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TWENTY CENTS

Celebration Lauds Quarter-Century of Women at HLS

By Tammy Jacobs

"It's a party with a political point," says Ann Scales, 3L, talking about the upcoming Celebration 25, a week long series of events planned to honor the silver anniversary of women at the Law School.

With Celebration still five months away, plans are not yet definite, but the schedule is pretty well set for the second half of the April 10-16 festival.

The first half of the week, explained Sheila Kuehl, 3L, projects director, will be centered around in-school events for those present at the school. Events from Friday through Sunday will focus on alumnae and outside speakers.

"We're inviting all of the women who ever went here, taught here or worked here," said Kuehl. "Our mailing list is about 1,200, not including the students who are here now."

Celebration is conceived of as a mixture of partying and education, focusing on "a generation of women at the law school."

"In any political evolution," says Scales, "what makes things happen is self-consciousness. I think law school is a very hard thing for a woman in particular, and in the legal profession we come face to face with the

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Protest of Court Decisions To Mark Burger Ames Visit

By Bill Ross

A coalition of student organizations will sponsor a teach-in and distribute leaflets protesting Burger Court decisions later this month when Chief Justice Warren Burger presides over the final Ames moot court arguments.

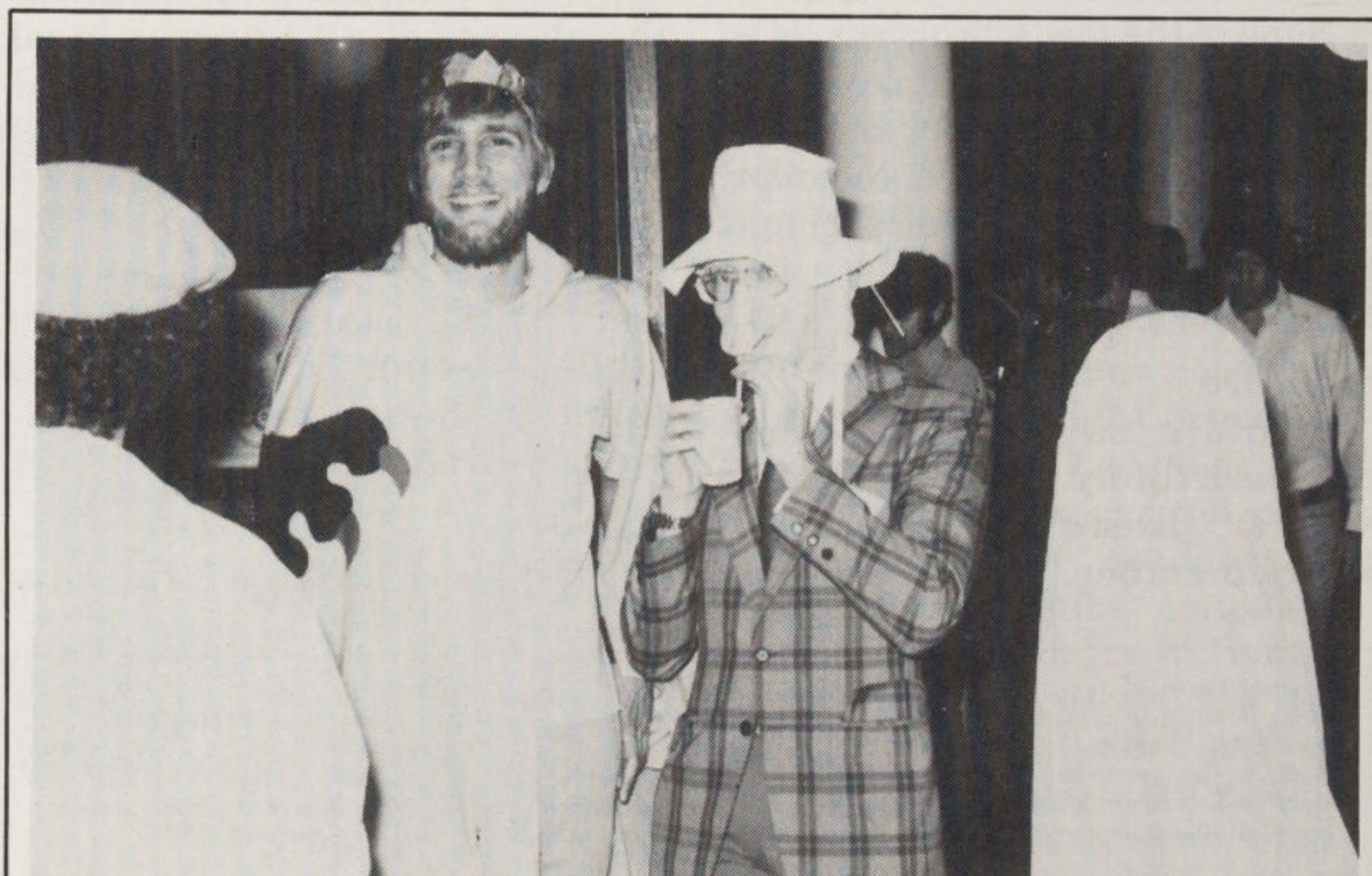
A non-disruptive demonstration also is tentatively planned by the Law School Guild, according to Mark Greenberg of the Guild.

"We want to focus on the policies of the Burger Court and to educate people both in the Law School and the community about the direction of the Burger Court," said Greenberg. "Viewed as a whole, these decisions represent a devastating impact on people who work for progressive social movements."

Dean Albert M. Sacks has stated that when students participating in the protest inform him of the exact nature of the events, he will send a letter to the Chief Justice notifying him of the protest.

"It seems to me that as a guest invited here, he should know about this," Sacks said. "We will lean over backwards to make certain that he is as knowledgeable as we are about activities relating to his visit. We owe this to him."

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"We didn't look like this until we came to law school," these 1L's said last Friday night at the Dorm Council Halloween Party.

Leading Schools Differ On Pre-Christmas Exams

By Terry Keeney

Law schools have had mixed experiences with calendars that feature fall term examinations after Christmas, according to an informal RECORD survey of leading law schools. At least one major law school is now contemplating the same move to pre-Christmas exams that is now being considered by the Law School Committee on Legal Education.

The informal survey found that Yale and Stanford Law Schools have fall schedules similar to Harvard's. While Stanford is currently debating changing the calendar in much the same way that Harvard is now considering, Yale administrators report that the calendar there is unlikely to change.

In contrast, schools such as Michigan and Georgetown have scheduled their exams before Christmas for many years. At Columbia the fall semester features a pre-Christmas finish for second and third-year students and exams in January for first-year students.

The University of Chicago stands unique among major law schools in following the quarter system used by the entire university there.

None of the law schools surveyed employed any scheme involving the 4-1-4 plan now under consideration as an alternative calendar, although Stanford is considering it as an option to provide pre-Christmas exams.

Stanford

Stanford Law School's calendar is virtually identical to Harvard's. Classes began this fall on September 7 and will end

December 16. Students are scheduled to return for exams on January 4.

Like Harvard, Stanford may change its calendar in favor of a pre-Christmas finish. Professor Paul Goldstein, chairman of the faculty committee studying proposed calendar changes, said, "What we're trying to look at is two things: the cost and benefits of moving to a pre-Christmas

Stanford may change its calendar in favor of a pre-Christmas finish.

schedule and the possibility of other calendars." Among those "other calendars", Goldstein reported, are proposals similar to the 4-1-4 plan.

The move to exams before Christmas at Stanford has come in response to overwhelming student support for such a calendar. In a detailed survey of students last spring, 79 percent of the 300 students polled favored the pre-Christmas exams. Jay LaJone, president of the Law Students Association, noted that the vast majority of students believed that the absence of a Christmas break before exams would have no adverse impact on exam preparation.

When asked how many hours were spent in studying over the Christmas break, over 80 percent of the Stanford first-year students reported studying less than 50 hours over the two-week Christmas break.

Yale

The Yale calendar is identical to

Harvard's, except that Yale finishes one week earlier in December. Ruth Jencks, registrar and administrative director of the law school, reported that the calendar is unlikely to change.

"The only way to make exams before Christmas was to start school in the summer time," Jencks said. "That just didn't sound like a swift idea."

Last year Yale students voted not to extend Thanksgiving vacation by shortening the Christmas vacation.

Columbia

Columbia combines both the best and worst of both worlds: exams are after Christmas for 1L's and before Christmas for 2L's and 3L's.

"We haven't had any petitions from the first-year class to have exams earlier," reported Assistant Dean Carolyn Wood, who believes that 1L's need the Christmas vacation to prepare for their two fall semester exams. "I think the first-year students feel they need that time to prepare and pull things together," she said.

