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America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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TWENTY CENTS

'77 Deferments Hurt Chances of '78 Applicants

By Charles Johnson

Next year's first year class at HLS may suffer repercussions from the increased number of acceptances in this year's class, according to Admissions Office spokesmen.

The Class of 1980 contains what has become the traditional number of students — 561 — but it has 83 more accepted applicants waiting in the wings. Those 83 were granted deferments, and most of them are expected to enroll in the Law School next year.

Usually the school grants about 40 deferments, and about 25 of the students who receive them enroll the next year, said Patricia Lydon, assistant dean and director of admissions.

As more accepted applicants decided to attend than usual, the school was forced to double the number of deferments this year, said N. June Thompson, assistant director of admissions. The office mailed letters to all first year students in June asking them to consider deferring admission for a year.

"What happened was we started out basing all our admissions decisions on the year before," Thompson said. "We accepted almost the same number as the year before, but the withdrawal rate was lower than last year." The school also mailed acceptances earlier this year, she added.

(Continued on Page 6)

South Africa Lobbyist Cancels Interviews

By Charles Johnson

A Washington law firm cancelled its interviewing trip to Harvard last week after it was disclosed that the firm serves as lobbyist and counsel for the Republic of South Africa.

Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, a firm of 21 attorneys, did not hold its scheduled Nov. 20 interviews after only three students submitted resumes to be considered by the firm. Originally, about 30 students had signed up to interview with the firm.

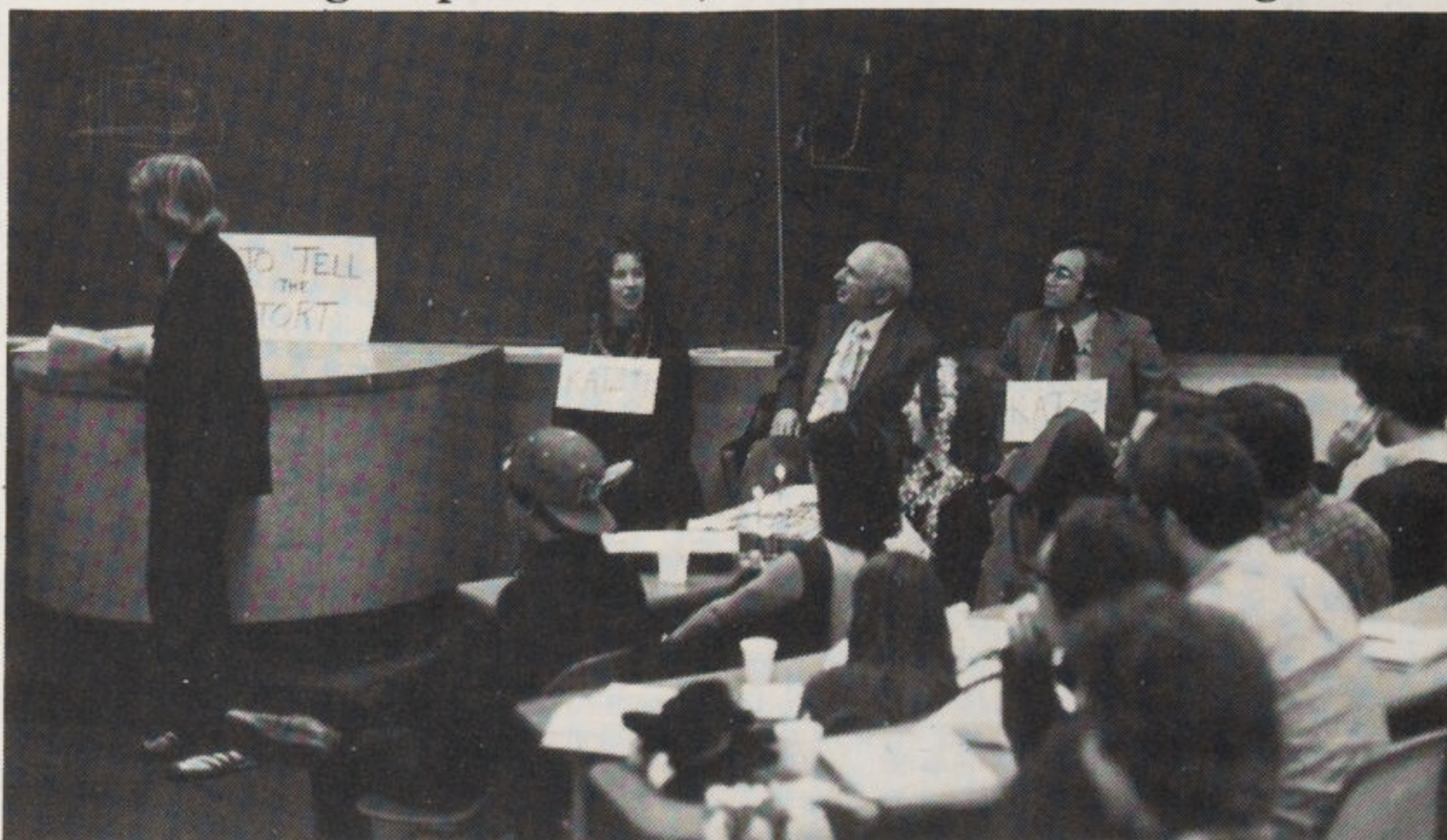
Alfred Daniels, assistant dean and director of the office of placement and counseling, said the Law School has a policy that allows interviewing firms to cancel interviews if fewer than six students sign up for them,

and he indicated other factors than the firm's ties to South Africa could have influenced the low turnout.

David A. Hartquist, a partner in the firm and one of its two lawyers who represent South Africa, said in a letter, "It is unclear to us whether interviews were cancelled because of our representation of the Republic of South Africa or because of students' concern about the demonstrations against our firm which we understand were planned."

But a boycott engineered by the Harvard Black American Law Students Association, along with a statement issued by Daniels, apparently severely reduced the number of applicants to the firm.

Daniels' memorandum, circulated Nov. 17 to all HLS students (Continued on Page 5)



Will the real Milton Katz please stand up? Joining in a Section II skit for Prof. Katz's 70th birthday are master-of-ceremonies Robert B. McDuff (standing), Katz #1 Maureen K. Spencer, the man himself, and Katz #3 David E. Sharp. (See related photo, page 7.)

