of stony remoteness they had while sitting in class.

The other means of containing competitive feelings was simply to deny them. Many people said they didn't care how they did, what their grades might be, how they were perceived. That was what I often said. Like Helen, those people tended to blame others for the feeling of a competitive atmosphere.

But with the great majority of us, the competitiveness was simply part of our nature. It was what had gotten us through the door of the joint in the first place. There was something, some faith in distinction, which had led us to Harvard Law. We were all gladly training now for an intensely competitive profession in which there are winners and losers every time the jury returns, or the judge speaks. Nor

was it unreasonable that we were competitive. Competitiveness had led to recognition and pleasure for many of us in the past; it was an old and rewarding habit.

But we carried those feelings with us at all times. In many ostensibly informal conversations with classmates—in the hallways, the gym, at lunch—I had the feeling that I was being sized up, that people were looking for an angle, an edge on me; I caught myself doing that to others now and then. And especially within the classroom, where the professors' questions acted to pit the 140 of us against each other, our aggressions were bound to be excited, whether they were acknowledged or not.

"... people who spoke daily ... were displaying the ultimate bad taste ..."

The only other option in dealing with those feelings was to give in to them—to seek openly to do well and win recognition and favor. Solely the professors had the authority to award those prizes, and right from the start of the year there was a crowd of students, usually the same ones, who rushed to the front of the room to consult with the teacher at the end of every class. But the most obvious way to score with the professor and your classmates was to be able to answer those befuddling questions that were always being asked. By the beginning of the second week there was a noticeable group who seemed to talk in every meeting, people who raised their hands, faced the professor, and proved themselves less fearful and perhaps more competent than the other members of the section. Clarissa Morgenstern had come to law school after the dissolution of a brief marriage. She was still only

twenty-three or twenty-four but she was a commanding figure—tall, attractive. She spoke in a high-flown, elocutionary style and when called on she would hold the floor for a lengthy statement, not just a one-line answer. Wally Karlin, who had been the first student called on by Perini, spoke repeatedly; so did Sandy Stern, the MIT engineer, from my study group. Other regulars emerged in the next couple of weeks. And there were also a couple of students from large state universities, so accustomed to succeeding by driving through the masses, that when not recognized by the professor, they would, on occasion, shout out their answers anyway.

In general, those people heard from regularly were regarded with a kind of veiled animosity. Many people admired and envied their outspokenness, but for the most part, the regular talkers were treated with an amused disdain.

"I can't stand Clarissa" someone told me one day during the second week. "I can't imagine how I'll live through all year listening to her. The way she carries on, you'd think it was opera."

Aubrey Drake, one of my friends, repeated to me someone else's remark that Clarissa was "a nice guy off the field, but a terror once she gets between those white lines."

Feelings seemed widespread that the people who spoke daily were hotdogging, showing off. They were being egotistical. They were displaying the ultimate bad taste of appearing competitive.

With that background, the idea of continuing to volunteer after my initial face-off with Perini left me feeling a strong conflict. There were advantages. I'd been told by 2Ls and 3Ls that you were less likely to be called on off the chart if you raised your hand. And I'd feel more involved in those large classes if I spoke now and then. But it still seemed childish greed to demand the attention of the professors and my classmates, and given the subtle hostility to everyone who talked regularly,

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Jessup Offers Alternative to Ames in Spring

The Jessup Moot Court Competition, an Ames alternative for 1Ls interested in international law, will kick off with an organizational meeting on Wednesday, September 21, at 3:30 p.m. The organizational meeting, an important introduction to the program, will be held in Langdell North.

The Jessup competition is unique among the Ames alternatives. After several rounds of arguments at Harvard, winners of the HLS competition then advance to regional competition, with the possibility of further advancement to national and international levels of competition, involving law students from other schools and other countries.

Two years ago, the Harvard team won the regional round in Portland, Maine and competed in the national round in Washington, D.C. Last year the national and international rounds took place in San Francisco.

This year's topic concerns human rights, including the right to self-determination. The issues in the case revolve around the international protection of human rights and the applicability of rules of war to civil strife. The problem was drafted by the student section of the American Society of International Law.

A memorial (brief) will be prepared on the relevant legal issues, and oral arguments held, before Christmas vacation. Semi-final and final rounds, which are often judged by a distinguished panel of international law experts, may be held after Christmas.