Columbia Law School changed its calendar in 1972 to conform with a university-wide shift to starting classes in early September. The change has met with wide approval among 2L's and 3L's.

"The upperclass students are absolutely ecstatic that they have a three-week period of vacation," Wood said. "One of them said, 'This is the first vacation I've had since grade school.'"

Wood noted that despite the pre-Christmas finish students seem to finish their seminar papers on time.

Virginia

The University of Virginia Law School ends classes early enough to complete exams by Christmas. But students are given a four-week break and take exams in January.

This year fall semester classes end on Dec. 10 and exams are scheduled January 3-13. In addition, the fall semester begins well before Labor Day — this year on August 30.

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Many Burger Critics Shun Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)

"I assume that the activities will be non-disruptive and I don't plan to be alarmist about them in my letter," the dean added.

According to Greenberg, the demonstration will be entirely non-disruptive and will not in any manner interfere with the proceedings in the Ames courtroom.

"We felt that we needed to have more than a teach-in in order to make our views more visible," Greenberg said. "If what we do looks small and feeble, it won't do anything."

"... this is neither the time nor the place for a demonstration. The Chief Justice is coming to fulfill a ceremonial position, not to deliver a political speech."

But not all of the groups supporting the idea of the teach-in support the demonstration.

Gini Williams Tate, 3L, who represented the Women's Law Association (WLA) and Harvard Voluntary Defenders (HVD) at the protests, said that both groups supported the teach-in but that it is unlikely that either will participate in any events if a demonstration is scheduled.

"WLA and HVD were interested in both the teach-in and the leafletting but the feeling is that if this becomes showy, we do not want to participate."

Tate said that the organizations still might contribute statements for the leaflet denouncing Burger Court decisions. The WLA is particularly concerned about calling attention to *Gilbert v. General Electric*, a

recent decision denying maternity benefits to women. And HVD wants to point out the ways in which the Burger Court has recently chipped away at Warren Court decisions protecting the rights of the criminally accused, she said.

Pamoja Burrell, 2L, said that while the Prison Legal Aid Project (PLAP) will write a brief statement for inclusion in the leaflet, it will not officially support the demonstration.

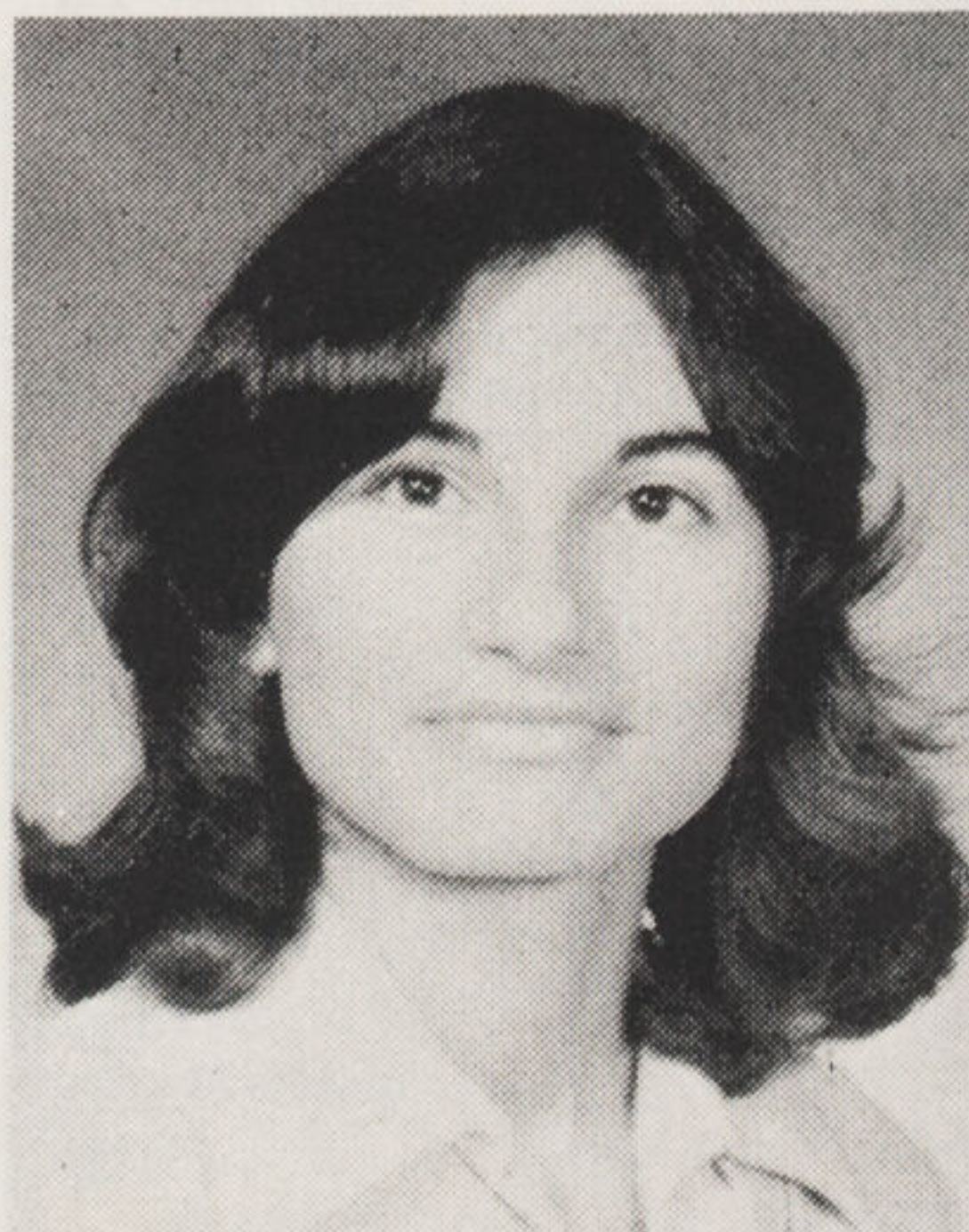
Although she said she favors having a demonstration, many of the groups supporting the teach-in feared that a demonstration might become disruptive if too many persons from outside the Law School joined it.

But Greenberg disparaged any suggestion that the Guild might lose control of the demonstration.

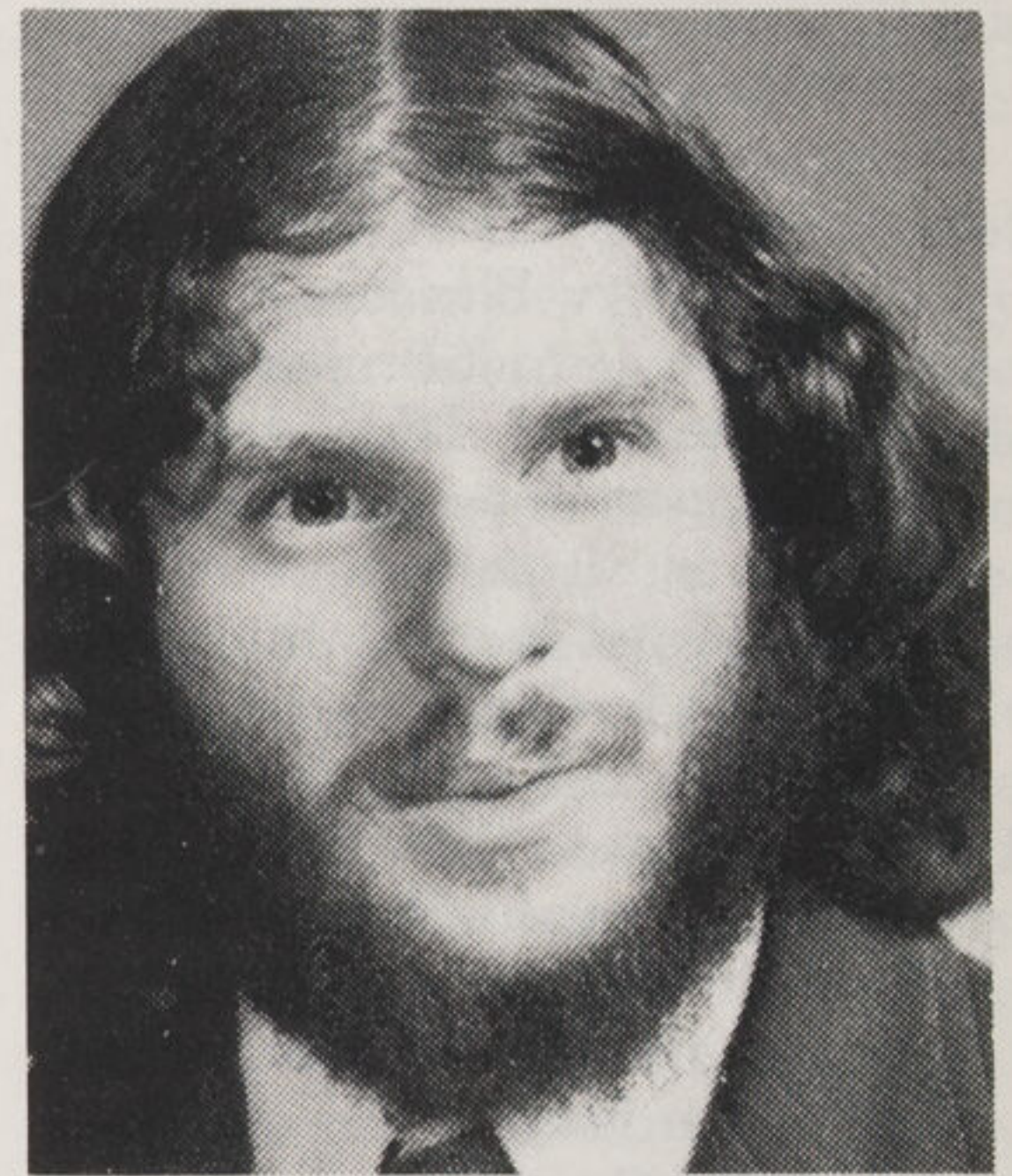
"I cannot possibly imagine its getting out of hand," Greenberg said. "People just don't do those things nowadays."