Class Views Hospital for Criminally Insane

By Tammy Jacobs

A guard jokingly waved a pair of handcuffs as a small group of students filed slowly through the metal detector that occupies a small room between locked doors into and out of the state hospital for the criminally insane at Bridgewater.

The students smiled back at the guard, but there was a tinge of nervousness in the responses.

Although the three-year-old hospital looked far less threatening than the massive red brick buildings it replaced, the students had noted carefully the three separate barbed wire fences surrounding the dorm-like yellow brick structures.

The 14 visitors were members of Prof. Lloyd L. Weinreb's first-year Criminal Law class. Several of them had already taken advantage of the trips he had scheduled to the Massachusetts Correctional Institute (MCI) at Concord; for others this was a first look at any sort of correctional facility.

The hospital is one of three facilities that make up the MCI at Bridgewater, explained Supt. Charles W. Gaughan. The older, red brick buildings house the treatment center for sexually dangerous persons and the addiction center for treatment of drug and alcohol problems.

Gaughan has superintended the correctional facility for 19 years, and is visibly proud of the new hospital.

When he first came to Bridgewater, he said, the place "was somewhat of a mystery to most people in the greater Boston community. There was no adequate information of any sort.

"I wanted to try to get rid of this mystery," he told THE RECORD.

"And I felt that there would be gradually a group of lay citizens who would provide support for what we do here — maybe I was an idealist."

The support group hasn't materialized to the extent he'd hoped, but Gaughan still allows some 15,000 people a year to tour the hospital, most of them high school, college or graduate students.

"Any type of professional person with a field that has impingement on issues of human behavior should have a chance to go through a mental hospital," he said.

The question of how society should treat a mentally ill criminal offender is highly debatable, Gaughan noted, adding that law students who are concerned with such questions should have a chance to see how treatment is currently handled.

"I used to go and lecture at law schools," he said. "Even if it's only for three-quarters of an hour, it's far better for you to walk through and see it."

Weinreb agrees, and says he arranges the trips for members of his class because "I think students may learn a good deal from it.

"I think," he added, "that it gives content to some of the issues we're concerned with in class."

"First-hand experience is so much more powerful than reading or class discussion," said Cheryl Williamson, 1L, after the hospital tour.

She, and other students who spent over an hour being guided around the hospital by assistant staff psychologist Debbie Baldovin, remarked on the apparent quality of the programs and of the staff's relationship with patients.

"I feel less pessimistic about the public concern for insane offend-

ers," said Williamson. "I think the concern of the employees is really remarkable, and I think a close relationship between employees and patients makes the biggest difference."

Williamson also took one of the Weinreb-sponsored trips to Concord prison, and said she felt both experiences were valuable.

"I think it's good that your first exposure (to correctional facilities) won't be when you're representing a client," said Corbett Gordon, 1L. "You don't want to be immune to it, but at least you've been exposed and you're over that first time."

"To me, the function of coming is to sensitize those of us who may be working in the criminal system to the consequences of the procedures you're working with," said Kathie A. Whipple, 1L.

"I think it's also worthwhile to sensitize people who won't go into criminal law, who will be working as corporation lawyers," added Maureen K. Spencer, 1L.

Patrick D. Kelly, 1L, agreed. "I came on this trip because I do not intend to go into this field of law, and I want to take advantage of these opportunities.

"My impression," he added, "is that this sort of thing (mental facilities for the criminally insane) is inevitable in a society like ours, and I think this is the best response to a bad situation."

The tour given by Baldovin included peeks into inmates' rooms as well as walks through the educational and occupational therapy areas, the hospital print shop, gym, and other places. Students had a chance to talk briefly with patients, and to question Baldovin and other staff members on procedures.

Patients range from those found not guilty by reason of insanity to those under observation for the courts. Some civilly committed patients, who become dangers to themselves or others while in state hospitals, are brought to Bridgewater, also.

(Continued on Page 16)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Who Loves You, Baby? Interviewers!

By J. Ezra Merkin

Last week, on the day before Thanksgiving, HLS's 21st fall interviewing season came to a conclusion. Over a period of eight weeks, approximately 750 employers came to Cambridge to discuss possible jobs with second- and third-year students, an average of between 15 and 20 teams of interviewers every day.

Interviewing is the dominant fall activity for many students, particularly 2L's; legions of students spend more time in the Placement Office, Cambridge hotel rooms, planes and taxis, law firm offices, restaurants and more hotels, on the telephone and in person with lawyers and with friends, discussing employment possibilities than they do on any single fall course.

All the law firms place great weight on the second-year summer employment program as a recruitment tool for hiring permanent associates. "Ideally, we will soon reach the stage where we will do all our permanent hiring from within the summer ranks," said one partner from the New York firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon. Some firms who come to Cambridge insist that the Placement Office schedule only 2L's, and one interviewer, Daniel Wolff of the Beverly Hills firm of Kaplan, Livingston, Goodwin, Berkowitz & Selvin, cancelled all his scheduled interviews with 3L's. Many interviewers do not see this development as an ideal objective; nonetheless, all stress, in the words of Michael Meyer of Chicago's Schiff, Hardin & Waite, that "the summer program is everything to us — it's our present and our future."