Students who are interested but unable to attend the Wednesday meeting should contact either Erik Kitchen (498-4774) or Rick Robol (498-4725).

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Sports Answers

1. Yogi Berra.
2. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
3. John Lucas (of Maryland), by Houston.
4. Fran Tarkenton works on NBC-TV's "Grandstand" Show. O. J. Simpson is the primary advertising spokesman for Hertz, which, like NBC, is a highly profitable subsidiary of RCA.
5. Moe Drabowsky of Baltimore struck out 11 Dodgers in relief in game 1 of the 1966 Series.
6. Dock Ellis of New York.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

"He's here, he's there, he's everywhere — the elusive Scarlet Pimpernel. So too is the Parol Evidence rule." *Rapport v. Simek*, N.Y.L.J., May 31, 1977, p. 12, col. 4 (N.Y. Civ. Ct.). Unfortunately, as all HLS students eventually discover, so too is the law itself.

Myth and Reality

With this first issue of the RECORD we welcome all the new students at Harvard Law School. Each person enters the Law School with certain apprehensions about the demands of HLS. How much of the "myth" is reality? Public perceptions of Harvard Law School have been shaped largely by the popular film *Paper Chase*. Now a major new work has been written — the novel *One L*, a personal account of life as a first-year student at HLS by Scott Turow, currently a 3L.

Thanks to Mr. Turow's generosity, the RECORD is today printing the first of two excerpts from *One L*. We publish these two selections with at least one *caveat* to first-year students: This book is not, nor does it purport to be, a typical or completely objective representation of what the Law School experience is like. Reactions to the first year at Harvard Law School are as diverse as the class members themselves.

One L is an important book, offering much appropriate criticism of HLS, its people, and its institutions. It is honest and personal. But students should not be discouraged from forming their own impressions of the Law School environment and the opportunities it provides for enriching academic and social experiences; focusing too narrowly on the remnants of institutional inhumanity Mr. Turow portrays might serve to further entrench what he so properly deplures.

Still, A Long Way to Go

Although the percentage of women in this year's entering class is the largest in the Law School's history, this statistic is deceptive. The number of women accepted — 208 — was the same as last year. Since the number of women applying for this year's entering class increased over the previous year's class, the percentage of accepted women actually declined.

We hope that the Admissions office and the Women's Law Association will continue the momentum of their commendable efforts to encourage women to apply to Harvard. Qualified college seniors need to know that the Law School welcomes them to apply and that their chances of success here if accepted are high. More important, perhaps, many need to be told that sex discrimination in the legal profession itself is gradually disappearing and that they face greater opportunities in the profession than did women in previous years.

The day will come when the sex ratio here — and at all of the nation's professional schools — will reach equilibrium. The only question is how to hasten that day. We regret that this year's statistics indicate that such an equilibrium may be farther in the future than some of us had expected.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

From where he stood in the corner of the room, Fenno could see the entire spectacle of 1L Registration: Long lines of students, registration tables helpfully labeled "A - M," "F - S," and "N - Z," and, farther down the line, the usual complement special interest groups were making their pitches. A woman representing PLAP was trying to look persecuted and forgotten, and a fellow wearing plaids whose clash produced an audible hum was soliciting writers for the Law School Show.

Fenno watched as a new law student, engrossed in a blank sheet of paper describing 1L placement services, missed a crucial turn and headed straight for where he stood.

"I wouldn't take that description too seriously," said Fenno; "the Placement Office is always overoptimistic."

Startled, the 1L stopped just inches from Fenno. "What group do you represent?" he asked with irritation, looking for a sign-up sheet.

"That's a difficult question. I am the collective voice of the HLS unconscious. But you can call me Fenno."

The 1L suddenly looked very tired. "I'm sorry I was so abrupt," he said, "but everyone I've met here today has wanted something from me." He gestured helplessly. "And it's not even me they want. It's just my body — another name to add to their lists."

"You think this is bad," said Fenno, "Wait until you see what the mixers are like."

"But so many groups? Are they all really necessary?"

"Necessary? If it weren't for all the organizational meetings they're constantly announcing," said Fenno as he picked up his books, "the Law School would be able to print the *Advisor* on the back of a postage stamp." He started to walk away.

"Wait, Fenno!" called out the 1L, "Will I see you at the mixer on Friday?"

"Probably not," Fenno said with a smile, "but I'll be there just the same."