Anne Shuttee who represented the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau at the coalition's organizational meetings, said that the Bureau probably will participate in the teach-in, but will abjure the demonstration.

"Personally, I believe that this is neither the time nor the place



Anne Shuttee, 2L



Mark Greenberg, 3L

for a demonstration," Shuttee said. "The Chief Justice is coming to fulfill a ceremonial position, not to deliver a political speech. If his visit were for political reasons, I might support a demonstration. But it is in bad taste to invite him to come to preside over Ames and then to demonstrate."

"From a pragmatic standpoint, I believe that a demonstration will have far more negative impact than positive impact. It would be so much better to limit all activities to strictly educational events," said Shuttee.

Like several other organizations, the Committee on Military Justice will participate in the teach-in but is not officially supporting the demonstration, according to Paul Drolet, 3L, a Committee trustee.

Greenberg said the exact structure of the teach-in, planned for the night preceding the November 17 Ames argument, is not yet certain. It is likely to feature student discussions and guest speakers from outside the Law School. Representatives of groups contributing to the leaflet will explain how Burger Court decisions have affected their areas of interest. The leaflet will be

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Does HLS Offer Geographic Mobility?

By Charles Cheatham

How much geographical mobility does a degree from Harvard Law School provide?

Preliminary Placement Office statistics on 457 jobs reported thus far by the 1977 HLS graduates would support the conclusion that as many as 80 percent of all students returned home to find a permanent job in their own geographical region, and most of them apparently went to their home state.

Two geographical regions are losing their 1977 graduates in dramatic numbers. At least 60% of HLS students from the Midwest and Great Plains states have taken jobs elsewhere in 1977.

The South, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain areas have not shown any significant influx or loss of 1977 graduates. Total jobs accepted in each of these regions are roughly in proportion to the percentage of new HLS graduates who have their home there.

New England and the Pacific Coast are closer to this same pattern of equilibrium than one might at first expect. There are slightly more 1977 graduates who are from New England than there are graduates accepting jobs in New England. However, the turnover may be very large: a great number of

graduates whose home is here may be leaving, while students whose homes are in other areas are remaining here after graduating.

California may be undergoing a similar large exchange between HLS graduates native to the state who are moving out and other HLS graduates moving in, but California has a net influx.

The statistics may support an assumption that as many as 75% of all California jobs going to HLS graduates are filled by California natives. And students who hope to get a job in Boston apparently are up against even greater odds than those trying for positions in California.

Where, then, are there more jobs accepted than graduates native to the area?

The best opportunities for anyone wanting to take a job outside his home region appear to be in Washington, D.C. Only 13 of the 1977 graduates were from D.C., but 68 accepted jobs there.

New York City is the second best choice for students from other regions of the country. There were 115 jobs accepted in New York state, compared to 100 students who listed the state as their home address. However, New York City's net influx of HLS graduates is eroded if

one takes New Jersey and Connecticut residents into account as part of the region's available graduates.

Although many graduates are moving away from New York City and many are moving in, the region does not show an influx of students with respect to other areas of the country.

There are only a few cities which are hiring more HLS graduates in 1977 than are available in the immediate state. These are Atlanta, Denver, Miami, and Seattle. However, in each case there is a corresponding loss of graduates by neighboring states, such that the number of jobs accepted in these cities may only reflect that new graduates are returning to larger population centers in their home region.

The Placement Office statistics do indicate a significant movement away from such areas as New England, the Midwest, and Great Plains toward Washington and New York, and a small, but recognizable net influx into California from other regions of the country. Apparently almost everyone else is returning home.

* * *

Several 2L's and 3L's were questioned informally this week about their perceptions of interviews with firms outside one's immediate region of the country. Although these responses may not be representative, they suggest that students from different parts of the U.S. perceive their job opportunities and interview problems very differently.

Students from the Midwest seem to sense that they have the most geographic job mobility. These students believe they will find the acceptance of job interviewers from almost any city; they believe that employers anywhere will respect their credibility if they express their willingness to leave their home area.

Tony Licata, a 2L from Illinois,

Table 1
Distribution of 1977 Graduates

	Home Address	Number of Jobs Accepted	Net Change
New England	81	57	-24
New York	100	115	+15
Middle Atlantic	84	110	+26
South	41	33	-8
Midwest	104	39	-65
Great Plains	38	15	-23
Southwest	22	17	-5
Rocky Mountain	15	13	-2
Pacific	48	55	+7
Foreign	3	3	—
Totals	536	457	-79

(Note that 79 of the graduates accounted for here have not yet taken jobs.)

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Most Grads Return to Home Region

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stated, "The mobility is clearly existent. If there's a lack of moving, it's due more to the student's unwillingness to reestablish his roots than to the firms' reluctance to bring in out-of-staters."

A 3L from Illinois disagrees that interviewers from other areas are satisfied with a simple statement of one's reasons for wanting to move to a new city. "When firms are picking 2L's they want to have someone who will come back. You really have to go through hoops to convince them you're serious" about locating in their area. However, he admitted, past experience supports the firms' suspicions that 2L's from other areas will not be as likely to go back to a city outside their region when they take a permanent job.

He feels that he has a lot of choices but something less than complete geographic mobility. He cites Boston as the prime example of a city that he is unable to penetrate. "I think Boston is kind of a closed shop. There is too much of an unwritten requirement that you had to graduate from *the* College and *the* Law School."

One 2L, who has lived in the Midwest, noted that the exodus of graduates from the Midwest improves his own chances of getting a job there: "I think interviewers would be most receptive to me in Chicago. Chicago is a city that does not have a particularly good reputation at Harvard — mainly due to ignorance of what it is like. When I interview in Chicago, the firms realize because I am from Illinois that it isn't a frivolous interview and that I am willing to go back to the area. Living in Chicago is acceptable."

While students from the Midwest perceive acceptance in most cities, graduates from the South and Southwest find themselves at a considerable disadvantage when they try to get a job in the North or Northeast.

Ralph Canada, a 2L from Texas, stated, "Most of the interviewers from New York and Boston think Texas is such a unique area that they can't believe I would end up anywhere else."

Canada says it now looks probable that he will go back to Texas, whether he wants to or not. At least half of the reason for this conclusion is that "interviewers are particularly skeptical" and he is becoming frustrated by repeated encounters with firms that simply refuse to believe him.

He stated, "I could probably get a New York job, because of the vast numbers being hired there. But Boston is virtually impossible."

"Firms can easily believe that people from Chicago would want to end up in New York or Boston," he observed. "But people from the South and Southwest do not have the social mobility of people from Chicago."

He commented, "People from the Southwest need to be better than

other areas' people, in order to make the move. If you're not on Law Review, and the firms think you are inclined to go back, they won't take a chance on you."

Licata stated, "There is a lot of elite snobbery practiced by New York, Boston, and Chicago firms. People from the South and Southwest do not appear to enjoy the mobility in the direction of the Northeast firms that they should enjoy. Looking at it the other way around, it may be that firms in the South and Southwest do not particularly like to hire people from the Northeast either."

