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TWENTY CENTS

Ired Interviewees Offered Outlet For Complaints

By Tammy Jacobs

Midway through her interview with a large metropolitan firm, Mary S. (real name withheld at request of student) was asked whether she saw herself practicing law ten years from now.

"At first I thought he was asking whether I was contemplating leaving firm practice and going to government work, for example," the 2L wrote later, on an informal complaint form.

"However, he then asked whether I would decide in five years that I preferred to stay home and raise a family. I said that after all the time, energy and money I was putting into my legal education, I certainly intended to make a career out of it.

"He dismissed this by saying that many girls could say the same, at schools as good as Harvard, and yet would decide later that they preferred to stay home." He then told her the firm didn't want to hire people unless they expected to stay 10 years.

That, along with several other references to "girls" and "lady lawyers" prompted Mary S. to file an informal complaint form with the placement office.

While she filed her grievance in writing, students are also encouraged to come talk to the

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Special guests at last Friday's reception for the library's Felix Frankfurter exhibit: Erika Chadbourn, Curator of Manuscripts, talking to the Justice's sister, Estelle Frankfurter; on the right are John Boyd and Leslie Boyd (niece of Frankfurter's wife). (See page 13.)

Committee Considering Pre-Christmas Exams

By Terry Keeney

The Law School Committee on Legal Education is now considering proposals to reform the fall semester calendar for 1978-79 by scheduling examinations before Christmas and creating a four-week "Winter Session" during January for special, intensive academic programs.

The proposals, referred back to the Committee by the entire faculty last spring, will be studied by an ad hoc committee of faculty members appointed by Dean Albert M. Sacks. The ad hoc committee, chaired by Prof. Douglas Ginsburg, is expected to work closely with the Committee on Legal Education to

recommend a fall calendar to the faculty by December.

The committees are considering several alternative calendars for next fall. Under one proposal, exams would end before Christmas. To compensate for the two weeks of class lost by this change, classes would begin two weeks before Labor Day in August or class meetings would be extended from 50 to 75 minutes. These alternatives would still permit the Law School to comply with state bar requirements of 30 instructional hours per year.

In a survey conducted by the Ad

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Law School Is Family Affair For 1L

By Larry Vilardo

When Cary Forrester's mother starts to brag about "my son the law student," Cary has an easy way to stop her. He just turns the tables and starts to boast about "my mother the law student."

Cary and his mom, residents of Tuscon, Arizona, both began their first year of law school this fall, Cary at Harvard Law School, and Mrs. Jane Forrester at the University of Arizona Law School. Both members of this mother-son tandem are quite happy about their good fortune.

"Miss Jane," as Cary calls his mother, "wasn't doing anything when I signed up to take the LSAT, so she thought that she'd take it too," Cary said. It proved to be a wise decision, he noted, because "she did pretty well and now she's in law school."

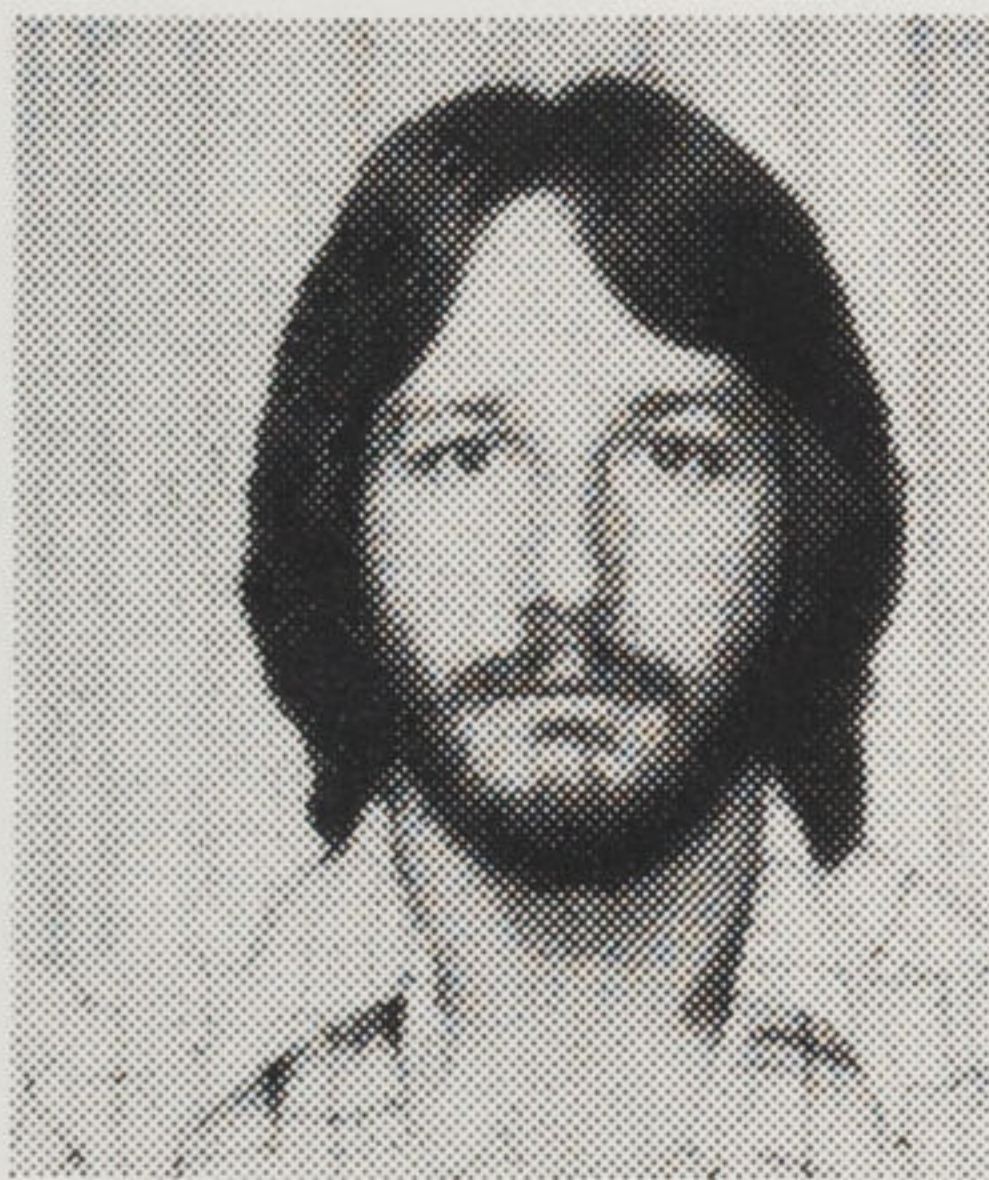
Mrs. Forrester agrees that the decision was a wise one. "Law School is the most satisfying intellectual experience of my years," said "Miss Jane," who holds BA and MA degrees in English from the University of Arkansas, and who did doctoral work at the University of Nebraska.

"I have a childlike desire to do something good," she said. "I was looking toward social work after teaching ten years of college English, and Cary advised me that a law degree would be good to have."

Cary is quite pleased that his mother has decided to get a law degree. "She wants to use her career to help the poor," he said. "I think that's great and that she'll do a lot of good."