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a recent judicial opinion is in "judicial code." Our new cryptic lawyers will often find that the solution is more cryptic than the puzzle. Decode this week's selection. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"Ed'w edad, ed'w oedad, ed'w didatgedad — oed dwswid Wkpavdo Nrxndazdv. Wf off rw oed Npafv Dirydzkd asvd."

(Solution on Page 9)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Patting Ourselves On the Back

Dear Folks:

Your issue of April 1, 1977, was probably the best April Fool's issue in the past nine years (the length of my association with HLS). I thank you for it. A particular favorite of mine, both in the April 1 issue and generally, is "Nerd Comix," to which I invariably turn first upon receiving the RECORD. Scott Patterson's utterly realistic protagonist, Herb Garnish, must surely be placed among the greatest characters in twentieth-century comic literature, alongside such perennial favorites as the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers and "The Fox and the Crow." Why not take greater advantage of Mr. Patterson's talents? I think the RECORD should be transformed entirely into an expanded version of "Nerd Comix," with a much-expanded sports quiz, and with stories about school "news" placed on the inside covers (in lieu of Charles Atlas and White Cloverine Brand Salve ads), to the extent space allows. Give it some thought. Otherwise, keep up the good work!

Marc Rohr, '71
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Pressure!

To the Editor:

Perhaps the time has come for some graduate to express the views which I believe many hold with regard to pressure at the Law School.

My credentials are a degree from the Law School, many years of litigating cases, and the fact that for a number of years I was the head of the trial department of a large Boston law firm from which I withdrew. I think I know pressure.

Certainly I felt pressure at Law School as a member of the Class of 1948. However, much of the pressure was associated not with the case or Socratic Method (there is a difference but I believe it is sometimes ignored); the pressure arose because the entire course grade came after a semester or even two (2) semesters' work. I believe even that situation has been ameliorated. Pressure is present in the practice of law. So long as it is, pressure at law school seems appropriate.

In general my attitude is that the Law School does a good job. In passing I will add that many practitioners are more interested in the comments of those who have practiced law than those who have not. They are not particularly impressed by the complaints of those who are part way through law school

but who have never practiced law. A law student could not qualify as an expert witness on the practice of law. Most of the ideas offered sound good, but were tried and rejected years ago. The case method of teaching law is unlikely, but was developed after the trial of other procedures.

Perhaps some professors today are too harsh, too brutal, too hard on young students. That is a criticism of the professors, not of the method. Perhaps, however, there has been a change in the outlook and expectation of some students.

Roger P. Stokey, '48
Boston, Mass.

Of HLS, Love, Meaningful Relations

To the Editor:

When I read the procedures set up for so-called hardship cases of students who were separated from a consort with whom they had "a meaningful relationship," I again looked at the date of the issue to see if it was the customary persiflage indulged in on April 1.

If, in fact, the article accurately reported a procedure available to students who wished the prestige of a Harvard degree, without being too long separated from the blandishments of their wife or paramour, one wonders whether the administration of the school reflects the teaching of law or the doctrines of Masters and Johnson. More incomprehensible is the segregation of cases into classifications of those who are married, may get married or, to use the current vulgarity, merely plan to "shack up."

Presumably admittance to the law school is still very selective, only a fraction of those seeking admission gaining it. It would seem obvious that an appli-

cant would have weighed the desire for a Harvard Law School education against the temporary separation from their meaningful relationships, when they applied for admission.

It seems inexplicable that the faculty and administration would seriously entertain applications for transfer for the reasons enunciated in the RECORD article, particularly in view of the fact that one of the classifications envisioned a violation of pending statutes against unsanctified cohabitation. Although the faculty may deem such statutes archaic and unrealistic in the light of modern mores, it hardly seems fitting for the administration of the law school to actively sanction their violation.

William J. Madden, '34
Seattle, Washington

Friedenthal Tells All

To the Editor:

There I was teaching a section of the Procedure casebook that I had not written and under pressure from the front office to turn in my exam. I just didn't have time to work on my classroom delivery so I slipped in a few jokes from the Fall Evidence class. "Who's to know?" I thought. Result: Exposed in THE RECORD!

Now I could understand if I had been undone by a red-hot 3L who intends to receive the top grade ever scored on the West Virginia Bar Exam, or by a Review fanatic bent on becoming "rookie of the year" in the annual New York law firm rat race, but not by Fenno!