A 2L commented that "many people end up going to their home area. They feel more comfortable. A great number of people at least go to *some* interviews with firms outside their area, but either they deliberately choose to go home or they conclude it is harder to get a job with a prestigious firm in

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Table 2
Distribution of 1977 Graduates

(Restatement of Table 1 in percentages)

	Areas Gaining Graduates		
	Home Address	(out of a total of 100%) Jobs Accepted in Region	Net Change
New York State	18.7%	25.2%	+6.5%
Middle Atlantic	15.7%	24.1%	+8.4%
Pacific Coast	9.0%	12.0%	+3.0%
	43.4%	61.3%	+17.9%
	Areas Losing Graduates		
Midwest	19.4%	8.5%	-10.9%
Great Plains	7.1%	3.3%	-3.8%
New England	15.1%	12.5%	-2.6%
	41.6%	24.3%	-17.3%
	Areas Remaining Stable		
South	7.6%	7.2%	-0.4%
Southwest	4.1%	3.7%	-0.4%
Rocky Mountain	2.8%	2.8%	—
Foreign	0.6%	0.7%	+0.1%
	15.1%	14.4%	-0.7%

Sagan Points Out Nonsense In Pseudo-Scientific Beliefs

By Barbara Kritchevsky

Many commonly discussed scientific ideas today are sheer nonsense, but are believed by many people because they are "the most readily accessible phenomena of interest in their lives," Dr. Carl Sagan stated, in his recent lecture at Harvard. He attributed this to the "failure of the scientific community to convey what it's doing and why it's interesting."

Sagan, a renowned educator and astronomer, delivered a lecture entitled "Sense and Nonsense on the Edge of Science" to an overflowing Ames Courtroom in the Law School Forum's fifth program of the year. He spoke of the need for the development of a thinking, scientifically literate American public.

Sagan began by citing three results which, though conventional in modern physics, appear bizarre to the common sense. A very small object remains still as long as it is not observed, "but when you look at it, it goes away, somewhere, don't ask where." Time gets slower when measured by someone traveling very quickly, close to the speed of light. Space might be curved.

These ideas appear silly he explained, because the average observer derives his beliefs from common sense based on a common range of experience. We are not used to experiencing nature on different scales.

"If physics can believe such apparently silly notions, why are scientists hostile to other such apparently silly objects?" Sagan then asked. Why do scientists reject such notions as ESP, UFOs, and the music preferences of geraniums, ideas common people encounter every day at the supermarket newsstand? "Why are scientists so stodgy?"

"The bizarreness of an idea is not a guarantee of its truth or falsity," Sagan answered. The

phenomenon must conform to logic and observation. There is little critical evidence of the truth of popular scientific beliefs.

Sagan said four hypotheses can account for most commonly accepted pseudo-scientific beliefs. He illustrated his theory with historical examples.

Last century, two little girls were observed to "induce manifestations" — thuds — in their presence. This was attributed to their communications with spirits of the dead. Later, the girls signed a confession that the thuds had been created by cracking their big toes, but many people refused to accept the confession.

The lesson, said Sagan, is that, "If you have been bamboozled for decades, you're unlikely to like to hear you've been had."

There was also the hoax of the "Cardith Giant," a sculpture carved from rock which a farmer stated was a fossilized man. The farmer made \$60,000 from admission charged to view it.

Even after a Cornell professor declared the sculpture "a pious fraud and an execrable sculpture to boot", people continued to pay to see the Giant. P. T. Barnum constructed a duplicate of the Giant and people paid to see that.

Sagan's lesson is not original — "Nobody ever lost money by underestimating the intelligence of the American public." The profit motive is strong in public frauds.

An Austrian horse named "Clever Hans" was reputed to be able to solve any math problem or any yes-or-no question by tapping the ground with a hoof. It was then discovered that if blindfolded, Hans did not know the answer. Unknown to both Hans and his master, Hans was responding to unintentional cues from his master. Hans watched his master, and pawed the ground until he saw his master re-

lax. Then Hans stopped.

The lesson of this story, Sagan explained, is that even in matters of everyday experience, some events can be subtle and be missed by ordinary scrutiny.

Sagan then discussed the phenomenon of precognitive dreams, where an event is dreamed and then materializes. Such dreams do occur. However, nearly every person has one very clear dream about an impending event in his lifetime, and only the "hits" are publicized.

The statistical reliability of an occurrence must be studied, Sagan cautioned.

Pseudo-science is popular today because people find it interesting and do not study its teachings critically, Sagan continued.

A chief instance of such pseudo-science is astrology. There is no way the position of a planet at someone's birth could

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SPORTS QUIZ

1. Baseball's annual free agent draft is being held today for the second official time. Prior to such a draft, two pitchers used an argument regarding the illegality of the Reserve Clause to become the first two legally recognized free agents. Name this duo of "radical fireballers."
2. Hockey is experiencing controversy over its banning of Greg Neeld — a one-eyed minor league star. Yet, in the last decade two football receivers have been successful despite having the use of only one eye. Name this duo of "handicapped" passcatchers.
3. Everyone recalls the NFL playoff game lost by the Baltimore Colts as Tom Matte was forced to play quarterback with the plays written on his wristband, due to an injury to Johnny Unitas. But who was Johnny U's regular backup quarterback, who was also injured, necessitating the conversion of Matte from running back?
4. Between 1960 and 1969 the NFL staged "consolation games" between the two teams that finished second (i.e., last) in each of the playoff games. What was the official name of this match staged yearly in Miami?
5. The New York Giants drafted the Outland Trophy winner in 1971, 1972, and 1973. Name this trio of linemen and the colleges they played for.

(Answers on Page 9)

Sagan Blasts Pseudo-Science, Charlatans

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possibly affect his development, Sagan explained by scientifically disproving all possible ways an affect could be generated.

Astrology is "fabulously shoddy," Sagan concluded, and tempts us to classify people into types instead of to try to learn what they are like. It relieves "people of the burden of thinking," he said, and is analogous to racism or sexism.

Sagan next decried the theory of "ancient astronauts" who came to earth and constructed things, such as the pyramids, found in the books of Von Daniken. The thesis of this

idea is that our "ancestors were too dumb to do anything interesting."

A theory of this sort is dangerous, Sagan explained. If people believe extraterrestrial beings will intervene to save us, we will not save ourselves.

The chief worry about the acceptance of such theories, however, is the "absence of hard-nosed critical thinking." There are constant logical errors in pseudo-scientific works, Sagan said. Critical thought is not being taught and shoddy thought is accepted.

Legitimate science must make its work known, Sagan said. "The ordinary science is doing extraordinary things." We can communi-

cate with apes, read DNA, and visit other planets. There may be extra-terrestrial life. To learn, though, the issue must be approached with a combination of creativity and hard-nosed skepticism.

Sagan concluded that the rampant interest in borderline science has a good aspect. It demonstrates the average person's thirst for enlightenment and understanding. That interest is not being satisfied, he said. In a society based on science and technology, that is dangerous.

Sagan then explained to questioners that for an account of some bizarre happening to be convincing, it must be both exotic and reliable. People cannot let their willingness to believe overcome a willingness to ask tough, critical questions.

It is important that the public learn about science, Sagan concluded. Special interest groups have vested interests in restricting the discovery of new fuels and means of energy. They will not discover them "unless forced by a scientifically literate public."

tennis and squash

balls
rackets
footwear
accessories



the Coop

HARVARD SQUARE
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

Protest

(Continued from Page 3)

distributed on the night of the argument, when the demonstration will take place.

"We hope to have an impact beyond the Law School," Greenberg said. "We want to let people know that law students are not so caught up in the law that they cannot see the broader implications of recent court decisions."

Greenberg noted that the coalition is not protesting the Law School's decision to invite Burger to sit on the Ames bench.

"Harvard has a right to invite anyone it wants," he said. "But when we heard he was coming, we decided that this would be a good opportunity to focus on the policies of the Burger court and to educate people about them."

Goldberg Enjoying HLS Visit

By Larry Zelenak

Despite the decided scarcity of women on the Harvard Law School faculty, Visiting Prof. Carole Goldberg believes the HLS administration is sincere in its attempts to hire more female professors. "It's hard for anyone outside the Administration to tell, of course," she explains, "but I do know Prof. [John Hart] Ely is working hard on compiling a list of women from all over the country who might be interested in teaching here. Other than that, all I can say is that the Administration has been very nice to me."

Since 1972, Goldberg has been a member of the faculty of the UCLA Law School, where she teaches Civil Procedure, Federal Courts, Admiralty, and Women and the Law. During her one-semester visit at HLS she is teaching Federal Courts and Women and the Law.

She has found there are some definite differences between UCLA and Harvard law students, many of which she attributes to the fact that one is a state school while the other is private. "There are more women and minority students at UCLA," she notes. "There are also more students who aren't well-off financially, and that means more of them have to work part-time. That detracts somewhat from the focus on education. The students here are very focused on their education, and that's nice for a teacher."