Neither Forrester feels at all intimidated by the fact that the other is in law school. "If we were going to the same school I might feel

"Miss Jane," as Cary calls his mother, "wasn't doing anything when I signed up to take the LSAT . . . and now she's in law school."



Cary Forrester, 1L, junior partner in Forrester & Forrester?

funny," said Cary, "but as it is, I don't feel strange about it at all."

Mrs. Forrester is willing to go one step further. "I'd love to start a Forrester and Forrester firm when we're finished," she said. Cary agreed, and noted that his father wants to attend law school after he retires, "so then we can be Forrester, Forrester and Forrester."

At least for the time being, however, Cary's father, Lt. Col. C. Edward Forrester, has taken the job of encouraging his wife and son in their academic pursuits. "My husband has been incredibly supportive," Mrs. Forrester said. "I have no spare time, so he's taken over the housework and cooking."

When asked about each other, Mrs. Forrester and Cary become a mutual admiration society. "Miss Jane is the genius of the family," Cary said. His mother disagrees. "I've long since given up competing with Cary," she said. "In high school he started proving that he had a superior mind."

Another thing that the Forresters don't agree upon is their favorite law school subject. Mrs. Forrester prefers Civil Procedure, while Cary opts for Criminal Law. But both agree that the overall law school experience is a positive one.

"People here are really great," said Cary. "They're outgoing, easygoing and not that competitive. Harvard takes a bad rap from 'Paper Chase publicity.' It's not true." Mrs. Forrester echoes her son's remarks when she concludes that the University of Arizona Law School is "a very satisfying experience."

In addition to their Forrester and Forrester law firm, Cary and his mother have some other tentative plans. "We have an idea to write a book to make law understandable for the layman," said Mrs. Forrester. "Miss Jane's background in English and her desire to help the poor gave her the idea to write the book," Cary noted.

For now, both the Forresters' career plans are far from firm. Both are immediately concerned with getting the most out of their legal education. "I'll probably go back to Arizona, but I don't know," said Cary. "I'm keeping my options open."

Law school study is a family affair for the Forresters. Mother and son attend school, and father helps by giving his time, his encouragement, and his cooking talents. And if all goes well, practicing law may be a family affair too.

Cary Forrester is one 1L who won't have any trouble trying to explain to his mother what the first year of law school is like.

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Harkness Deficit: \$100,000 Yearly

By Gary Betow and
Charles Cheatham

A student-faculty committee on the Harkness dining hall is in the making. On October 1, Dean Albert M. Sacks proposed the formation of a group to study the dining hall and recommend drastic changes in its operations. Sacks has prepared a tentative list of appointees and will soon announce the full committee.

Sacks earlier requested that the Dormitory Council and Law School Council each nominate a student representative. The other three members will represent the administration and faculty.

Acknowledging student dissatisfaction with Harkness, Sacks indicated in informal remarks to the Harvard Law School Fund, the alumni fund raising drive, that he will ask the new committee to consider such alternatives as switching from a full meal service to a fast food operation, cutting meal prices by as much as two-thirds, or completely closing down the cafeteria.

Although it is uncertain whether a major overhaul of the Harkness cafeteria will result, the food service operating losses have risen so high that the Law School is now prepared to explore every available alternative. Vice Dean William L. Bruce stated in an interview this week, "No solution is too radical to be examined seriously."

Sacks observed, "The dining hall has all the problems of mass transit — a declining number of users, and rising costs."

Sacks commented that the Harkness food services are sustaining "a \$100,000 deficit a year." Bruce, on the other hand, estimated that the cafeteria lost \$70,000 in the last school year. A quarter of the loss is absorbed by the Graduate College of Arts and Sciences, since many students living in Child, Richards, and Perkins Halls also use the cafeteria. The remaining three-

fourths of the loss is supplied from the Law School's budget, Bruce said.

Theoretically, half of any loss the Law School sustains on food services is charged directly to dormitory residents as part of their dorm costs. In actuality, Bruce stated, the dormitories are not producing enough income to make up their own costs, so the Law School is absorbing the three-fourths entirely.

Bruce estimated that the cafeteria is used by 800 to 1000 persons daily (adding all three meals

The Law School has calculated how much income Harkness needs in order to operate without a loss, Bruce stated. It would be necessary for every student living in the dorms to purchase \$400 in meal tickets, and every off-campus student would have to purchase \$100 worth. That kind of compulsory meal service would surely encounter strong opposition and, so far, Sacks has rejected the idea.

Bruce emphasized that the Hark



Lots of empty tables left in the Harkness dining hall.

SS

together), but this is nowhere near enough volume to generate a profit.

The Law School's decision several years ago to discontinue offering classes on Saturday contributed to present losses more than any other single factor, Bruce said, because it cost the cafeteria its Friday evening and weekend business.

Dean Sacks estimates that formerly as many as "two-thirds to three-fourths of our students were illegally cooking in the dorm rooms." Rather than remedying the resulting fire safety problems "by administrative fiat," Sacks approved the installation of a kitchen in Dane Hall, and this year added three more in other dorms.

While Sacks feels the safety problems have been improved, Bruce notes that adding the kitchenettes has had a further negative impact on the number of cafeteria users.

is under constant review and that the administration has looked at dozens of proposals in the past few years for improving operations and cutting losses. Several consultants have looked at the program, Bruce said, and all of them have advised the school to "budget a loss." He concluded, "The dining hall cannot be operated at less than a substantial loss because of the nature of the service it provides, i.e., full meal service to a limited market."

At least part of the cafeteria's losses can be attributed to the fact that, compared to other food operations, it pays very high wages and it offers all the same benefits that other university employees enjoy. Bruce stated, "We try to run the cafeteria without exploitation of the worker." He noted that a large number of students patronize res-

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Sullivan: Amiable Library Guard

By J. Ezra Merkin

The New York Public Library has two imposing lions guarding its entrance, but the Langdell Reading Room has something better. Its guardian, Charles E. Sullivan, who sits at a small desk immediately to the left of the entrance to the library, is known to thousands of students and alumni who have used the library during daytime hours. Sullivan works at Langdell from 8:30 to 4:30, Monday through Friday, and inspects the ID's,

ment would like him to. Sullivan was born in Cambridge, was graduated from Cambridge Latin High, got his first job in a Boston bookbindery, and married a Cambridge girl. He worked a while as a second-class smelter for a Watertown foundry and was called into the Cambridge Police Department at the beginning of World War II. He retired from the Department eight years ago and started working at the Law School on weekends, supervising the Langdell basement and ILS. After

back and forth, and I've rarely had discourtesy."

"In fact, HLS seems to teach students to be graceful, no matter what the pressure. Sometimes, I'm very hesitant to insist on students' time. I see students studying in the library, cramming hard, or careening around the room, looking for books, and on their way out they go out of their way to say hello, to be polite. I hesitate, and they make time. They must think I'm the library."

Sullivan is inclined to expand his observations of student life in the library and remarks about the education at HLS. "The first few months here are very hard — the prestige, the mix, the competition. Yet students seem to handle the pressure well, gracefully. Students here are both ambitious and content. They like the tough life, they look forward to the challenge. They are ambitious even before they arrive here, and at HLS learn to handle demands of time and pressure with gracefulness. The Admissions Committee must do a great job — they select the students who want and need the pressure, who thrive on it and operate best under HLS conditions."