Imagine Fenno attending Evidence and Civil Procedure in the same year. Indeed, imagine Fenno in *any* class, let alone one in which he (or she) was not enrolled! Imagine Fenno *listening!!* (And don't try to rationalize on the ground that someone told Fenno what went on—no self-respecting or other student would ever repeat those jokes!!)

How sad to learn that Fenno is a fraud, who has, just like the rest of us, succumbed to the system. "Tis a pity . . ."

Jack H. Friedenthal
Stanford, Calif.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Which baseball player holds the record for most consecutive errorless chances at his position and was Most Valuable Player in 1951, 1954 and 1955?
2. Who owns TVS (the TV Sports network)?
3. Who was the first player picked in the NBA draft in 1976?
4. All NBC telecasters are in a potential conflict-of-interest situation when reporting on two NFL stars. Which players, and why? (Hint: one plays in the AFC.)
5. Which relief pitcher struck out the most men in a single World Series game?
6. Who won the Comeback Player of the Year award in the American League in 1976?

(Solution on page 9)

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Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Law School Prize: For Men Only

To the Editor:

On page 28 of this year's Harvard Law School catalog appears a description of the "Saltonstall Prize," which is awarded to the Harvard senior "proposing to enter Harvard Law School who shall be considered to be best fitted, by intellect, character, and physique, to be influenced by Saltonstall's example and in turn to influence others." The description concludes: "The prize is limited to male students."

Whatever the legality under the civil rights laws of offering this discriminatory prize, as a matter of simple good taste it is outrageous and offensive that this sentence should appear in a law school catalog in 1977.

We urge all women and men at Harvard to join us in protesting this offensive behavior by writing to President Bok and Dean Sacks and demanding that they either refuse to award this prize or take the necessary legal steps to have the instrument creating the prize interpreted in light of present legal and social realities.

Sharon Merkle '78
Marjorie Heins '78

Cary Corbaley '79
Robert Mass '78
Cindi Lewis '78
Barry Miller '78

From the Sublime To the Ridiculous

To the Editor:

A pair of adventuresome females have struck another blow for women's liberation on the Harvard Law School campus.

On Tuesday night two young ladies spent at least two hours of what was no doubt an otherwise dull evening, showing up at random times and each time wandering in and out of the men's restrooms in one of the Law School dormitories. They walked into the showers and asked directions on how to find other rooms nearby. They even whistled. And they kept coming back.

This unprecedented incident seems roughly analogous in spirit to the good old-fashioned panty raids of the 1950's, but with the parties reversed. Was this a mere girlish prank, or the vanguard of a new wave of daring forays designed to give the average smug, insensitive, chauvinistic male law student a view from the other side of the street?

If this activity was not a mere aberration, but a sign of things to come, a serious challenge to the stereotypic roles of male as exploiter and female as exploited may soon occur. The women of the neighborhood are on the offensive. Males of the HLS unite!

Anonymous 2L

Law Notes

The East Asian Law Speakers Program will begin today with Pakistani Diplomat Tariq Hyder discussing "Opening a Mission in Hanoi." Future speakers include Jerome A. Cohen on "Human Rights in Korea" next Thursday, September 29, and Derrick Bell describing "Justice in China" on Friday, September 30. All lectures will be in Pound 419 at 1:10 p.m.

* * * * *

"An Artist Looks at Men in Prison," by artist Valta Us, will be on exhibit in the Langdell Reading Room South Colonnade through December 20.

* * * * *

Yearbook pictures of all HLS students are being taken now through the end of the month at 23 Everett Street. Sign up sheets for appointments are along the ramp in Harkness Commons. If you pay for your

yearbook at the time of your sitting, the yearbook will waive the one dollar sitting fee.

* * * * *

The Public Broadcasting Service will present two 90-minute television specials on "Equal Justice Under Law" on successive Saturday nights, Sept. 24 and Oct. 1. The shows dramatize four constitutional cases decided by the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall, including *Marbury v. Madison*, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, and the treason trial of Aaron Burr. The shows are scheduled for airing at 6 p.m. over the PBS network.

* * * * *

The Harvard Law School Forum has announced the following schedule of speakers for the fall semester: Sept. 28, Julian Bond; Oct. 4, E. Howard Hunt; Oct. 13, Betty Friedan; Oct. 25, Carl Sagan; Nov. 14, Jill Volner; Dec. 2, J. Kenneth Galbraith.