The distinctive social structures



Visiting Prof. Carole E. Goldberg

of Cambridge and Los Angeles are responsible for another difference in the students: "In LA being a student isn't anything special, while here it's the thing to be. I think that affects how seriously the students take themselves."

Many HLS students may feel their school is also different from others in the amount of pressure, anxiety, and cutthroat competition, but Goldberg disagrees. "Harvard shouldn't feel special in that regard," she remarked. "We have just as much of that at UCLA."

Obviously it is difficult for a professor to get too deeply involved in law school activities during a visit of a single semester, but Goldberg has offered what help she can to the fledgling *Women's Law Journal* (WLJ). She has discussed ideas for panel discussions and speakers with the organizers of WLJ, and she is supervising several third year papers that may eventually become WLJ articles.

Rather ironically, most of Goldberg's scholarly work has been

on a subject she has never taught — American Indian Law. She is currently part of a group that is revising Felix Cohen's classic 1942 work on Federal Indian Law. She finds the area "one of the more fascinating fields of law. I've never taught it only because one of the leading scholars in the area is already teaching it at UCLA."

Although she enjoys teaching ("complacent" is the word she uses to describe herself), Goldberg admits that being a female in an overwhelmingly male field can be awkward at times. "I found myself riding down an elevator in Langdell the other day with a rather portly middle-aged man, dressed in a three-piece suit, and carrying a briefcase," she relates.

"He asked me, 'Who are you affiliated with?' I asked him what he meant, and he said he thought maybe I worked for a professor. I told him I was a professor, and he immediately apologized, saying, 'Oh, what an incredibly chauvinistic thing for me to say.' It turned out that he was a lawyer from one of the firms interviewing here."

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a recent state statute is in "judicial code." HLS students of apiarian leanings should enjoy this week's selection. Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"UTSVSPD, ets twasjgss fd p mfnfcsae
pam ufnnfac uwvzsv pam fa etfd vsdkshe
ejkfbfsd ets wredepamfac hfehisad wb ets
Depes wb Przpadpd; pam . . . UTSVSPD,
twasjgssd pvs wredepamfac zssksvd wb etsfv
twysd pam pvs ufnnfac ew msbsym etsfv
twysd pcpfade pnn faevrmsvd . . . , AWN
ETSVSBWVS, GS FE SAPHESM GJ ETS
CSASVPN PDDSYGNJ WB ETS DEPES
WB PVZPADPD: . . . Ets twasjgss fd tsvsgi
msdfcapesm pd ets wbbfhfn depes fadshe
bwv ets Depes wb Pvpzpadpd."

(Solution on Page 12)

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Have Degree, Will Travel

(Continued from Page 5)

another area than in their own area."

He adds, "It's kind of sad that the people who want to leave all want to go to the same places — New York, San Francisco, and D.C."

Gary Betow, a 2L from Oklahoma, observed, "Firms say that 2L jobs only go to people who show interest in remaining in that area permanently; if you're from the area, that's a good indication that you will stay. There's a big advantage to being a local person who has gone to Harvard."

One 2L from the Southwest, feels that it is much easier to find a job in the Southwest than in the Northeast. "In a place like the Southwest, geographical place of origin means absolutely nothing. The firms *can't* discriminate against people from out of state, because almost everyone has moved there from somewhere else."

He stated, "The New York firms are very suspicious; the trend is to move from New York City to the West. Most firms are wary of hiring a person who has not lived in New York City or another large city, because they are afraid he won't like it."

He observed, "Most of the people who go to the major cities are from the major cities to begin with. People who go to New York tend to be from suburban New York City, at least."

Don Rez, a 3L from Texas, has experienced little difficulty in interviewing in several cities. "There are some places you can definitely go, if you're from Harvard. Washington is open if you're in the top half of the class. In New York you have to be a little better and have the right personality so that you will fit in with the cultural mix. Chicago will take anyone, except students from the extreme East, West, and South."

"Of course, if you have better grades, it makes firms more willing to gamble on you. The higher the grades, the more tenuous the con-

nection you need in order to go to a particular city," said Rez.

The most bitter student interviewed was Bill Thomas (fictitious name), a 2L from a Middle Atlantic state.

Thomas stated, "I've interviewed with more than a dozen Boston firms. In at least three-fourths of those interviews, more than half of the interview has been spent in justifying my living in Boston for more than a summer."

"I feel at times that I'm being cross-examined on it. It's like, 'Let's keep digging and see if we can crack this.' When it comes down to questioning my integrity, it bothers me. It's a much more serious affront when they question your integrity than when they tell you your grades aren't good enough," he stated.

Assistant Dean Alfred C. W. Daniels and Placement Director Eleanor R. Appel offered their reactions to the 1977 job statistics and expressed their own conclusions on why so many of the graduates return to their home region.

Daniels stated, "I would like to think that [the graduates] are going home because they have taken stock of themselves and have decided that is where they would be happiest."

Appel agreed in part, "At some point the student has to sit down and ask, 'What kind of person am I?' The comparative riches you reap [environment, favorite activities, family, etc.] are there much more in one community than another."

"There are other currents at work," she added; "any area that has mountains, skiing, and swimming in close proximity is attractive. Boston is an example." However, she remarked, students' attraction to a city may be so great that potential employers can have their pick of the applicants. "San Francisco is so popular that it can get the creamy grades," she noted.

She indicated one phenomenon that continually disturbs her:

"Students who don't have the grades sign up in large numbers with firms that pretty much have their own way in who they hire." She stated that it is easy to "draw a line below which these firms don't have to go," but "all kinds of students below that" sign up.

She attributes this fact to many students' unwillingness to face reality and evaluate their assets objectively. They set themselves up for needless pain by applying where they have no chance of acceptance, she believes.

Daniels noted that if a student's grades are high enough, the firm doesn't pay much attention to where he is from. Daniels asked, in the situation where the interviewer seems to be expressing a lot of doubt that a student would be willing to locate in the firm's area, "Isn't the employer really saying he is *not* interested in you?"

Daniels has never heard students make any specific complaints about lack of geographical mobility. But he added, "It's probably true that if you end up in the great middle of the grade distribution, you have some misgivings about mobility; and you may choose to go home when you see the possibility of ending up in a large firm in the small town."

When asked whether people are going home by choice or are being driven back, Daniels responded, "Couldn't you just as well ask, 'Are people being *driven* to New York and Washington because that's where there are jobs?'"

TGIF: Friday, Nov. 4 from 4-6 p.m.
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2. Dan Abramowitz and Fred Arbanas
3. Gary Cuozzo
4. Bert Bell Benefit Bowl
5. Larry Jacobson and Rich Glover — both from Nebraska, and John Hicks — Ohio State.

Advice on Dissent

The presence of Warren Burger at this year's Ames Final arguments provides an important opportunity for members of the Law School faculty and students to make symbolic political statements about the effect of Burger Court decisions.

Because such statements are now being prepared by various student organizations, a caveat may be in order: students have every right to make a personal protest against what they believe are the sins of the Burger Court, but their right to dissent should not destroy the rights of those who wish to hear the Ames arguments.

The projected teach-in's means and end are wholly consistent with the function of the Law School as an academic institution. It will allow the students and faculty here rationally to discuss the political ramifications of the Court's decisions under Burger.

However, the proposed acts of leafletting and demonstration, besides being of questionable political impact, carry the added possibility of being disruptive.

The Ames participants will have expended an enormous amount of work in preparing the case and the audience wants to witness the debate in a setting duplicating the decorum and the tension of a real Supreme Court argument. It could not go forward meaningfully if it were interrupted by a demonstration inside the courtroom.

Even the administration's actions may adversely affect the arguments. Dean Sacks is preparing a letter to Burger, explaining the student plans for a teach-in and demonstration. It would be tragic if the dean, by over-reacting to this situation, were to provide Burger with an opportunity or incentive for refusing to appear at Ames.

The Ames Finals represent a legitimate opportunity for members of the HLS community to voice dissent; but the dissent should not be without reasonable limits.

Vanitas?

An interesting stylistic quirk of our sister publication, the *Harvard Law Review*, has recently come to our attention. It seems that the *Review* does not deign to capitalize parts of the Constitution of the United States ("article II," "the first amendment"). It does, however, capitalize any reference of a *Harvard Law Review* article to itself ("this Article"). We would be the last, of course, to question the preeminence of *THE Law Review*; nevertheless, we were previously unaware that it outranked the Constitution.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

It was a scene, thought Fenno, that could have come directly from Gilbert and Sullivan, or Dickens, or, for that matter, even Prosser. Standing in the north end of the library, two law students were fighting over a volume of the *Northeastern Reporter*.