Sullivan has enormous respect for the working conditions at the Law School and for an individual student's output. He thinks Law School productivity requirements should be copied more widely, because production standards are crucial to every endeavor. "My son has been a union carpenter for 18 years," says Sullivan. "He finds pressure in his job as well. Execution and production are the name of the game, in carpentry, in law, in business, everywhere."

All these observations develop as Sullivan sits in his corner of Langdell, taking in the Law School pace and rigor from his unchanging perspective — the desk behind the door. Sullivan is Langdell's guardian, a lion whose touch is probing and whose roar is welcome.

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Charles Sullivan holding down the fort in the Langdell Reading Room. ^{SS}

passes, and briefcases of every reader who pushes in or out of the library. Langdell's lion seldom roars: Sullivan has a quick hello and joke for every reader he recognizes. The daytime regulars consider him to be the real entryway to the Reading Room; a regular who enters without checking in with Sullivan feels as if the main gate to the Reading Room has been taken down.

Charles Sullivan has probably had a closer continuing association with Cambridge than any other figure connected with HLS. He was born in Inman Square 62 years ago, and continued to live there, around the corner from his parents' house, until 13 years ago, when he moved his family to Lexington. He was a member of the Cambridge Police Department for 30 years and knows more about Cambridge history, politics, and gossip, past and present, than the Police Depart-

two years of weekends, he moved into the Langdell Reading Room permanently, and has been there, eight hours a day, for the past six years.

"I'm pretty good on faces and pretty tough on names," Sullivan says. "I see a face once and store it away, but I have trouble sometimes keeping a name attached." Sullivan makes an effort to attach names and backgrounds to faces and studies the Picture Book distributed by the Law School every year. First-year students are amazed when Sullivan recognizes a face on its first bewildered trip into the Reading Room and is ready to include a quick remark about the person's background. Sullivan finds that "students are friendly and courteous, and no matter how rushed, always stop when I ask them. Eight years of looking into bags, in and out,

Joseph Hill Associates Provide Government Consulting Services

By Madison King

Although hundreds of law students each day hustle past the inconspicuous door in the Langdell Hall tunnel marked "Joseph Hill Associates," most of them probably have no idea what goes on in the cluttered office behind that door.

The rather mysterious JHA is a non-profit, tax-exempt, volunteer consulting firm aimed at developing and implementing state and local governmental policy while providing curricular materials for an interdisciplinary clinical program in public policy.

Established and operated like a Harvard student organization, the management consultant firm coordinates and directs the varied talents of Harvard Law, Business, and Graduate Design School students, and contracts with public agencies to provide project teams to tackle practical problems like municipal ownership of cable television or the structuring of an Office of Purchasing in the Somerville Department of Public Works.

Since its inception in 1971, JHA has been able to provide "consultant expertise at a minimum cost to agencies that can demonstrate a clear need, while simultaneously instructing students in their role of the attorney as counselor as well as lawyer," according to JHA's current research director Mark Nielsen.

Nielsen, a 2L, said that although nine projects are planned for this semester, only one is currently in operation. To help matters along, Langdell mailboxes were stuffed this week with an outline of available topics. The program directors prepared the materials, which include research on legislation for a New York State property value insurance proposal, a legislative act for the creation of an elected council for Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and development of a

program for the disposition of vacant land in South Bronx.

Nielsen said some projects are handled individually, but most are handled by teams of students from the various schools, which allows the group to resolve complex, interdisciplinary problems and tailor solutions to client specifications.

Another advantage of the interdisciplinary approach is that it gives the team the flexibility of

"... a number of students who have worked on projects have ... subsequently gone to work for clients."

choosing either a legislative or judicial strategy, or pursuing a program of management reform. The South Bronx Revitalization proposal, for example, could involve questions of urban planning, land use and valuation, zoning and municipal politics and may require students from Boston College School of Law, and Harvard's graduate schools of Design, Government and Business.

As an added incentive, the student volunteers, who are expected to invest approximately 15 hours per week in their projects, may be able to complete them as independent study projects or third year papers.

Although the program is strictly volunteer—students are reimbursed for expenses and have access to business and research resources—Nielsen said there are certain fringe benefits in working with the Harvard management consultant firm named in honor of a radical labor organizer.

"This is not an employment agency," he said, "but a number of students who have worked on projects have developed contacts with

clients and have subsequently gone to work for them," Neilson explained.

Nielsen credits John Isaacson, deputy director of the Massachusetts Department of Human Services, as the prime mover behind the beginnings of the project in 1971. Start-up money came from Title I of the Higher Education Act, the J.D.R. III Fund and the Rockefeller Family Fund. JHA literature stresses, however, that private funds for operating programs within government are limited and current operating costs are met with revenues from JHA contracts with public agencies and other clients.

The idea of student teams is not a novel one. Recently the Boston Evening Globe reported on a similar program whereby Boston College students working under the auspices of the U.S. Small Business Association perform market research and management studies for small businesses. According to the report, 30 other New England colleges and universities are participating in the nation-wide Small Business Institute program started five years ago, and the SBA is picking up the \$114,250 tab for the 457 counseling cases.

Unlike these public service programs, the professional services of JHA are grouped into eight highly specialized areas including Economic Analysis and Feasibility Studies, Interventionist Management Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation Studies, Program Development and Implementation, and Research and Drafting for Attorneys of Record, and the cost is borne by the contracting party.

"We give our clients exactly what they want," Nielsen said, "and at the same time allow the student to function in his role of public policy planner."

"Problems in government and in many aspects of the law are increasingly inter-disciplinary. Therefore, it is necessary for a good attorney to be able to relate his field to the solutions other disciplines prescribe," he concluded.

Many Are Mum About Interview Insults:

(Continued from Page 1)

student representatives who sit in Pound 323, Monday through Thursday afternoons, waiting for complaints.

Some students bypass both methods and mention their problem to Assistant Dean Alfred C. W. Daniels, in the hall.

"We have what I would see as a basic difference in our viewpoint, our sensitivity level," said Daniels. "We understand the kinds of issues that concern women and minority students in a way law firms haven't yet come to be sensitized.

"We're kind of a bridge between the students and the law firms."

Informal complaints, whether written or given to one of the three student representatives, eventually come to Daniels to be handled.

When he read Mary S.'s complaint, he called her into his office, discussed the issue, and, according to her, told her he would write or call the firm.

The next week, she said, he called her back to discuss the action he had taken.

Daniels will not discuss specific complaints or his action on them, but Mary S. said he reported to her that he had called the firm and talked to a partner other than the one who had done the interviewing.

"They told him we must have misunderstood, that they have a strong commitment to affirmative action," she said, "the public relations things you'd expect them to say. But the man did tell Daniels that he would talk to the interviewer.

"That's all I wanted, to make them aware of what their interviewer was doing. I'd like to prevent other women from having the same experience."

"I would like to see that every student who is aggrieved will get a just response from our office," said Daniels. That's one reason the Placement Office started the student representatives program last year.

"A lot of things were going on which were not being reported," Daniels said. "All the students are designed to do is provide a medium in which it is possible to talk to a peer. They move the complaint to me and I act."