HLS DORMITORY COUNCIL

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Conservative Law Journal Seeks Financial Support

(Continued from Page 6)

parallel that of existing publications. "We'll publish three types of material. First, we'll have traditional law review articles, written primarily by professors. Second, we'll have traditional notes written by students on model statutes and other subjects. Third — and this is where the new journal will be most different — we'll publish articles on general policy issues."

According to Abraham, a number of noted conservatives have expressed interest in writing such policy articles.

Abraham noted that the bureaucratic structure of the Journal will parallel that of Harvard's other law reviews. Volunteers on the publication will select officers later in the school year, he said.

"The journal's members run the gamut. We have libertarians, Rockefeller Republicans, Reagan people — the entire conservative band. It's useful to have diversity."

According to Abraham and Eberhard, the publication is not intended to provide a platform for

"There's no litmus test for people who want to work on the journal." We have . . . the entire conservative band. It's useful to have diversity."

any particular type of conservatism. They said that the journal's volunteers represent varying types of conservatives.

"There's no litmus test for people who want to work on the journal," Abraham said. "Each of us has a different viewpoint of political questions and it's not fair to categorize us all in any one particular way."

Eberhard agreed. "The journal's members run the gamut," he said. "We have libertarians, Rockefeller Republicans, Reagan people — the entire conservative band. It's useful to have diversity."

Although the journal will publish only one issue during this school year, organizers hope to publish two issues per year during coming years. The publication eventually will become a quarterly, Abraham said. "But of course it's too early to make too many predictions," he said.

When asked if Harvard Law

School, already brimming with a host of legal journals, really needs another publication, Abraham laughed: "I'll give a good conservative answer to that question — the free market place will determine that. At a certain point there may come a time when there are not enough people to staff and read all publications. Meanwhile, there's no need to discourage proliferation of new publications so long as they have quality."

ONE L

(Continued from Page 7)

the stakes on performing well were raised considerably. If you spoke too often, or frequently proved uninspired or wrong in what you said, you risked being thought a boor. I felt that way now and then about some of the daily speakers.

And I imagine some people felt that way about me, because in spite of reservations, I did begin to raise my hand often. I fell into a kind of second phalanx behind Clarissa and Wally and Sandy and a few others. I was heard from frequently, but not every day. Yet I never reconciled my ambivalence. Whether I spoke or sat silent, whether I was right or wrong, from the time an idea entered my head until I or someone else had said it, I would sit in class in a state of discomfort.

It seemed a trivial preoccupation, but finally I tried talking to Aubrey about it, since he tended to volunteer as often as I did.

"Two classes out of every five," Aubrey told me at once. He'd worked out a formula, an emotional calculus, to tell him how often it was appropriate to speak.

I had trouble believing he was serious, but he nodded his head. I kidded him a little bit about it, but in the next few days I found myself keeping count.

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STUDENT STUDY GROUPS—FALL TERM 1977

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Helen Keyes, Secretarial Representative, New England Region, U.S. Department of Commerce; formerly Administrator, John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library Corporation

POLITICAL TELEVISION: MESSAGE OR MASSAGE?

Curt Mead and Marc Bender, partners in a political communications consulting firm

CITY HALL CRISIS MANAGEMENT:

A MAYOR'S RIGHT—AND NEED—TO KNOW

Barry Gottehrer, Executive Director, Life Insurance Association of Massachusetts; former Executive Assistant to New York Mayor John V. Lindsay; author of *The Mayor's Man*

URBAN PROBLEMS IN THE SUNBELT:

A POLITICAL APPROACH

Eddie Bernice Johnson, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; newly appointed Principal Regional Official, Region 6, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; State Representative, Texas

STATE AND LOCAL POLITICS

Elaine Noble, State Representative, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; presently serving on the House Rules Committee, the House Ethics Committee, and the Committee on Education

CONGRESSIONAL POWER AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Milton Gwirtzman, member of the Senior Advisory Committee, Institute of Politics; former legislative assistant in the U.S. Senate; issues advisor to John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and Jimmy Carter; author of articles on Congress in the *New York Times Magazine* and other publications

INFLUENCING THE SYSTEM: OR, HOW BUSINESS, LABOR, AND THE SPECIAL INTERESTS MAKE OUT

Thomas F. Roeser, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; Director of Public Affairs, the Quaker Oats Company; former Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans; former Director of Public Affairs, the Peace Corps; former assistant to two U.S. Congressmen and a Governor of Minnesota