"Let go. It's mine," commanded the larger of the two, a 2L.

"It is not!" whined the other, a 1L, who had grapevined his legs around the book.

Fenno watched as two members of the library staff, alerted by the sudden decrease in the volume of gossip, sprang to the scene and without a moment's hesitation checked the combatants' bookbags for library materials.

Fenno decided it was time to make his move. Stepping between the students he said, "Take it easy fellows, this isn't Filene's."

"Make him give me the book back, Fenno," sniffled the 1L, "Jack Katz's career depends on it. His life depends on it."

The 2L snorted. "Who cares about that broken down old hack? I need the book for something important. Why, my moot court brief challenging the constitutionality of the Ames homosexuality statute could change the course of Western civilization."

"Or of Harvard Square, at the very least," said Fenno. "You both seem to be taking these projects rather seriously..."

"For God's sake," cried the 1L, "the man's life is at stake!"

"Western civilization, Fenno," interrupted the 2L earnestly. "Doesn't that mean anything to you? And all we need is a remand."

Fenno became serious. "Do you mean that all you want is to succeed in getting an imaginary court to return a manufactured case to another imaginary court in order to determine the nonexistent facts surrounding an event which never occurred?"

"That's it exactly!" said the 2L in a tone of celebration. "You've captured the essence of the moot court competition!"

The 1L became quiet. He bowed his head. "I'm so sorry," he said. "If I had only known what was at stake... if somebody had only told me..."

The 2L, head lifted in triumph, strutted off with the *Northeastern Reporter*.

"But Fenno," pleaded the 1L, "what can I tell Jack now?"

"Tell him, 'that's life,'" said Fenno, and he walked away.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Boycott Requested

To the Editor:

The October 2 issue of the *Boston Sunday Globe* reported in *Parade Magazine* that "the government of South Africa has employed as its lobbyist the Washington D.C. law firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards."

The law firm referred to in that article is one of the many firms which recruit at Harvard Law School. In point of fact, Collier Shannon et al. is scheduled to interview here at the law school on Monday, November 21. This is a matter of the gravest concern to black law students, and it should be to all law students. As a moral matter we cannot — indeed as a political matter we will not — stand idle while the Law School permits the utilization of its facilities by a firm which merchants its legal skills to the inhuman, oppressive and racist regime of South Africa.

Therefore the Black Harvard Law Students Association has requested, through Dean Daniels, that the Law School Placement Office deny the firm access to school placement facilities, and issue a statement deploring John Vorster's illegal, Hitlerian government. In addition we are asking that the student body take an independent stand by boycotting the firm when its representatives come to Cambridge, even if they attempt to recruit without the aid of the Placement Office.

We, as black students, are confident that our fellow nonblack students will support us in this effort to promote justice. It is our hope that the Law School administration will be equally cooperative. The issue here is not the abstract question of whether lawyers should represent unpopular causes. We are faced with the much more concrete question of whether a law firm should support the ongoing, slaughterous violation of human rights. The answer is too stark to require utterance. If therefore the Law School administration reacts to Collier Shannon with "business as usual" nonchalance, it will be acquiescing in gross injustice. This the Law School must not do.

We have not learned so blindly to think like lawyers that we have forgotten how to think like members of the human race. Our minds have not been rendered so barren of values that we can no longer speak from our hearts. We deplore the power-mad, misanthropic government of South Africa; we are sickened by its murderous tactics; we are shocked by its brutal crackdown on the press, and incarceration of many moderate, non-violent civil rights leaders; we are saddened by the deaths of Steve Biko and countless others like him.

Let it not go unsaid that Vorster's racial policies are a personal threat and insult to

every black person throughout the United States of America and the world. However, our personal discomfiture is not our ultimate concern, but that human beings are dying each day in South Africa at the hands of Vorster's ruthless murderers. Therefore, as members of the human community universally and the black community particularly, we deem it our moral duty to stand fiercely against any individual or entity which would support the holocaust that is now taking place in South Africa.

We ask that the entire law school unify with us in a small but significant stand for human dignity by boycotting the firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott on Monday, November 21.

Earl W. Jackson 3L
Chairperson
Committee on Southern Africa
H.B.L.S.A.

The Air Conditioner

I.

Invention-wise you're wonderful, you're
wonderful,
I had to say that twice,
For when the heat waves come our way,
Right then, you're awful nice, real nice,
Right then, you're awful nice.

II.

Tis sad our sires you didn't know,
Our sires you didn't know,
Who simply walked when days were hot
Until they found some shady spot,
Until they found some spot.

III.

For sure, tis comforting to know,
E'en when through heat we have to go,
That you can help in your own way
By driving sweltering heat away,
By driving heat away.

IV.

When Summer comes, folks greet you,
They're glad you are their friend,
You're treasured by the women and no less
by the men,
For all men know you are no fool,
You do your work and you are cool,
For sure, man — you are cool.

By Byron H. Lowe
Manager, HLS Coop

The Ode'r of Yeats

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on Bob Pozin's interesting and eloquent letter on the subject of the title of the Frankfurter exhibition. Pozin's argument is that Yeats' reference to the "worst" (in his poem *The Second Coming*) signifies those who are "common by birth but noble by disposition"; he argues that Yeats intended to pay tribute to the poor and disadvantaged who nevertheless "regarded their environment with care and concern." The difficulty with this ingenious interpretation is that it is utterly inconsistent with the bleak pessimism of the poem as a whole. This, says Yeats, is the era in which "things fall apart"; "mere anarchy is loosed upon the world"; "the blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere the ceremony of innocence is drowned". It seems implausible that, in the very next line, Yeats should use a hidden meaning of the word "worst" in order suddenly to turn to a cheerful celebration of the "understanding and dignity" of the common man.

In addition, the reference to the "worst" who "are full of passionate intensity" sets the stage for the horrifying vision of the second verse, which immediately follows it. The first verse does, after all, describe a scene whose main significance is that it is ripe for the coming of evil! For Yeats, it is precisely passionate intensity — that is, mindless fanaticism — as well as the enervation and cynicism of the aristocracy, which makes possible the Second Coming, in the form of the "rough beast" with a "gaze blank and pitiless" who "slouches towards Bethlehem to be born."

Yeats knew, of course, that "passionate intensity" can be malign as well as benign, that it must be illumined by reason and sweetened by charity if it is not to lead to falsehood and fanaticism, to cruelty and tyranny. And no one knew this lesson as well or preached it as passionately as Felix Frankfurter, who detested and feared *mindless* passionate intensity. It seems to me that Frankfurter's life really stands outside of and apart from Yeats' dark and beautiful poem, perhaps as a reminder of more hopeful possibilities.

Paul M. Bator
Cambridge, Mass.