Carlos Batara, 2L, who has been on the job as a student representative for three weeks, is not yet sure exactly what his role is, and he hasn't received enough complaints to know what the role entails.

"... some of the students are ... afraid they'll be blackballed."

"We originally felt that when someone comes to us with a problem we should be able to follow it all the way through," said Batara. "It takes something out of it to know that you're just accepting complaints—I wanted to have an input."

But Batara said he remains available to join students in their discussions with Daniels, if they wish. He feels he would speak out if there were a problem in the handling of a complaint.

"As of this date," he says, "some students have mentioned things, but they don't want to file even an informal complaint.

"My feeling is that some of the students are trying for firms in big cities and they're afraid they'll be

blackballed. I also think it's sometimes the more conservative students who interview here, and they're reluctant to complain."

Daniels emphasizes that complaints are kept confidential. "I'm very protective of the parties' privacy," he said.

Batara says he tries to actively solicit complaints by asking people he knows how their interviews are going and by following up on any rumors he hears.

"I'm surprised at the lack of complaints, and I don't know what to do about it," he said. "I don't even know what students think of the complaint process. They should at least look at it to see if they think it would be an adequate process."

Steve Rothschild, 3L, shares Batara's tasks as a student representative, and he hasn't fielded any complaints yet.

"I'm afraid that a lot of people do have complaints but don't take advantage of the process because they don't know there's an effective link between them and Dean Daniels," said Rothschild.

"There's nothing lost by taking a complaint to (Daniels). At worst the interviewer won't change; at best there will be change.

"People should use this place—there's definitely a chance to benefit other people; and as for the benefit to the complainant, at least there's a cathartic effect.

"I think when a person gets burnt, it's better that they come to complain, at least to keep it from happening to others."

The third student representative, Ray Wong, 3L, is a veteran of the process, having served in the same position last year.

"There have probably been more minor complaints in contrast to last year, where we got a couple of complaints that were more substantial," he said.

He admits he can count even the "minor complaints" he's

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Gino & Mike's Barber Shop

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We do razor styling

Complaint Procedure Is Seldom Used

(Continued from Page 6)

gotten so far on one hand, but said he isn't worried. "We should in no way feel that we have to generate business," Wong said. "We're here to serve people, and if they come in, fine."

Besides being available to take complaints about interviews, Rothschild said, the student representatives will hear complaints about the Placement Office itself.

Daniels noted that the complaint process helps sensitize the Placement Office as to what's happening in interviews, and helps the office with its own operations.

"We have embodied in the Bulletin (sent to students and interviewers) a variety of things that talk about the relation between the students and the law firms," Daniels said. "And the informal adjustment procedure is designed to help us smooth out our procedure."

Daniels said most of the complaints that find their way to him involve charges of racism and sexism, perhaps, he said, because those things are what students perceive as complaints major enough to be pressed.

Batara, on the other hand, said several black and Chicano students have talked to him, but about such issues as how to handle discussions of grades and LSAT scores, rather than racism.

Eleanor R. Appel, placement director, says she also gets questions on those issues. When the student is basically asking a question, she says, she tries to answer it.

When a genuine complaint is involved, "I send it on to the legal experts."

If a complaint is not handled to the student's satisfaction through the informal procedure, there is a formal route, through a subcommittee of the Placement Committee.

Formal complaints are infrequent, about one a year,

Daniels said. Informal complaints run two-to-three a week, over the eight-week interview season that includes some 20,000 interviews with over 700 organizations.

The complaint level is relatively low, but Daniels warned against assuming that there are no grounds for complaints.

"Lots of times things go on in the interview room that we don't find out about," he said.

One complaint that never made it to the informal procedure was that of a 2L who interviewed with the same firm as did her fiance.

The interviewer, she said, had jotted an annotation on her resume that she was affianced to another student interviewing.

"I'd better write your name on his resume, too, or he'll report me to Eleanor Appel," she said the interviewer had joked.

She had asked questions about the structure of the firm; her fiance had asked about its policy on paternity leave.

"(The interviewer) told me each had asked the questions the other should have asked," she said.

But both she and her fiance were invited to the firm's home city and, over dinner with the interviewer, his wife, and a woman attorney from that firm, she had made her feelings known.

"I think I've made at least the other attorney aware that there's a problem," she said. "If it can be done subtly and directly," she added, she saw no need for the through-the-office procedure.

Mary S. takes another view. "I think people should know that they can complain through the office and get a response."

Batara feels the complaint process, and perhaps an independent survey, can eventually help pinpoint firms and areas where there is discrimination.

Daniels is not so sure. "There is a thought that the informal complaint process is a means by which you can create a map of discriminating firms," he said. "I don't believe the process can do that.

"I'm convinced that some of the most polite firms are the least apt to hire those who they don't want to hire."

And in Plenty of Time for Thanksgiving

The *Harvard Law Review* has announced the names of the new members of its staff for Volume 91 (1977-78). The second-year students selected either on the basis of grades or in the writing competition are Thomas Balliett, Stephen Bandeian, Jeffrey Barr, James Berliner, Andrew Brownstein, Charles Davidow, Randy Eaddy, Stephen Galebach, Frank Holleman, Bruce Joseph, Robert Kantowitz, William Kayatta, Andrew Kislik, Joseph Kittredge, Kathiann Kowalski, David Leebron, and Wendy Liebow.

Also, Robert Luskin, Michael

Meissner, Thomas Metzloff, Milton Miller, Adebayo Ogenlesi, Susan Orlansky, Randel Philips, Robert Pozin, John Roberts, Paul Rowe, Bernard Russell, James Schlichting, Stephen Schnably, John Sexton, Jeffrey Sheffield, Richard Shepro, Steven Singer, Thomas Storer, Ellen Sward, Hayden Trubitt, Rachel Vorspan, and Douglas Wald.

The new third-year members of the Review staff are Peter Borowitz, Stephan Coonrod, Darrell Fennell, Robert Hickok, Joseph Masterson, and Francis Mirabello.

Committees to Study Alternatives

(Continued from Page 1)

Hoc Committee for Calendar Reform last spring, 87 percent of the 853 students responding favored completing fall exams before Christmas. Of that percentage, 75 percent expressed willingness to begin classes two weeks earlier in August.

However, most discussion concerning calendar reform is ex-

weeks of the term. The reading period, an examination day and a one- or two-day break would comprise the last week of the term.

In a memorandum to the faculty on Tuesday, Sacks urged all faculty members to submit alternative academic programs for the 1978-79 year, both with and without the 4-1-4 plan. Last spring the faculty were polled informally to deter-

committee appointed by Sacks discussed possible course offerings for the Winter Term. "Such a period of intensive work in one subject might be an independent course, complete in that term. Or it might be the first part of a 17-week course that would proceed at a less intensive pace during the 13 weeks of the Spring Term. Or it might be advanced work building upon a basic course completed in the 13-week Fall Term, which course would be a prerequisite for the four-week course offered in the Winter Term."

Robert Keeton, assistant dean and an instructor in the trial advocacy program, noted that the four-week mini-session is ideally suited for the intensive instruction of the advocacy program.

"In many ways it would ease the situation for us in offering things like the Trial Advocacy Workshop," Keeton said, pointing out the many hours of intensive instruction now required at the beginning of the semester. Keeton also suggested that such courses as his directed readings Insurance Law could be offered during the four-week period.