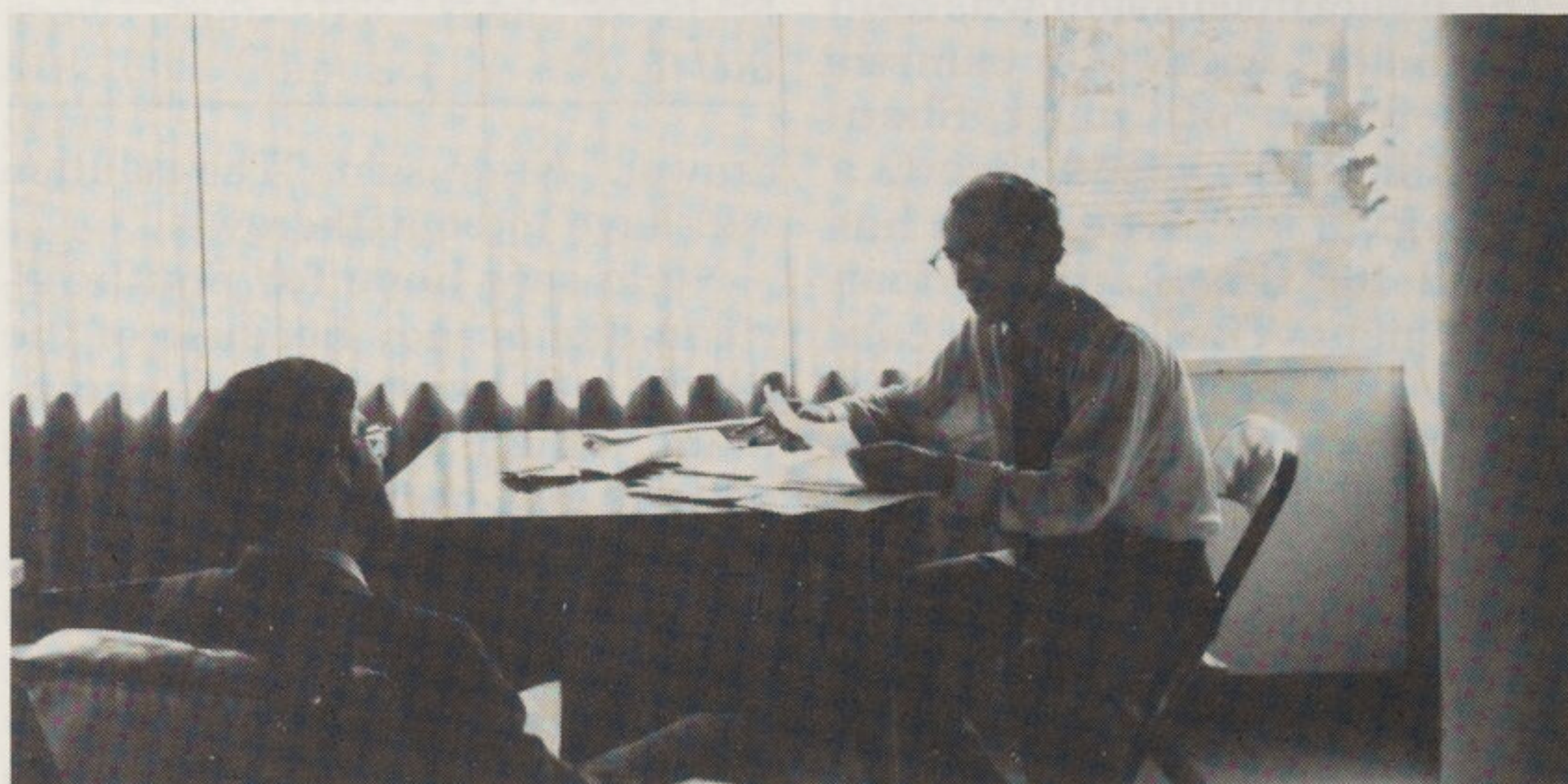
Most firms see three to four times as many 2L's as they do 3L's. This proportion is established by students themselves, and it is one with which most firms are happy. New York's Shearman & Sterling saw 80 2L's and 18 3L's this year, a ratio which they find typical. Stan-

ley I. Rubinfeld, the partner who supervises that firm's entire hiring program, states that "3L's don't shop around as much as 2L's. We made 27 offers to our 31 summer associates this past year and they certainly see fewer firms. 3L's who receive an offer from their summer office often look over one or two very similar firms and then decide to stay where they are. The bulk of third-year interviewees either received no offer from the summer or have decided not to remain in that (the summer) region, and are looking around all over again."

What do the law firms look for? Surprisingly, almost all the firms emphasize the same qualities and

Peter Lillevand, from the San Francisco firm of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, puts it this way: "We like two basic things — achievement and personality. We try to strike a balance between the two, to understand to what extent the personality promises further achievement."

Each firm strikes its own balance, and in the balance hangs the significance of grades. Some firms emphasize grades as the ultimate accomplishment, as a powerful index to the students they see. Arthur N. Field is the Shearman & Sterling partner in charge of Harvard hiring and he too emphasizes the interdependence of personality



Playing the interview game.

criteria. Interviewers consistently describe two areas of special interest: demonstrated achievement, and ability to make close and accurate judgments. They look for the achievement in an applicant's past record and attempt to take the measure of his ability to judge and discern in the course of an interview.

Meyer of Schiff, Hardin emphasizes that the two go hand in hand. "If I find qualities that I look for, if good judgment is there, so is ability. You're looking for an elusive characteristic which you can't identify straight on, so you look for those things that are a little more solid, such as a student's accomplishments, and try to form an opinion as to his judgment. It's all one process."

and accomplishment. His balance underscores the importance of grades. "We give very heavy weight to grades. They are a very important basis for our decisions. There are many things students can say or show to demonstrate achievement, and they can do it in the course of an interview, but grades do it quickly and firmly. Doing well stands for good analytical ability and that is one of the important things we are after. Other things are important — a good undergraduate record is a plus, and having been captain of the football team is a plus, but we lean heavily, although not exclusively, on grades. They are very blunt and very important."

Many interviewers take this approach to law school grades.
(Continued on Page 9)

Panel Sees Doom for Apartheid Regime

By Terry Keeney

The South African apartheid regime could be undermined by a combination of international economic and military sanctions and internal political revolution, according to panelists at a Law School symposium on South Africa held last week.

The panelists were Law School professors Louis Sohn and C. Clyde Ferguson and exiled South African Christopher Ntete. Obed Kunene, a South African studying at Harvard as a Nieman fellow, declined to participate for fear of possible reprisals against his family still living in South Africa.

The panel discussion was held to coincide with the campus interview date of Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, a Washington law firm which has lobbied for the South African government. The law firm cancelled its appearance after learning that only three students had signed up for interviews.

Ntete pointed out that the problem of South Africa should be viewed in the entire context of Southern Africa, which also includes Rhodesia and Namibia. He cited April 25, 1974, the date of the collapse of Portuguese authority in Mozambique and Angola, as crucial for the entire region.

"That date is significant because it spells the doom for white supremacy in South Africa," Ntete said. It marked the end of the "Unholy Alliance" between South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal and the beginning of the end of racist policies of ideology based on imperialism and colonialism, he said.

Ntete accused the United States of interfering with the indigenous Black Revolutionary Movement in Southern Africa. In the case of Rhodesia, the Anglo-American plan served to "sabotage and subvert black forces," said Ntete.