THE MEDIA AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Raymond K. Price, Jr., Fellow of the Institute of Politics; former chief speechwriter for President Nixon, and before that, Editorial Page Editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*; author of the forthcoming book, *With Nixon*

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Martin F. Nolan, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; Washington bureau chief, *The Boston Globe*

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HEALTH COSTS AND NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Manuel Carballo, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; formerly Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services; previously worked for New York City and the State of New Jersey in transportation, urban development and anti-poverty programs

THE POLITICS OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES: THE EMERGING ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

David M. Sheehan, Director of the Children's Services Task Force of the House Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature; and Janet S. Owens, Director of Special Programs, Institute for Governmental Services, University of Massachusetts

THE POLITICS OF NUCLEAR POWER AND OTHER ESOTERIC ENERGY FORMS

Terry Goggin, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; Member of the Assembly, California State Legislature; Chairman, Assembly Subcommittee on Energy; author of California's nuclear laws

ISSUES IN AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS: TODAY AND TOMORROW

Ada E. Deer, Fellow of the Institute of Politics; lecturer, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Madison; formerly chairperson of the Menominee Nation; member of the American Indian Policy Review Commission

COVERT POWER IN AMERICA: A DISCORDANT VIEW OF POLITICS

Mark Bravin, student in the Kennedy School of Government Public Policy Program and Harvard Law School, formerly on the staff of the U.S. Senate Government Operations Committee; Mark Greenberg and David Halprin, students at Harvard Law School

AMERICAN-SOVIET DETENTE: A FUNCTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW

Michael Moodie, Research Associate, Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis; and Walter Hahn, Deputy Director, Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis

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FALL TERM

'77

H. U. Po-LEE-Chay Lends Campus a Touch of Kultcha

By the Fainwood School of Design, as told to Scott Patterson

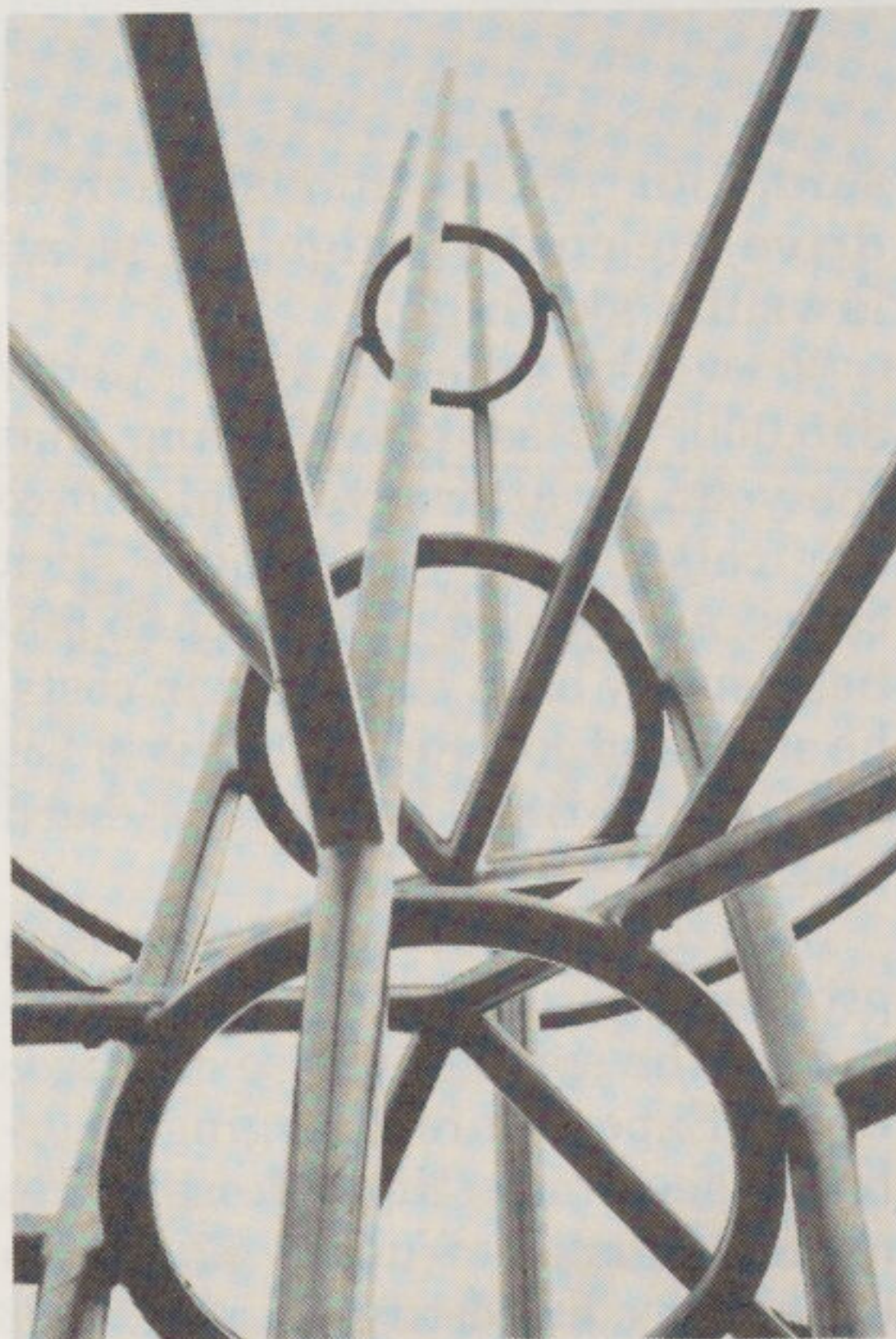
Little is known about the Italian artist Humberto Ugalino (H.U.) Police ("Po-LEE-chay"), whose modernist sculptural works fill the Law School environs with an artistic presence so often missing in other academic groves.