Ginsburg offered two criteria for determining courses during the four-week session. First, those courses which require much classroom time in relation to preparation time should be considered for the Winter Term. "If it's something where an hour of preparation carries three hours of class time, then it may be more appropriate to offer it in the four-week period," Ginsburg said.

Second, the term should include existing courses and extensions of existing courses in which virtual full-time participation is necessary. Ginsburg suggested that his own class in Economic Regulation could use the January session to conduct a simulated rate-making proceeding.

The period could also be used for

Results of Calendar Reform Poll

Number of Respondents			3. Start immediately after Labor Day but have uneven semesters: a compressed 13-week fall term and an expanded 17-week spring?		
IL	489			Yes	No
2L	197				
3L	167				
Total	853		All	53%	47%
			1L	54%	46%
			2L	53%	47%
			3L	48%	52%
1. Do you favor having fall semester exams finished before Christmas?					
	Yes	No	4. Start immediately after Labor Day with a 13-week fall term, have a mandatory 4-week inter-session right after Christmas, and a 13-week spring term?		
All	87%	13%		Yes	No
1L	84%	16%	All	75%	25%
2L	92%	8%	1L	73%	27%
3L	93%	7%	2L	78%	22%
			3L	75%	25%
If yes, would you be willing to:					
2. Start classes about 2 weeks before Labor Day (i.e., August 23 in 1978), and finish about 2 weeks earlier in the spring?					
	Yes	No			
All	75%	25%			
1L	73%	27%			
2L	77%	23%			
3L	78%	22%			

pected to center around the so-called "4-1-4 Plan." Under this alternative fall classes would begin at the same time they now begin, exams would be administered before Christmas, and the fall semester would last 13 weeks. The month of January would be devoted to a four-week Winter Term, during which students would be given a choice of special courses, mini-courses or extensions of existing courses.

Most of the Winter Term course offerings are expected to be two-credit courses which meet for two 50-minute or one 90-minute sessions per day, five days a week in the first three

mine the level of interest concerning the 4-1-4 plan. Based on the positive response to that survey, the ad hoc committee is now proceeding.

Sacks believes that the ultimate success of the 4-1-4 plan is dependent upon creating a viable curriculum for the mini-session. "If we can devise a program that has solid content for a single month or alternatively enables the faculty to tack it onto a single course in the spring, I would regard it as a major step forward in educational programs as well as giving us a better calendar," he said.

A memorandum distributed to the faculty by the ad hoc

(Continued on Next Page)

Reforms May Include January Term

Proposed Calendar Under 4-1-4 Plan

	1L's	2L's & 3L's
Fall Term 1978		
Start Classes	Sept. 7	Sept. 5
End Classes	Dec. 6	Dec. 1
Reading Period	Dec. 7 to Dec. 17	Dec. 2 to Dec. 12
Examinations	Dec. 18 to Dec. 20	Dec. 13 to Dec. 20
Winter Term 1979		
Start Classes	Jan. 3	Jan. 3
End Classes	Jan. 25	Jan. 25
Spring Term 1979		
Start Classes	Jan. 29	Jan. 29
End Classes	May 11	May 4
Reading Period Begins	May 12	May 5
Examinations Begin	May 21	May 12

(Continued from Page 8)

3L's to write their third-year papers. For 1L's the session might prove useful to conduct the Ames Competition or an extension of the Legal Methods program.

Keeton, a member of the ad hoc committee, is optimistic about the uses to which the four-week mini-semester could be put, despite the administrative difficulties that would result.

"Despite these problems I think it has the potentiality for opening up other kinds of educational methods," he said.

Registrar Mary Upton, also a member of the Committee on Legal Education, is also enthusiastic about the possibilities for innovation presented by the 4-1-4 plan. "I think the 4-1-4 proposal is really exciting," she said.

Prof. Louis Loss, a member of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education, emphasized that he had no opinion on the 4-1-4 plan. But Loss noted that his committee had had limited discussions about bringing in practicing attorneys during that four-week period to participate in some instruction.

Prof. Charles Fried favors the creation of a 4-1-4 plan, but strongly disapproves of scheduling exams before Christmas. "If there really are courses that people

would want to give in that January slot, it would be good. But I continue to think that exams in December are a bad thing because they make the fall semester too compressed."

Fried noted that students, especially 1L's who have not yet taken their first exams, need the Christmas vacation to prepare. "I think they need the mulling over time that vacation provides," he said.

Lucas Guttentag, the 3L who prepared the student survey last spring with Robert Kirk,

also a 3L, favors a 4-1-4 plan. "I'm very interested in getting suggestions about how to best utilize the four-week mini-semester. Understanding that there has to be classroom work, what classes or other activities do students think would be particularly good?"

Although the faculty will undoubtedly take some time in debating whether to undertake an innovation like the 4-1-4 plan, many faculty members were confident that, if approved by the Committee on Legal Education and the full faculty, the plan could be implemented by next fall.

"It's not too late now," Ginsburg said. "The plan does require more advanced planning than our ordinary semester system."

Serving with Ginsburg on the ad hoc committee appointed by Sacks are: Keeton, William Andrews, Paul A. Bator and Stephen Breyer.

The Committee on Legal Education consists of Andrews as chairman, Keeton, Ginsburg, Detlev Vagts, Duncan Kennedy, Mary Upton, Stephen Bernardi, Phoebe Salten, 3L, Joan Williams, 2L and Michael O'Brien, 1L.

How would you like to teach high school students next summer?

Last July and August, 17 college and graduate students from Brandeis, M.I.T., UMass, and Wellesley College spent one of their most enjoyable summers teaching high school students in the Exploration Program held on the Brandeis campus. They received excellent pay for teaching one or two seminars during the 8 week program.

If you would like to share your enthusiasm for an area of knowledge with highly motivated teenagers next summer call Ann Singal at 329-4488.

Give Us a Break!

Although Harvard takes pride in having the nation's oldest law school, the aura of tradition that pervades the School often inhibits change. The calendar reform issue is the most notable example of this unfortunate syndrome.

Even though nearly all of the nation's colleges and most of its law schools have in recent years scheduled exams before Christmas break, Harvard has stubbornly resisted the trend toward pre-Christmas exams.

But at last there are hopeful signs of change. In the face of a survey showing that 87 percent of students polled last spring favor pre-Christmas exams, the Committee on Legal Education has expressed interest in a plan providing for shorter fall and spring semesters, with an interim semester in January.

This plan, as well as an alternate plan under which semesters would remain the same length but fall semester would start two weeks earlier, is clearly preferable to the existing schedule, with its abominable placement of exams in January.

When students know that they won't have tests until January, they are less inclined to study with intensity during fall semester because they expect to "catch up" over the break. Yet most students do more worrying than studying during their vacation. Unable to concentrate and yet unable to enjoy their free time, the break is neither a time of hard work nor of true festivity. It is an anxious interlude during which holiday cheer is blighted by the prospect of imminent examinations. Even Ebenezer Scrooge let Bob Cratchit rest on Christmas Day, yet Harvard Law School does not spare its students reading-period anxiety on Christmas.