"What Kissinger attempted to do was to undermine and moderate the Rhodesian government by con-

tributing \$520 million out of U.S. funds to build up the fake puppet government," he said.

In the question-and-answer session, Ntete explained that recent pledges by 50 American and multi-national corporations to provide equal pay, greater training and promotion for black employees in South Africa are undermining the position of black leaders who want these corporations to withdraw. "We are opposed to this measure because it has been put forward as an alternative to with-

"They are not going to stem the tide of revolution in South Africa," Ntete said.

drawal," Ntete said. "The solution will have to be withdrawal."

Ntete sees hope for South African democracy because of the Black Consciousness movement, which has succeeded despite, if not because of, government efforts to prevent political organization such as jailing, deporting or assassinating black leaders. He also decried the network of government spies and informants which has impeded black organization.

But Ntete believes the Black Consciousness movement draws strength from government repression tactics. "By merely getting rid of certain leaders like Steven Biko, they are not going to stem the tide of revolution in South Africa. His assassination is not going to stop the rays of sun from shining in South Africa," Ntete said.

Sohn traced the evolution of American policy toward South Africa from its interest in South Africa as a strategic location to current concern with human rights there. American policy toward the apartheid regime has only recently been couched in terms of human rights, and not in economic or strategic considerations.

"Until very recently, the position of the United States was that apartheid is an issue that

must be solved by evolution, step-by-step," Sohn said. In addition, until recently the U.S. opposed United Nations intervention into internal politics of a member nation for fear of creating a "dangerous precedent."

He pointed favorably to the announcement earlier this month that the Carter Administration would withhold military aid from South Africa.

"Some people say this is not enough. But it is the first step. Once you take the first step, the other steps might be easier," Sohn concluded.

Ferguson focused on the enormous economic profitability presented by South Africa. He pointed out that rates of return on real invested capital have ranged from 15 to 28 percent.

South Africa's profitability rests almost solely on the availability of cheap black labor, Ferguson said. In manufacturing industries, the average monthly wage is \$714 for white workers and only \$148 for black workers. The disparity between white and black laborers is even greater in mining and extractive industries, he said.

Ferguson, who recently authored an article for *Foreign Affairs* titled "South Africa: What Is To Be Done", noted that American investment in South Africa may be larger than the official \$1.6 billion figure because of funds channeled from American corporations through foreign corporations. He cited the "almost incestuous relationship" between such American banks as Chase Manhattan and Bank of America which have British partners: Standard and Barclay's, respectively. Restriction of capital from these American financial institutions to South Africa would impair economic activity there.

"To deal with the banks is to deal with the jugular, for example, the construction of railroads," said Ferguson.

Ferguson proposed other eco-
(Continued on Page 9)

Collier, Shannon Cancels Interview Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

dents, confirmed reports that Collier, Shannon represents and lobbies for South Africa. The school, however, declined to deny its interviewing facilities to the firm.

"On the basis of the information available to us in the employment directory, we didn't know this firm represented South Africa," said Daniels.

After several Balsa members brought Daniels a *Boston Globe* article that referred to the firm's representation of South Africa, he contacted the firm and confirmed the story.

"We don't undertake to determine the clientele of all the firms who interview here," said Daniels. "But we found this information to be of sufficient interest to make it known to students."

In explaining the Placement Office's policy, he said the office would not bar firms that represent unpopular clients, but that it would try to make such information known to students in matters of unusual interest.

He said HLS, by allowing Collier, Shannon, to interview on campus, does not indicate that the Placement Office in any way supports or condones the political conditions that now prevail in the Republic of South Africa.

"I think the school is behind the policy I have described to you, but the policy would have to be decided case by case," said Daniels.

He added that he did not know of any other similar controversies involving firms that were scheduled to come to the Law School for interviews.

Collier, Shannon, according to Daniels, tries to notify students of its work for South Africa. But the firm's entry in this year's Employer Directory makes no mention of its representation of and lobbying for John Vorster's white-ruled country.

It does not list South Africa among the firm's major clients,

which include the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Association of Food Chains and the Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America.

"We don't undertake to determine the clientele of all the firms who interview here," said Daniels.

But Justice Department records show that the firm received \$186,000 from South Africa last year.

R. Timothy Columbus, an associate in charge of the firm's recruiting, said, "The representation of South Africa is a very small part of this practice. Only two lawyers have anything to do with it."

The firm has repeatedly declined to elaborate on its duties in representing and lobbying for South Africa.

Daniels seemed pleased that the firm had been cooperative despite the boycott which he attributed to the firm's late interviewing date as well as to the reaction to its ties with South Africa.

Several student groups, however, protested strongly against the firm.

Earl Jackson of Balsa, in a press conference last week, said his organization had called on the Placement Office to deny the firm access to Law School facilities and "issue a statement denouncing the inhuman regime (in South Africa) and decrying the law firm's involvement," but the office took less stringent measures.

Still, Jackson said Balsa was pleased with the boycott.

"We have reaffirmed our faith in ourselves and our fellow students as persons of conscience," he said, and he cited the national Balsa, the Committee on Chicano Legal Issues, the Prison Legal Assistance

Project, the Harvard-Radcliffe Southern Africa Solidarity Committee and the Harvard Law Guild for their support and endorsement of the boycott.

A Boston radio station has reported that individual members of the law firm have contributed money to various congressional campaigns, but there is no evidence to link the contributions with South Africa.

"We are saying that according to a report we heard this morning congressmen have received money from Collier, Shannon on behalf of the government of South Africa," said Jackson. "We are also calling on Congress and the ABA to investigate this matter to determine whether this money is being filtered illegally."

He characterized the firm's activities in representing South Africa as descending "to the base level of legal hit men," and he called for an investigation by Congress of South Africa's activities in Washington and for an investigation by the ABA of Collier, Shannon's possible violations of the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Mickey Mantle is the career leader for most strikeouts in the major leagues having fanned 1,710 times. What currently active ballplayer ranks second on the all-time KO list?
2. The last heavyweight bareknuckle title fight took place in Mississippi on July 8, 1889. Who were the two pugilists involved in this bout, and which one emerged victoriously?
3. In the 1977 NCAA Wrestling Championships only one Ivy League school was able to finish in the top twenty-five. Which scholarly establishment maintained the pride of the Ivies?
4. In his 14 seasons in the NBA, Wilt Chamberlain scored 31,419 points to lead the league in that category. Chamberlain also holds the record for most minutes played in a career. Which ballplayer is second to Wilt in both of these categories?
5. Who won the 1977 Indianapolis 500? Who came in second?