Some scholars contend that Police was an obscure tuna boat captain in the Adriatic Sea who turned to art late in life when he discovered that tuna do not live in the Mediterranean. These biographers point to a Moby-Dick-like phenomenon caused by this existential realization as the grounding of the rampant Authoritarianism infusing Police's artistic consciousness.

Other researchers believe "H.U. Police" is a transparent rearrangement of the word "Ocuphile," "lover of eyes," and have theorized that Police is or was a security guard in the eye-glass department of the Coop. In a recent interview with the RECORD, a spokesman for the Coop would say only "We have a lot of Police disguised as customers. It could be anyone." His cryptic statement lends credence to the third theory, that "H.U. Police", like "Publius" or "Jethro Tull," is not the name of an individual but a group of artists with a common vision. Certainly this explains Police's prodigious output.

Whatever the biographical truth about this artist (and perhaps it will never be known, any more than the real identity of "Dean Sacks" will be), the critics are of one accord about his work: it is genius (here the "Dean Sacks" comparison breaks down). *Res ipsa loquitur*, then, let the art speak for itself.

Police's best known work on the Law School campus is his metal jungle gym near the Harkness entitled "KEEP OFF" (see photo), strangely misattributed and misti-



H.U. Police's Masterpiece

tled in various Harvard publications, though the distinctive red signature-sign makes it an unmistakable Police oeuvre.

This soaring opus embodies the isness and suchness of the "attractive nuisance" doctrine: Police offers us gleaming stainless steel redolent of childhood monkey-bar ziggurats, and then playfully warns the passerby against climbing it. The drollery is compounded by the little-known fact that each night of the school year, employees of the Law School administration scale the work and place tiny bonbons atop the four central posts as a reward for the connoisseurs sophisticated enough to recognize the whimsy of Police's titular admonition.

Police is also responsible for a series of kinetic artworks he calls "AUTHORIZED PARKING ONLY." These asphalt and metal stabile/mobiles present the spectator with a constant parade of activity and color. The basic design is constant: a flat black surface on which rows of short parallel lines have been placed, surrounded by the signs that give the works their

title, into which an ever-changing array of automobiles contributes the vibrant kinesis that makes the part at rest, in Wallace Stevens' words, "an order most fixed, most Plantagenet."

Added panache is provided to "A.P.O." by a specially commissioned fleet of "tow trucks" bearing the artist's name, which colorfully hook iron jaws to certain automobiles and drag them off to other exhibits, such as his "\$15 CHARGE FOR RECOVERY OF TOWED VEHICLES" creation. Thus Police introduces a conscious process of historical transformation into the otherwise random redistribution of vehicular components.