The 4-1-4 plan, in addition to scheduling exams before Christmas, would encourage the offering of innovative courses during the January period. It might cause some professors to offer exciting courses that they never would have fit into the regular academic calendar. The period would also give third-year students uninterrupted time to work on their third-year papers and would provide an ideal time for the scheduling of Legal Methods and certain clinical programs.

We also endorse the alternative proposal of beginning classes in late August. The argument that this would place students at a competitive disadvantage in the employment market is specious since so many law schools — including the University of Chicago, Michigan, Duke and Cornell, already schedule exams before Christmas.

It is now up to the faculty to decide whether students get a real Christmas vacation next year.

Give us a *real* break!

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

After more than a month and a half in Cambridge, the 1L's sitting in Criminal Law barely even needed to look at Professor Vorenberg to remind them that Halloween was upon them.

One student was staring at the clock, another glanced at her watch, tapped it a few times, and held it to her ear. Some time later — it could have been days, thought Fenno — class ended.

"Fenno," said the 1L looking concerned, "you finally show up to a class and it's not even one you're enrolled in. What's wrong? Have you been reading Article 9 of the UCC on an empty stomach again?"

"No," replied Fenno, "I'm here in the name of research, not masochism. I'm trying to get a line on professors' costumes for the party tonight. Did Vorenberg drop a hint or two before I slipped in?"

"Yes, and it appears he'll be dropping more than hints tonight," chuckled the 1L. "He's going as Section 213.5 of the Model Penal Code."

"What, again?" asked Fenno. "Fortunately, some of his colleagues are showing a bit more originality. Liebman, for example, is going as a human being zoned for ugly ties."

"Catchy," remarked the 1L, "What more have you found out?"

"Well," reflected Fenno as he consulted a small notebook, "Morris Cohen will be coming as a pocket part, and Gary Bellow will be attending as a family of ten having landlord-tenant problems."

The 1L sighed. "What ever happened to people coming as people?"

"Nothing, if you don't mind a rather loose use of the term. In fact, I've made a note that Professor Fried has had a Roberto Unger costume reserved for months. But I doubt he'll fool anybody."

"Come to think of it," added the 1L, "I have seen professors practicing for the Halloween Party. This afternoon, Surrey was kneeling in his office bobbing for royalties."

"And," Fenno interrupted, "Bob Keeton was standing in his office rhythmically beating an automobile fender with a baseball bat while he chanted, 'no-fault-no-fault.' I tell you it brought tears to my eyes."

"Have all the professors been able to find such good costumes as easily as that?"

"Not by a long shot," said Fenno. "Anthony Lewis wants to come as a horse but he's run into problems."

"Like what?"

"He can't find anybody to play the horse's head."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Come Again

August 29, 1977

To the Editor:

I would like to help you make a banner year for the Harvard Law School Record through increased reader interest.

I am therefore enclosing photocopies of materials relating to a famous legal case involving a nudist struggle in the courts in which I participated as the counsel for Ilsley Boone, one of the principal litigants.

I have no difficulty in seeing the headline in the Harvard Law School Record, "This Newspaper Bares All" or "Bare Facts about Boone vs. American Sunbathing Association, New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division, Atlantic County.

If you agree with me, you may have my permission to use the material as you see fit.

Bertram M. Saxe, '35
Atlantic City, New Jersey

And Again

October 20, 1977

To the Editor:

Don't forget to publish the material that I recently sent to you respecting the classic nudist camp case wherein I represented Isley Boone.

To aid your recollection and refresh your memory, I am enclosing the business card of the present "Sunshine Park" at Mays Landing, New Jersey.

Bertram M. Saxe, '35
Atlantic City, New Jersey

Ed. Note: The staff of the RECORD would like to thank Mr. Saxe for his kindness in sending us the photographic materials relating to his case. These pieces of evidence have greatly encouraged many of us to complete our educations with new hope that we can have a fulfilling legal career. In addition, the photographs have contributed greatly to the morale of the RECORD staff.

This Is A Great Letter

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to Peter Baylor's criticism of the title of the Frankfurter exhibition at Langdell. When Yeats in "The Second Coming" characterized his era as one in which the "best lack all conviction"

OCTOBER 28, 1977

while the "worst are full of passionate intensity," he was reversing the conventional uses of honoraries and pejoratives. I think that by "best," he meant the rich, aristocratic, and powerful, those who should have been exercising leadership but weren't. By "worst," he meant those who were common by birth but noble by disposition, people who regarded their environment with care and concern. To call Frankfurter a man of passionate intensity, then, while it may put him into the category of "worst," is actually to pay him the same compliment that Yeats in his time was paying to people of understanding and dignity.

Bob Pozin, 2L
Cambridge, MA

This Is A Great Response

To the Editor:

Ron Mix, not Steve. At least you didn't say Tom.

John Hart Ely
Cambridge, MA

Ed. Note: The RECORD notes with alarm that the Sports Quiz has been found inaccurate for the second time in three weeks. Accordingly, we are forced to do the only honorable and journalistically proper thing under the circumstances — blame someone else. And so, Professor Ely, rest assured that as soon as we can find the offending party or parties, our justice will be swift and our mercy slight.

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt is in "judicial code." Professor Thorne's English Legal History students should recognize this week's excerpt. Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"[P]sx Qrxl rks qots fes Rnzfesdrkosl
Jkyaal, Fezyaef fesh kpsjfh fes Jolsrls, hsf
fesh fkzygqs fes gzjh, rwj fesksbzks fesh ylsj
fzdzkksdf xofe Lnodsl, lz of ol wzf nzllogqs fz
bowj r Kpsjfh bzk rwh poldeosbs op fes
Dzppzw Xsrqfe gyf of xoqq gsasf lzps wsx
poldeosbs, rwj fesksbzks fesh lnodes fesok
Qrxsl xofe Nkziolzl fz dzkksdf lwj
myrqobos fesp."

(Solution on Page 12)

SPORTS QUIZ

1. The largest total number of home runs hit in a World Series by both teams is seventeen. This mark has been reached in three different Series, but always between the same two teams. Name the home run slugging teams and the last year this mark was reached.
2. Thurman Munson of the N. Y. Yankees has currently hit safely in ten World Series Games, leaving the catcher seven games behind the record for most consecutive Series games with a hit. What former Yankee great holds the record for the longest World Series hitting streak?
3. Sandy Koufax's last game as a major leaguer was a World Series loss as the Dodgers were shut out. The shut out came at the hands of the youngest pitcher ever to throw a World Series shutout. Who was this Cy Young award winner-to-be who spoiled Koufax's exit?
4. Who is the current world's chess champion? What Russian defector did he beat for the title?
5. The 1975-1976 Indiana Hoosiers starting five are all currently in the NBA. Name all five and the teams they play for presently.

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Students for Public Interest Law Changing HLS Corporate Bias?

By Joan Shear

Students coming to Harvard Law School to learn the skills necessary to use the law as a tool for social change may be led astray, according to David W. Moyer, 3L, president of Students for Public Interest Law (SPIL). They are often subtly given the impression that real lawyers work only for corporate law firms. SPIL is attempting to correct that impression by making students more aware of the possibilities of a public interest career.