(Answers on Page 14)

1L's Next Year: You've Seen Them Before

(Continued from Page 1)

HLS accepted 804 out of 6,512 applicants, about 12 per cent, compared to 763 out of 6,559 for the class of 1979. Last year the school granted 41 deferments, and 25 of those students enrolled this year.

The increase in deferments means that the law school will make about 25 fewer offers of admission next year, reducing the number to between 750 and 775, Lydon said.

"Both the pool and people we're admitting were very much at the level of the year before," she said. "We're no longer seeing the great jumps (in grades and LSAT scores) we did five or six years ago."

The Law School's admissions process has long been shrouded in secrecy, and the decision-making process is still unknown outside the inner circles.

But Lydon has taken steps to give prospective applicants an idea of where they stand. For the first time, HLS has included a profile of its first-year class in the *Pre-Law Handbook*.

According to the profile, 59 per cent of applying students for the class of 1980 with a grade point average of 3.7 and above and with

LSAT scores of more than 700 were admitted. There was a sharp drop-off in the remaining categories. Of 425 applicants with scores of 700 and above and grades in the 3.5-3.69 range, 29 per cent were accepted. And 14 per cent of the applicants with grades above 3.7 and test scores between 650 and 700 were accepted.

Underneath all the percentages, however, Lydon and Thompson agreed that the class of 1980 differs little from the other classes admitted in the 1970s.

The class is still predominantly male — 73 per cent. Ivy League schools still contribute a large percentage of the students, and political science, history and economics are still the most popular undergraduate majors.

But there are a few changes.

This year the number of women in the class jumped to 27.5 per cent, an all-time high. Of the total number of applicants, 29 per cent were women.

"As the number of women in the pool increases, the number of women in the class increases," Lydon said, denying that the school has consciously tried to equate the percentage of women students with

MOST POPULAR MAJORS

1980: Political Science 108, History 71, Economics 70, Social Science 43, English 33, Philosophy 27, Mathematics 25, Humanities 19

the percentage of women applicants.

She said she expected the number of women applicants to increase at a rate of two per cent per year.

"I would like to see a 10 per cent jump, but I really think it's going to take another generation before women compose 50 per cent or close to 50 per cent of the class," said Lydon.

"There is virtually no difference in the qualifications of the male and female applicants now," added Thompson.

As always, Harvard College leads undergraduate schools in the number of students contributed to the Law School. This year the College sent 78 students to HLS, compared to the 80 it sent last year.

Thompson explained, however, that the Law School accepted as many Harvard graduates as usual. Many opted for deferments and will enroll next
(Continued on Page 16)

COLLEGES MOST REPRESENTED

Class of 1980		Class of 1979	
1. Harvard	78	1. Harvard	80
2. Yale	34	2. Yale	29
3. Stanford	18	3. Michigan	19
4. Princeton	16	4. Princeton	17
5. Michigan	15	5. Stanford	15
6. Penn.	13	5. Columbia	15
7. Columbia	11	7. Cornell	14
8. Illinois	11	7. Penn.	14
9. Cornell	10	9. Brown	12
10. Brown	9	10. California	8
10. Dartmouth	9	10. Dartmouth	8

Class of 1978

1. Harvard	67
2. Yale	34
3. Princeton	26
4. Columbia	20
5. Stanford	15
5. Cornell	15
7. Dartmouth	12
7. Brown	12
9. Wellesley	11
10. Radcliffe	10

HLS RECENT ADMISSIONS

Class of	Number of Applicants	Number Accepted	Number Deciding Not to Attend	Number Permitted to Defer
1980	6,512	804	203	83
1979	6,559	763	268	41
1978	6,063	763	201	41

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Book Review:

Haar and Liebman Pen New Textbook

By Charles Jordan

It arrived on the RECORD doorstep swaddled in wax paper, the familiar red Little, Brown cover blushing underneath. The leatherette spine told the whole story: *Property and the Law*, it announced, by Haar and Liebman.