Win a Few, Lose a Few

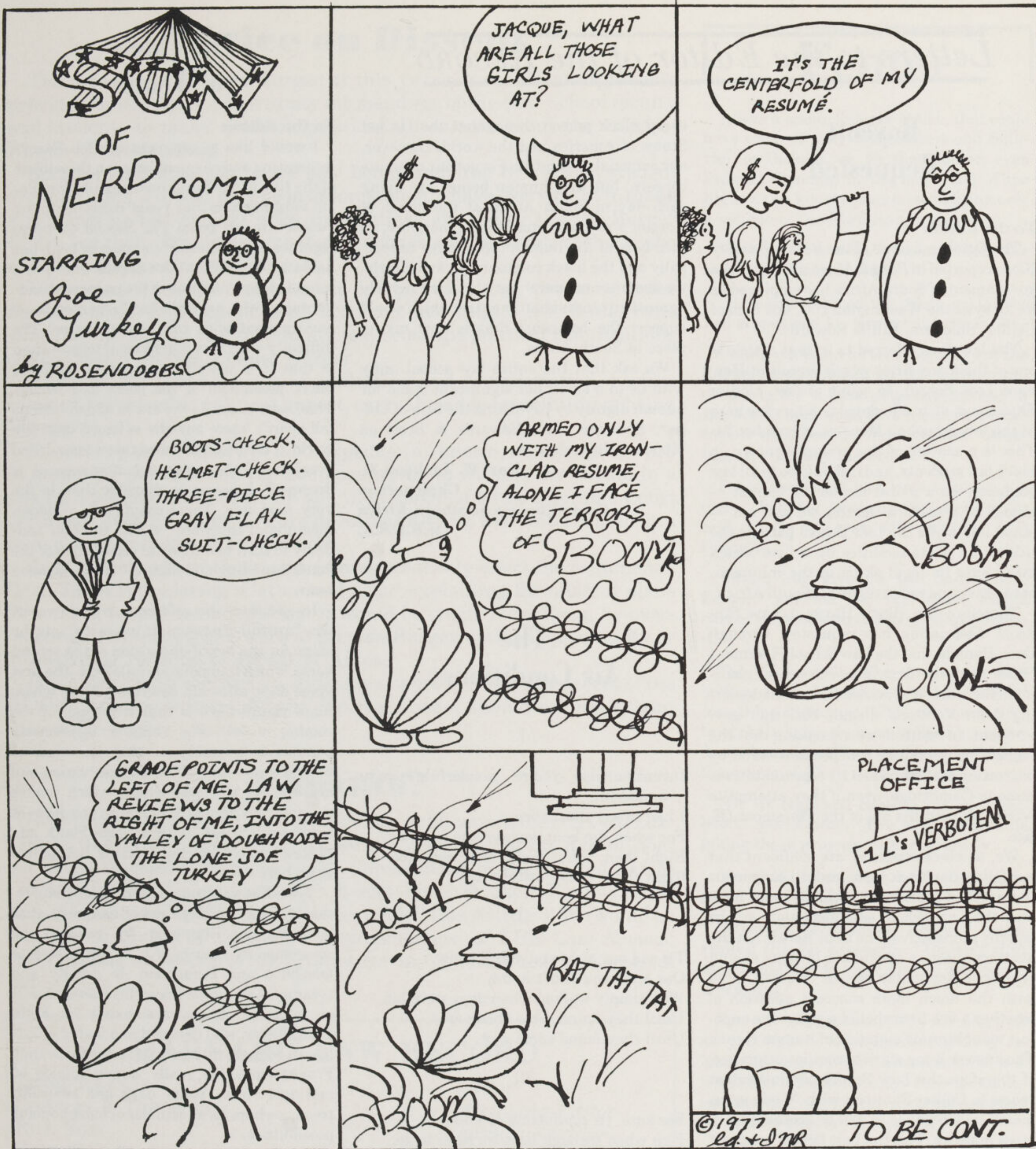
Dummies!

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Solution to Cryptic Law

productive and [for] demonstrat[ing] an unusual degree of conservation in carrying out [his] highly complicated purposes and duties " The legislature also noted that, without honeybees, pollination of our agricultural crops would be severely reduced and the resulting reduction in agricultural production could result in a substantial shortage of food products " Lest enthusiasm for the noble insect lead to error, the cautious draftsmen added: "All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed."

"WHEREAS, the honeybee is a diligent and willing worker and in this respect typifies the outstanding citizens of the State of Arkansas; and . . . WHEREAS, honeybees are outstanding keepers of their homes and are willing to defend their homes against all intruders . . . NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: . . . The honeybee is hereby designated as the official state insect for the State of Arkansas." Ark. Stat. Ann. Temp. § 5-118 (1973). The Arkansas legislature cited the honey bee for being "extremely

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ed. + JNR TO BE CONT.

Learning to Think Like a Lawyer

by Jay Darby

Every so often, I am tempted to take my law career into my hands, step back 14 yards, and punt it to the winds. I have yet to execute the ultimate kick, but even knowing that it is a possibility can be a source of comfort in lean times. People knowledgeable about sane conduct and its converse assert that reactions of this sort are a common response to the vicissitudes of law school. This seems reasonable, and I suspect that every law student has contemplated doing a Ray Guy number at some time or another.

Learning to love the law is an exacting and sometimes debilitating task. Barring a nuclear holocaust, I doubt I will ever again be around more unhappy people on a regular basis than during my first year of law school. I am sure that other graduate students have difficulties adjusting to their chosen field of endeavor, suffering similar problems and doubts up to a point. But law school, by its nature, is peculiarly designed to compound the ordinary problems of adaptation and assimilation.

The law school problem stems from its purpose: the end product of a legal education is the ability to "think like a lawyer." Bakers learn to bake, plumbers learn to plumb, butchers and doctors learn to file, but ultimately these professions involve the development of a technical skill. The lawyer's "skill" is his ability to think in a certain manner, and this ability is qualitatively different from other professional skills. The difference is this: other professionals can learn their trades without a perceptible change in their personality, but learning to think like a lawyer requires an overhaul of one's mind that inevitably brings some significant changes in character and behavior.

Thinking like a lawyer requires

the ability to reproduce certain patterns of thought. Knowledge of the actual rules of law is almost irrelevant; any first rate chemist could absorb enough black letter rules to pass a bar exam, yet still conceivably lack the ability to "think like a lawyer." In many important respects, law is a language unto itself: Englishmen think in English, Frenchmen think in French, and lawyers think in law.

In turn, the language in which one thinks places inevitable constraints on how and what one thinks. For instance, quantum mechanics is a virtually incomprehensible theory in most languages, but is supposedly quite understandable to Hopi Indians. A more ominous example is George Orwell's *Newspeak*, which was based on the principle that eliminating a word from a language effectively eliminated the concept represented by that word. Thus, as students absorb the language and thought patterns of the legal subculture, there will be an inevitable change in the way they think and, correspondingly, in the kind of people they are.

Fluency in the legal language is an artificial skill: it is no more natural for a human being to

think like a lawyer than it is natural for a tiger to jump through a ring of fire. Nonetheless, Barnum and Bailey Circus encourages tigers to pursue this latter activity, and law school performs an analogous function for law students.

When law school functions properly, it inculcates some knowledge, but the basic goal is to hone and polish the mental processes so that they operate according to the appropriate principles. Specifically, law school seeks to turn its students into something they, at present, are not. In the days of wooden vessels, shipbuilders would deliberately warp boards in order to make the ribs for a ship. In a very real sense law school emulates this concept of warping for a specified end.

The transmogrification of mind and personality that a law student endures is hardly a pleasant experience, and few students accept it willingly. Yet law school changes people as surely and inexorably as the ocean changes rocks along the shore. Even the students who strongly resist the changes will sooner or later call something "unconscionable," or utter some other phrase of legalese. Then comes the day when a total stranger tells the student that he "talks like a lawyer," and the student will feel that a certain innocence has been lost forever. When this sense of altered identity is compounded with the other stresses of law school, it can make for a rough passage.

The cynics will probably find it irresistible to add that some people have no problem adapting to law school because they come pre-warped. To be sure, some students experience little difficulty adjusting to the norms of law school and the law. But the majority of students react to law school with misgivings,

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HLS Women Plan Celebration 25:

(Continued from Page 1)

things that are keeping us under the thumb."

"In keeping ourselves conscious, we make ourselves strong," she adds.

So the "political point" of the party is consciousness of women in the legal profession; but the partying will be there, too, because, says Scales, "we deserve it!"

Celebrating the silver anniversary of the graduation of the first women from Harvard Law School was Kuehl's idea, formulated last spring when she recalled a first-year professor mentioning that women had first graduated from the law school in the early '50s.

There were 12 or 13 women in that first graduating class — the 13th earned an L.L.M. degree and Celebration staffers are not quite sure how to count her.

The 153 grads will get special invitations, Kuehl said, a bit in advance of the general invitations that will go out to past women students and professors in December.

"It's a pretty powerful thing to bring together 300 or 400 women from all over the United States," she says.

The last half of the week, the part that will draw all these scattered HLS grads, is the part that Celebration workers have tried to firm up first, although, says Kuehl, "everything that goes on in the school all week will hopefully center around women."

On Friday night, a special panel is planned on "Getting Elected: Women as a Political Force." Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso will be there, and panel workers are hoping for other women office-holders.

"We particularly want (U.S. Rep. Elizabeth) Holtzman and (U.S. Rep. Patricia) Schroeder, because they're both Harvard alums," says Stephanie Smith, 3L, who is working on that panel.

"But we're having a hard time getting through to them, instead of just their aides. And since that day

is a legislative work session day, they're keeping their schedules clear. "We're still hoping to get them, though."

Gini Williams Tate, 3L, is working with Smith on organizing the political panel.

"I felt that would be an area of primary interest to the women I know," she said. "The women that are involved in politics right now are the ones for us to talk to, the ones involved in change."

Tate says she "thinks of Bella Abzug, who was rejected by Harvard Law School because she was a woman — and I realize this, women first being here, was a major event, and it is cause for a celebration that we've made it through 25 years and there are more women this year." (Abzug applied to HLS

before it admitted women.

On Saturday, April 15, the keynote speaker will be Ruth Bader Ginsburg, professor of law at Columbia University and general counsel to the ACLU.

"She has argued most of the sex discrimination cases to the Supreme Court, and won most of the cases she's argued," says Kuehl. "She's a super woman!"

Saturday afternoon will be taken up with panels.