Now in its third year, SPIL is different from most student organizations in that it is primarily a lobbying group within the school. Evidence that the administration is responsive to the goals of SPIL can be found in both the increase in clinical courses in the public interest area and the addition of faculty members with public interest backgrounds.

A major step taken by the school was the hiring of an Administrator for Alternative Careers, Doug Phelps, last January. Phelps' job is to facilitate student placements with legal services, public interest organizations, political firms, small law firms, and other organizations that have been unable to interview at Harvard in the past.

Phelps' office keeps alumni files which disprove the myth that placement of lawyers in public

interest careers was a temporary concern of the 'sixties. Records of alumni who have graduated since 1960 indicate that 600 to 700 lawyers are still practicing public interest law.

The decision between public interest and private practice doesn't have to be an all or nothing proposition. Phelps plans to release a memo soon for the benefit of private law firms that wish to do public interest or political work in addition to their private practice.

Recently SPIL distributed a flyer aimed at dispelling fears of inquiring during interviews about pro bono opportunities at law firms. The flyer emphasized the interest of firms in getting the best possible personnel. Although statistics are not available, discussion with interviewers indicated that pro bono questions do not prejudice firms against job candidates.

Moyer emphasized that firms respond to the degree of interest expressed. The pressure of student concern will encourage many firms to consider the possibilities of making more pro bono opportunities available for their personnel.

Information requested about a firm's pro bono policies should be qualitative rather than quantitative, cautioned Phelps. The term 'pro bono' can be used to encompass legal services for friends and relatives as well as for clients whose bills were ultimately uncollectible.

Firms may also place limits on the type of pro bono work they allow their lawyers to participate in. For example, some firms allow their lawyers to do criminal defense work, but discourage any involvement in cases that may come into conflict with the interests of their clients.

One of the larger problems associated with going into full-time public interest work is that of uniting people and financing.

Many students seeking public interest employment feel caught in the crunch of waiting for spring to find a public interest job, while most positions in private practice must be accepted or rejected by Dec. 15. Moyer suggested that a policy of allowing a student to keep one offer open until the spring public interest season would have a limited impact on firms, but would allow students the opportunity to compare public interest and private practice without the additional pressure of choosing between a sure job now and a job that might be available in the spring. The Law School's Financial Aid Committee is lessening the money crunch by allowing students who take lower paying public interest jobs more flexibility in loan repayment schedules.

Increasing students' awareness of public interest jobs involves getting students to focus on their work goals, according to Phelps. Many students focus on their work as an end in itself rather than as a means of achieving an end. There are opportunities for lawyers to "express their values and politics in their work," according to Phelps.

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Solution to Cryptic Law

tion.
Special thanks to D. S. for this week's selection.
OF STATUTES 172, n.214 (Thorne ed. 1942).
UPON THE EXPOSITION AND UNDERSTANDING
the Statute of Uses 27, quoted in A DISCOURSE
and qualify them." Bacon, Reading upon
spice their Lawes with Provisoes to correct
some new mischiefe, and therefore they
in the Common Wealth but it will beget
possible to find a Remedy for any mischiefe
they used to correct with Spices, so it is not
yet they trouble the body, and therefore
Drugs, Though they remedy the Disease,
[N]ew Laws are like the Apothecaries

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Film Review: "Julia"

Concern, Perspective, Ability to Sort Through

By Randy-Michael Testa

What gives a life its sense of justice and concern? Why will one man go to law school and another become a playwright given what each perceives in his world? How does one acquire a personal sense of vision: the capacity to rise to indignation or inspiration and articulate that concern through action?

The film *Julia*, based on a portion of Lillian Hellman's memoir *Pentimento*, portrays a friendship shattered by the coming of World War II and the acquisition of perspective by its author/protagonist in light of that friendship. The story is told within a framework of recollection, taking Hellman's memories of her childhood friend Julia, her early struggles as a playwright (seeking to perfect *The Children's Hour*), her life with Dashiell Hammett, and

her beginning success in the theatre, moving them back and forth in time as they relate to a core plot in which Julia elicits Hellman's help in a plan to smuggle \$50,000 into Nazi Germany to "buy back" Resistance prisoners. Because the story is a remembrance of events and the impact of those events years later, their order is not important. They blend and crystallize into a meaning and objectivity contingent only on time and the minds of the recaller and the audience.

As Lillian, Jane Fonda's performance is a lesson in understatement, control, and the revelation of opposites in character. She is never sentimental or noble or heroic in the face of adversity. She is deeply human — a woman whose first priority is to help her friend.

Vanessa Redgrave's Julia is

straightforward, deeply concerned with the creeping tide of horror she senses in her world; never is she a martyr or a saint. She sees and she acts upon what she sees without moralizing. Both actresses create a friendship based on deep love, mutual concern, and understanding for each other, against a background of what they sense coming into their lives and the world.

Julia presents a series of experiences, leaving us to ponder them and gain perspective. Lillian Hellman says, in effect, "These things I have come to know, they are who I was and am. These are my experiences as I see them again many years later." Implicitly each of us is left with strings or webs of occurrences in our own past lives, left to ask, what am I today, what are my concerns now, given what I have lived yesterday?

Harkness

(Continued from Page 3)

taurants up and down Massachusetts Avenue — places which have lower prices in part because they pay lower wages and provide fewer benefits than the university does.

Although the cafeteria is presently operated by the Dining Hall Department of Harvard University, it was formerly contracted out, first to Stouffer's and then to the Marriott Corporation. The food services lost money under the management of both companies; in fact, the cafeteria has never made a profit since it was built.

Bruce explained that the decision to have the university operate the food service was made after consultants advised the Law School that it would be simpler administratively to run the program under Harvard's own control as long as the losses could not be cut any further. "The university does the best job of cutting losses while retaining quality," Bruce said.



TL

A host of luminaries from the legal profession gathered here last Friday to honor a man who all agreed was an even greater luminary — the late Justice Felix Frankfurter.

The tribute was given at the Langdell Library Treasure Room, which until February will display many of the Justice's historic papers. Sixteen of the former Harvard Law professor's law clerks and a score of his former students spent the afternoon recalling the Justice's intellect, wit and compassion and trading lively anecdotes about their association with him.

The display includes a letter Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to Frankfurter and a Frankfurter note to Earl Warren suggesting the use of the phrase "with all deliberate speed" in *Brown v. Topeka*.

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Finding Paradise in the Sandwich Islands

By Charles Cheatham

Cambridge may offer a variety of establishments to delight the taste of the discriminating *gourmand*, but there is always something to be said for the simpler things in life, and even the lowly sandwich shop is worthy of a careful process of selection.

It is not impossible to find a good sandwich in Cambridge, but a random sampling of restaurants would suggest that it is very hard to find one without paying twice what it's worth.

A few, rare establishments offer good sandwiches at cheap prices, but they are like solitary islands in the vast ocean that is Cambridge. The simile is too comical to be taken seriously, but it suits my purpose to describe these places as the Sandwich Islands, and this review will single out three of them.

The name Sandwich Islands was of course first used by Captain Cook when he arrived in what is now Hawaii. Cambridge can be a dreary place, and sandwiches are not always a very exciting subject, so perhaps evoking the enchantment of Hawaii for a brief moment is not an unpleasant diversion, even though it is of course completely frivolous in the present context.