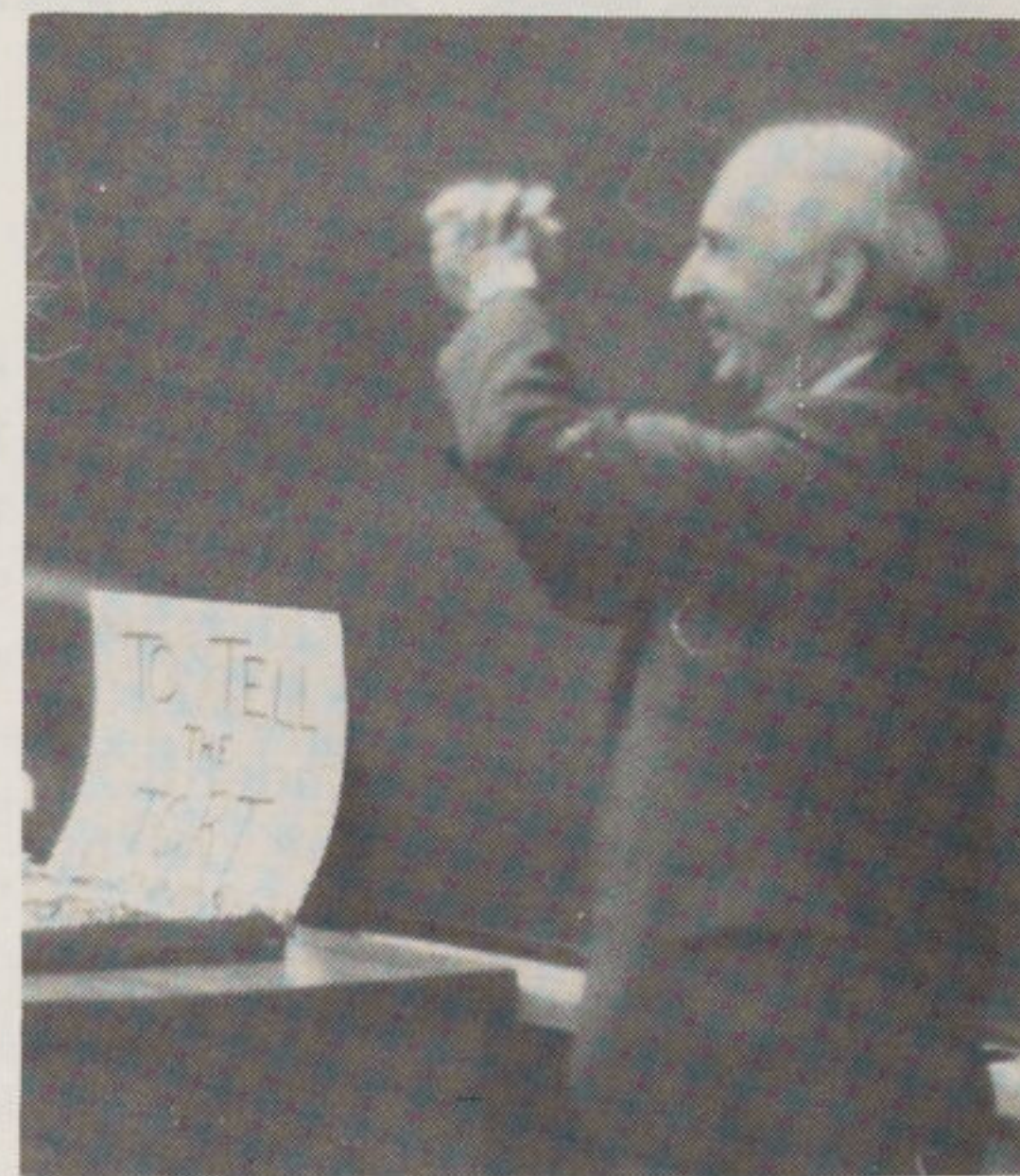
Well, it finally arrived. For years it was available only in the dim recesses of the Distribution Center. The rumor, passed from one generation of Property students to the next, that the Brandeis Professor and his firebrand assistant would never find a publisher for their tome, is finally laid to rest. Little, Brown to the rescue.

The publicity release accompanying our review copy (a review copy!? Of a casebook?) tickled us unbearably with the question, "Can a Property Law Casebook be both Traditional and Modern?" Before we had time to jump to the conclusion that this was the first of a trend-setting genre of *nouveau* casebooks, the release brought us firmly back to earth: "In all, *Property and Law* (Little, Brown, 1977, 1144 pp., hardcover, \$22.00) presents and discusses 123 illustrative cases in a most readable form which teachers will find a pleasure to work with." We notice that there is no mention of students' anticipated response.

Since Little, Brown has gone to all this trouble for us, we hardly see how we can turn our backs on them. Forthwith, a review of *Property and Law*, with apologies to all concerned. We admit to difficulty staying awake with *any* casebook.

The frontispiece is encouraging. Haar and Liebman ingeniously avoided giving us pictures of land, or pictures of wild animals, or pictures of tenants striking slum landlords. Instead, we are presented with a reproduction of an anti-renter poster from the collection of the New York State Library:

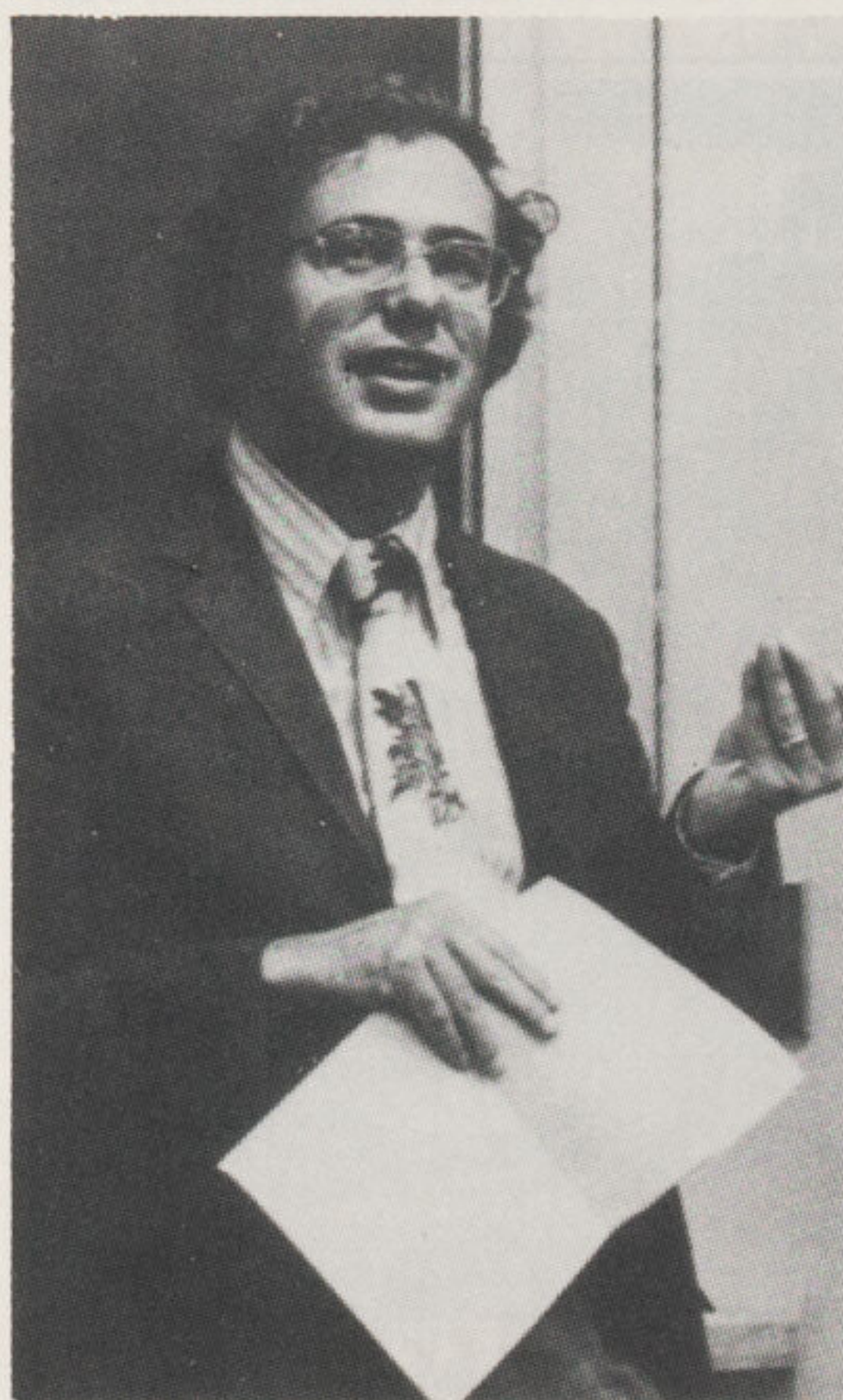
Torts Prof. Milton Katz, a champion in the eyes of his class, was 70 on Tuesday, and Section II responded with a surprise party. Invited guests included the professor's wife and several law school colleagues. Section II profs were lampooned in a "To Tell the Tort" skit, birthday gifts ranged from the absurd to the sublime: a Morton salt shaker with flashlight batteries (a salt and battery, for the slow-witted) and a set of Mozart concertos were among them. Refreshments were plentiful enough that it took the section two classes to finish them off. Katz reported that Prof. Emeritus Austin Scott, 93, present at the festivities commented: "Oh, to be 70 again."