Ann Webster, 3L, is setting up the speakers for "Shaping Our Work Space," which will focus on women in traditional law firms.

"The panel members will speak on the influence of women in traditional legal practice, particularly in areas relat-

(Continued on Next Page)

A Page From The Past . . .

Editor's Note: The following story appeared in the October 11, 1949, issue of the RECORD under a banner headline, "HLS to Admit Co-eds."

The decision to admit women to the Harvard Law School was accepted in most quarters as a ratification of the inevitable; so much so, that few people when asked their feelings on the subject would comment strongly either way.

Soia Mentschikoff, first woman to have been a member of the Law School faculty told the RECORD: "I am very pleased at the announcement. It means that the prestige of the Harvard Law School has been added to the forces moving toward creation of equality of opportunity for women in the law. At the same time I cannot feel surprised, for the action was inevitable under the School's tradition of liberal and realistic admissions policy. I hope and believe that the School will profit by the contributions which should be made by the women to be admitted. I know that the women will profit by admission to the School."

In a wire to the RECORD Dean Wesley A. Sturges of the Yale Law School stated: "The Yale Law faculty and student body are deeply moved by the action of Harvard Law School in admitting women. Feel it quite possible Harvard may make contribution to womanhood. Doubt many adverse consequences to Harvard faculty or student body. We have always followed with genuine interest the long struggle of Harvard liberals in this matter. Our many generations of women graduates are of course a pride and joy."

"I have voted in favor of it three times in the past forty years and I'm glad that the majority has finally come around," said Professor Scott when asked for a comment. "I do not think it will make any difference in the classes. We have always had a few sitting in and it will be nice to have them participate."

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HARVARD LAW RECORD

Panels, Parties Will Honor Alumnae

(Continued from Page 14)
ing to personnel policies of interest to women, like maternity leave, parttime work.

"I think these are issues that a lot of firms haven't thought of," Webster said. "Some are taking steps, others haven't."

She also wants the panelists to speak to "general ethical concerns—do women lawyers have any role to play in the ethics of the firm?"

Speakers for that panel are all HLS alums. They include Alice Welt Cunningham, HLS '74, from San Francisco; Raya S. Drebben, '54, from Boston; Susan Spier Garsh, '73, also from Boston; and Judith Richards Hope, '64, from Washington, D.C.

Simultaneously with the law

firm panel will be one on "Life After Wall Street," discussing alternative careers such as teaching or solo practice. Visiting HLS Prof. Elizabeth Bartholet and Janice Goodman, a feminist attorney from New York, will be among members of that panel.

Later Saturday, there will be panels titled "Towards a Feminist Jurisprudence" and "Latest Developments."

The jurisprudence panel is one Kuehl typifies as "our blue sky, wildly philosophical panel about whether concepts of feminism will change the underlying concepts of the system."

Panelists for that group include the Hon. Shirley S. Abrahamson, Wisconsin Supreme Court justice; Barbara Babcock, assistant attor-

ney general, civil division, U.S. Justice Dept.; Brenda Feigen-Fasteau, former women's rights project director for the ACLU and Prof. Wendy Webster Williams, assistant professor of law at Georgetown University.

The "Latest Developments" panel members haven't been chosen yet, but Kuehl says "what we'd like to do is invite the people who are litigating in the Supreme Court, or sponsoring bills in Congress that month."

Besides panels, the weekend will feature a major reception and banquet for the guests, with other parties, Kuehl hopes, earlier in the week for those already here.

Originally an adjunct to Celebration and now an organism of its own, the first issue of the new *Women's Law Journal* will appear in time for the April festival.

The Celebration staff is also planning projects from t-shirts to an alumnae handbook, listing women graduates by address and occupation.

Along with the directory questionnaires, Celebration staffers will be asking for an anonymous page "about what their experiences were here, whether they'd do it again, what it was like."

Scales is hoping for massive media coverage of Celebration and has already made contact with over 40 national magazines. She enjoys being media chairperson. "It's nice to be able to spread the word about something nice. This is a good vehicle to use to show where we are."

All of the women involved talk of the planning and organizing efforts going into Celebration, and note the *esprit d'corps* that pervades, and the feeling of being part of a long line of women at the law school.

"I wanted to do something to affirm the role that earlier women have had here, and to make myself feel a part of their tradition," said Webster.

Women Join Paper Chase

(Continued from Page 14)

Professor Amory said, "I'm in favor of it, but I'm happy that I shall be teaching only second year students next year, so that I will have a chance to get used to the idea before I have to face them."

Professor Maguire commented that he was one of the old-fashioned people who felt that the Law School should be for men, but felt that this was an individual opinion and would not let it deter him from voting with the majority.

Professor Howe, Chairman of the committee reporting to the school on the admission of women, felt that it was high time that they were admitted, since Harvard University is coeducational in fact.

The comment of Mrs. Eleanor Moody, Boston attorney and President of the National Association of Women Lawyers, probably reflects the female sentiment on the change in Harvard Law School's

admission policy. On this matter Mrs. Moody said, "We are thrilled. We've been waiting. We knew it was inevitable. We are very pleased that Harvard has now come into line with the other good law schools."

Commenting on the effect the new policy will have on the work of the Placement Office, Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer stated: "I hope to make it perfectly clear to them that finding a job as a lawyer is as hard a task as there is for a woman. It is hard enough for a man. All but a few firms and corporations just do not use women lawyers. Most of the women will probably find employment in research and study. However, as the women who will attend the School will be unusually well qualified, we have confidence that they will go on to successful careers, once they know what they are up against."

Kicking The Law Around

(Continued from Page 13)

some of which are deeply felt. Ironically, doubting students, particularly during the first year, tend to see themselves as a distinct minority. This is not surprising, for at Harvard Law School no ability is more frequently demonstrated than the capacity to misjudge fellow students.

Students tend to stereotype their colleagues (and competitors) as compulsive drones and bookworms. This is a gross exaggeration. For every library larvae there are perhaps three people who brew their own beer, go parachuting, smuggle dope, or do some other King-Hell crazy thing on a regular basis. The law school is chock full of interesting individuals, whose every inclination is to resent and resist the heavy-handed techniques used to mold them into lawyers.

And yet, when all the gripes and groans have been aired, it is most astonishing to discover how few students have left the ranks. The truth is that it is damnably hard to kick away a law career. Most students find that the reasons they came to law school in the first place — status, money, or whatever — are good enough to justify gutting out three years of school. A lot of students find through clerking that they enjoy the practice of law as much as they dislike law school. Ultimately, once the mind has been retooled to think in legalese and

the more general stresses of law school have been assuaged through experience, students find a legal career to be a satisfying prospective.

Of course, some students become lawyers for reasons that can only be ascribed to sheer inertia. They do not particularly like the law, but it is a safe bet, a remunerative non-decision. There may be something else that they would prefer to do, but as Kenneth Kenniston observed, most people will take available success rather than risk failure. Given the choice, it is amazingly easy to rationalize becoming a lawyer for at least a couple of years. And so, when the time comes to join the Great Rat Race, these students put on their running shoes and take up a nice steady jog, maintaining a speed that's not too taxing, one step behind and keeping pace with that guy Jones.

And then there are the cultural heroes, the compact cadre of former Harvard law students who decided to forego a law career altogether. From the last two graduating classes, there are people who, as of the last report, are engaged in the following vocations: one is a school teacher in Spain; (at least) one sells marijuana; one is a gambler in the Caribbean; one surfs and paints houses in California; one does absolutely nothing.

Although my greatest admiration is for people who do something

unusual, I merely advocate that students make a sound and reasoned choice of occupation. Law school is the intellectual equivalent of the Bataan Death March, but most lawyers seem to enjoy their work. However, I would counsel everyone to keep a limber leg, because inevitably some people will become dissatisfied with their law careers and find themselves in a position aptly described in football terminology as "fourth-and-long."

And that is when you punt.

Calendars

(Continued from Page 2)

Registrar Virginia Haigh stated that no change in Virginia's calendar is anticipated. "Our faculty feels that the first year needs the Christmas vacation to study," she said.

Michigan

University of Michigan Law School starts classes before Labor Day and ends before Christmas. This year classes began August 31 and will end December 8. Examinations are scheduled from December 13 to December 22.

Michigan has traditionally followed this calendar at least partly because it has a full 11-week summer session.

Chicago

The University of Chicago has perhaps the most unusual schedule among major law schools, since it follows the quarter system. Classes began this year September 26. The first quarter will end November 25. After exams end on December 9, students do not return to Chicago until January 3 for the start of second quarter classes.

Georgetown

Georgetown has scheduled classes before Christmas for the last two years. This year, classes began on August 24 and will end on December 6, with exams between December 10 and 23.

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