Police was also responsible for the rakish "WALK YOUR WHEELS" that formerly graced the north gates of the Yard; an ephemeral collection of signed sawhorses placed around brilliant facsimiles of manholes (a coup of *trompe l'oeil* which fooled even the perspicacious Roberto Unger in an amusing way which he has paid us not to reveal); and the now rare "DON'T CATCH ON FIRE" posters that used to grace many an official Law School nook.

Some anomalies remain in the Law School's collection. For example, who is the clever mimic responsible for the self-touting "NO TRESPASSING. POLICE TAKE NOTICE" works that call out for Police's attention? Is he the same imitator who has labeled himself "Harvard University Police" (a cheap joke to be playing with the initials "H.U.", certainly beneath the real Police's dignity)? What genealogical connections link him to the less creative artists "Chicago" Police, "Military" Police, "L.A." Police, and the reclusive "Secret" Police?

The greatest mystery of all perhaps lies beneath a simple blue-and-white triangle on a rustic dowel in the southwest corner of Harvard Yard. A solitary construction standing out, enigmatic, from a grassy plot, it wears but a single word: POLICE. Is it the artist's triumphal signature — or does it mark his final resting place? Sup-

(Continued on Page 16)

Melvin Belli: Tort Lawyer Made Good

By Larry Vilardo

Those who came expecting flamboyance must have gone away disappointed. "I'm not flamboyant at all, except that my jacket's got red lining," began Melvin Belli, flashing the bright red jacket lining at the audience. He then spent the next two hours proving his opening statement.

Belli, an attorney best known for his success in tort litigation, and author of *Melvin Belli: My Life On Trial*, was this year's first Harvard Law School Forum speaker.

The topic of Belli's Sept. 15 Law Forum speech was not immediately apparent to even careful listeners. He spoke on a hodgepodge of topics, most of which seemed to be unrelated to each other.

The "Golden Age of Law" was the first topic he addressed. Belli noted that, thanks to the Warren Court "we've brought the law back to where our Founding Fathers thought it should be," and that "the state of the law is now better than ever."

He noted that a major reason for the law's fine status is the type of student being produced by today's law schools. "Unless you have good lawyers," he said, "there can be no good law."

Perhaps there is another reason for Belli's use of the term "golden age" to describe the state of the law. He spoke with

pride of the salaries commanded by fine attorneys. "I'm all for good counsel fees," he said, but noted that such fees drive the cost of litigating small lawsuits sky-high.

"I won't take a case under \$15,000," he said, explaining that the younger attorneys in his office are called upon to handle such cases. At the end of a case, \$5,000 has usually been expended in costs, he said, and concluded that it is not worth his time to handle such cases.

Belli cited court costs for such processes as discovery as the reason for the spiraling price of litigation. "Experts are charging exorbitant fees to testify," he said. He quoted figures of up to \$3,000 to have a doctor testify as an expert witness.

These problems with our system of law give us no reason to make a major change, he cautioned. United States law may need some small alterations, but "our system works for us, so let's not change the system," he said.

"You not only have to do justice, you have to seem to do justice as well," he noted, adding that the U.S. system serves both purposes.

Belli encouraged those in law school to make the most of their legal education. "You can understand poetry better, understand plays better, be a better listener, a better writer, and even understand

life better after attending law school," he said. Being a practicing attorney has its advantages as well. "I've never had as much fun in my life as I've had practicing law," he noted with a grin.

Jack Ruby, perhaps Belli's most famous client, was a "psychotic when he did what he did," the attorney said, asserting that there was no conspiracy between Ruby and anyone else with regard to the Kennedy assassination.

Belli's kaleidoscopic presentation was followed by a question period of similar scope, attended by slightly more than half of the audience.

Police

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port may be found for both contentions, but in the last analysis, whether Police is the living mentor or the dead hand behind his artifacts frames a dispute approaching vacuity.

If alive, Police will continue to move in the vanguard of Placidist Violentism; if, however, he does sleep beneath the blue-signed sod, he can be termed nothing less than the patron saint of Neo-Policism: in either event, the Law School — and the world — will be ever richer for his having been.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At press time, the mysterious marker had vanished as suddenly as it appeared, only compounding the enigma that is Police. Is this another of Police's wily japes? Is it art robbery? Or is it (perish the thought), the work of tomb robbers as sinister as those who violated the Great Pyramid of Khufu? THE RECORD demands an immediate and uncompromising investigation.

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