Strike 'till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires —
Strike for the green graves of your
sires,
God and your happy homes!

After that inspirational beginning, we nearly bagged this review, col-

*The rumor that they
would never find a
publisher for their
Property text is finally
laid to rest.*



Lance Liebman

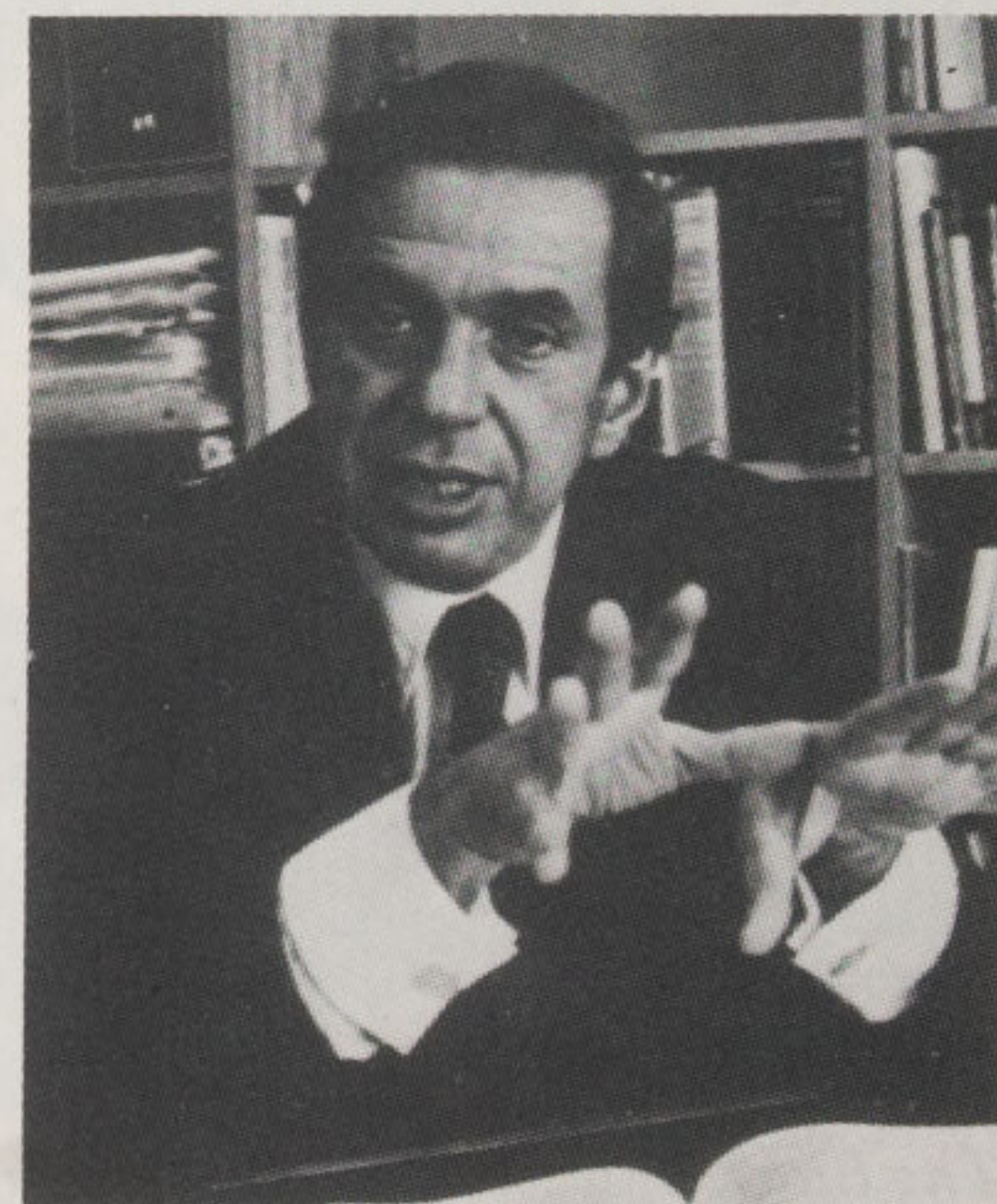
HLSY

lected our picket signs and headed for our armed foe's house. But business called.

Not only is the frontispiece attractively done. As we leaf through *Property and the Law*, we notice several illustrations. The authors thoughtfully provide us with present-day pictures of the sites of many of the disputes which gave rise to the 123 illustrative cases (many of which are indeed in readable form). No fold-outs, you understand. No color plates. But straightforward pics (b&w) of such now familiar landmarks as the Harborview Apartments in Buffalo and the Ritz in Boston.

So much for my casebook forte.

(Continued on Page 12)



Charles Haar

HLSY

Legal Methods Reform Approved

By Terry Keeney

The faculty has voted to give one or more professors in each first-year section responsibility for the Legal Methods program for that section and has left open the question of whether Legal Methods will be taught by Graduate Fellows or second- and third-year students.