It is not even beneath my dignity to point out the strange coincidental juxtaposition of two entities named Cook and Sandwich. Perhaps Cook was a hungry man. No doubt the natives were also.

But enough of this nonsense. Down to business.

Our first stop is a small storefront mom-and-pop operation with the simple sign **Submarine Sandwiches** above the door. It is just across the street from Charlie's, but chances are you would never notice it unless you were deliberately searching.

The actual name is **Varsity Sub**, and the address is 1691 Mass. Ave. You can't discover either of those

facts from the exterior of the building. It is almost as if the owners are content to keep a low profile, serving just their regular customers.

But this establishment deserves to be rescued from obscurity. It is a true "find" — one of the best places to get a huge, tasty sub for a reasonable price. They offer 14 kinds of sandwiches, at an average of \$1.35 for a large and \$1.10 for a small.

Tony, the amiable Italian gentleman who operates the shop, states his philosophy of running a good sandwich business as follows: "You can't give a person two pieces of bread and send him home happy." Consequently, Tony really fills a sandwich in a way that would please the most ravenous appetite.

For example, if you order cold cuts, you get a large roll and cold cuts, the same as anywhere else. But then he starts piling on huge amounts of chopped onions, tomato wedges, and chopped peppers, with salt and pepper added as a final touch. Each sandwich is made to order, so you can get whatever proportion of particular added ingredients that you prefer. I am constantly amazed to see them put almost two full tomatoes on a single submarine sandwich.

My particular favorite is the pepper steak sub. They pile a huge mound of chopped onions and green peppers on the grill and cook thin slices of steak on top so all the juices get mixed

together. Then they cut open a long roll and fill it so full that it won't hold it all. Tony delivers up these creations with all the pride of a French chef, invariably stating to the customer, "Now *that's* a sandwich!" It certainly is.

One word of advice — do not be put off by the rather drab decor of the place. Go ahead and walk in and try it out. There are only four tables, so if you go at a busy time you may have to take your sandwich home with you. The shop is open Monday through Saturday, from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. It is not pretentious — it sells only sandwiches and soft drinks. But if you want a really great sandwich, this is the place.

A second establishment I would like to recommend, and a very different one, is **Formaggio**, located in **The Garage**, between Boylston and Dunster Streets, or just above the 33 Dunster Street bar.

Formaggio is for those who are tired of the ordinary and want to try something very good and a little bit exotic. As the name suggests, this shop specializes in sandwiches made with *cheese*.

My favorite is the roast beef (or turkey) *au boursin*, for \$1.75. *Boursin*, roughly translated, comes out to "student special," more or less. But the French word evokes a certain continental flavor, and anyone who tries the sandwich is not disappointed. *Boursin*, as **Formaggio** conceives it, is a very interesting creamy cheese spread, lightly flavored with garlic and herbs.

The bread (choice of light or dark rye) is cut from fresh-baked loaves, and then liberally covered with spread. The amount of meat on a sandwich is adequate but not particularly generous; however, the cheese makes up for that.

If you watch one of these sandwiches being prepared, it looks unusual. But be a bit dar-

Sports Answers

1. The Dodgers and the Yankees with the last series being this year's six game bat-
2. Hank Bauer
3. Jim Palmer
4. Anatoly Karpov. Victor Korchin is the Russian defector.
5. Scott May — Chicago Bulls
- Kent Benson — Milwaukee Bucks
- Tom Abernathy — L. A. Lakers
- Quinn Buckner — Chicago Bulls
- Bobby Wilkerson — Denver Nuggets

Escaping From the Grind With Grinders

(Continued from Page 15)

ing and try one. It is a delicious change from the ordinary Cambridge fare.

My personal observation is that if a girl is preparing the sandwiches, she tends to slice the bread thinner and apply the cheese spread more sparingly, whereas on a good day the guys working there (perhaps they understand heartier appetites) will slice the bread an inch thick and pile on the cheese spread as much as an inch deep on each piece of bread. It is permissible to ask for thick slices of bread, but cheese spread is at the whim of the particular server. The meat, in any case, is a fixed quantity and pre-measured.

Formaggio also has a good variety of meat and sliced cheese sandwiches (ham and swiss, for example), all at \$2.25. Admittedly, these are not in the budget category.

The shop sells various types of uncommon, as well as more familiar, cheeses, and also has interesting and unusual kinds of bread. The cheese and bread business is carried on seriously, but to some extent it is just part of the general decor surrounding the sandwich operation. The whole shop is made to resemble an updated old-time country store, including wooden counters with marble tops.

In short, the surroundings are deliberately a little bit exotic, and the sandwiches are out of the ordinary, so you buy not only a meal but an atmosphere. All things con-

sidered, you probably get what you pay for.

Our third and final stop on this tour of the sandwich islands of Cambridge, inevitably, is **Elsie's** at 71a Mount Auburn Street. It is impossible to say enough good things about **Elsie's**, and all the food reviewers have already had their hand at it. This place is such a staple of Cambridge life that everybody has surely discovered it by now.

When everything else has gone wrong for you, go to Elsie's and buy a cookie.

My personal criterion for judging a sandwich shop is the quality of its corned beef sandwiches. **Elsie's** certainly meets the test.

However, many people tell me that I am a fanatic in this regard (as I truly am), and insist, instead, that roast beef sandwiches are the sandwich-lover's *raison d'être*. Again, **Elsie's** comes through with high marks. The roast beef special, with onion and Russian dressing, is excellent.

The corned beef and roast beef sandwiches cost \$1.10. There are over 50 other varieties of sandwiches in the 85¢-95¢ range. For the money, absolutely no one can come close to matching **Elsie's**.

Many regular customers never get around to trying the hot sandwiches which are prepared in the corner next to the pastry counter. It is a mistake to ignore them, because they are delicious and just right on days when you are hungry for something larger than a regular sandwich. The hot roast brisket and pastrami are hand-cut and piled high on a roll while you wait, for only about \$1.40.

Anyone with a sweet tooth cannot leave **Elsie's** without considering the pastry counter. My favorite category is the Lintzer tarts — two pieces of cookie dough with raspberry jam in between, covered with powdered sugar.

The large sugar cookies, chocolate chip cookies, and M & M cookies are favorites of everybody. The turnovers and strudel are also delicious.

If you have an urge to feel especially decadent, try one of the rich cream napoleons — but only if you are very hungry. These are so large and so rich that it is a major campaign to try to finish one of them. On most days it is best just to stare at them admiringly and pass them over for something lighter.

There is really nothing in the pastry case, or in the sandwich list either, that is not inviting. It's a good place to brighten up a dreary day. When everything else has gone wrong for you, go to **Elsie's** and buy a cookie.

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Saturday, Oct. 29

in the Harkness Commons Dining Hall.

Admission: \$1.00 or \$.50 with
HLSDC Activity Card.

**HALLOWEEN DOUBLE FEATURE
HALLOWEEN PARTY:** Friday, Oct. 28
from 8:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m. in Wheeler
Room, Holmes Hall. Refreshments, danc-
ing, prizes awarded for best costumes and
Jack-O-Lanterns. Admission free.

DORM COUNCIL: Meeting Monday,
Oct. 31, 6:15 p.m. in the Mallory-Smith
Room. Please be prompt.