The plan, approved Nov. 16 by the faculty, might result in structuring the entire Legal Methods program after the experimental programs conducted this year by Sections I and II under the direction of one professor in each section. Section I Legal Methods is a student-taught course directed by Civil Procedure Prof. David Shapiro with an emphasis on civil procedure. Similarly, Prof. Charles Fried is directing the Section II program with an emphasis on his subject — contracts. The other two sections are taught Legal Methods by Graduate Fellows under the direction of Assistant Dean Patricia Lydon.

The proposal comes in response to a recommendation made last spring by a committee of students and faculty studying the Legal Methods program. The committee, chaired by Prof.

Gary G. Bellow, recommended, "First year faculty should be responsible for the content and format of the course. Whatever the precise shape and nature of the involvement, the Committee regards it as a necessity."

The advantage of the student teachers is their close proximity in age and experience to 1L's.

Robert Keeton, assistant dean and a major supporter of the proposal, emphasized that the Legal Methods program can and should be taught by students as well as by graduate fellows. Until last year, when Fried's section experimented with a Legal Methods program taught by second- and third-year students with heavy emphasis on contracts, Legal Methods was taught by Graduate Fellows.

"It would be our intention to find someone on the faculty who would be interested in a Legal Methods program using Graduate Fellows," Keeton said.

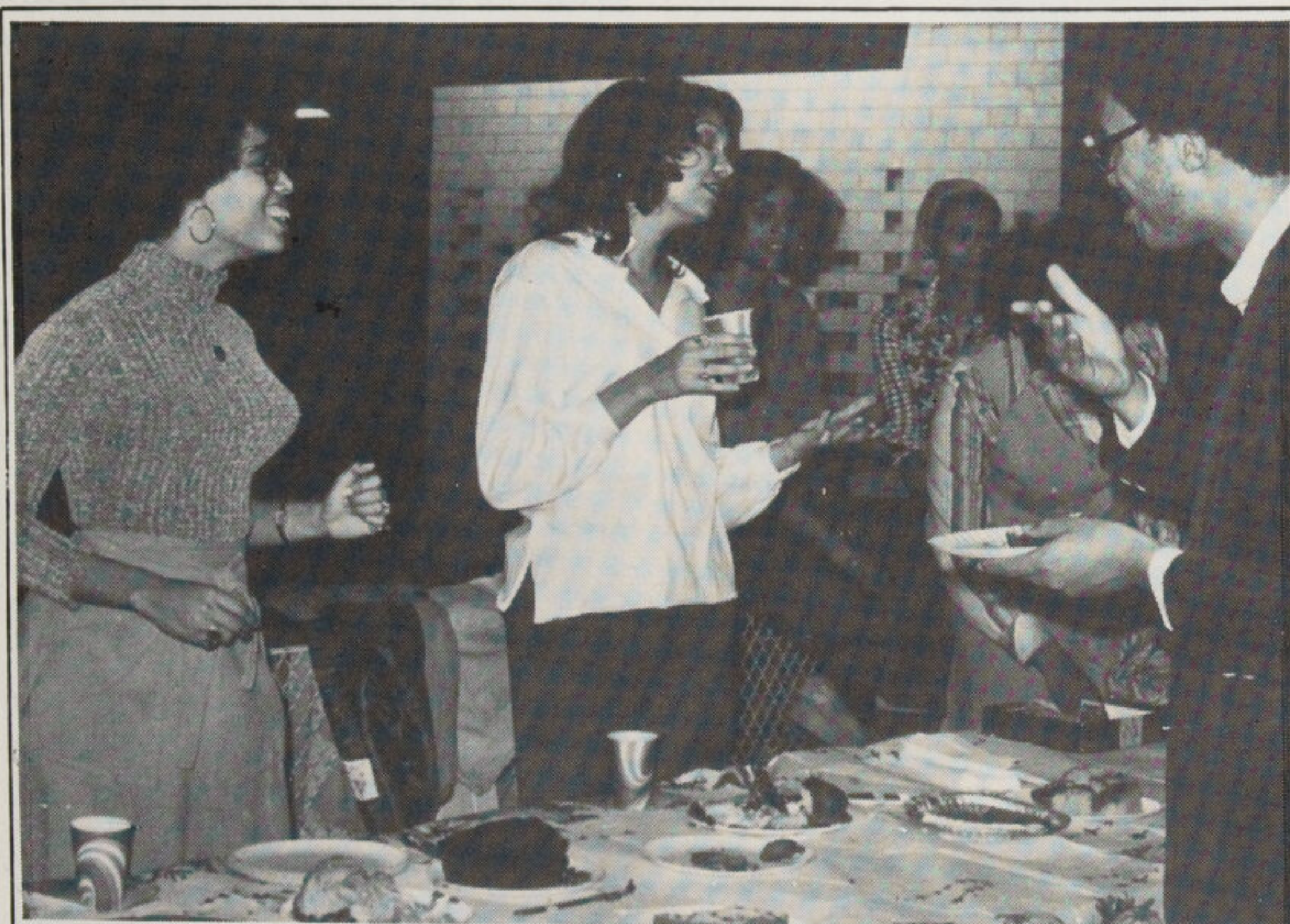
Under the plan, presented for the first time to the faculty in a memorandum from Dean Sacks dated Nov. 10, any faculty members expressing interest in directing a Legal Methods program would be given teaching credit for their efforts. These faculty members would then work closely with Sacks and Keeton to adopt a program of Legal Methods for each individual section or for several or all of the sections.

The results of Fried's experimental section taught by students leave the question unclear as to whether students or Graduate Fellows should teach Legal Methods. Keeton noted, "My general impression is that the section Prof. Fried supervised was overall at least as favorably evaluated by the students as the other Legal Methods sections."

The advantage of the student teachers is their close proximity in age and experience to 1L's, Keeton said. But the Graduate Fellows bring to their sections several years of experience, most often litigation experience in public interest work.

To Keeton, such litigation experience is important. He sees the function of Legal Methods as two-fold: to introduce 1L's to legal writing and to provide a "litigation orientation." "The extent to which you emphasize that goal depends on who teaches Legal Methods," Keeton said. "The objective of the litigation orientation is not to get students to know how to perform these roles but to know what the roles are."

The faculty vote seems to assure the continuation of the Graduate Fellows program. Sacks and Keeton, in their memo to the faculty wrote, "Our present intention is to seek to identify at least one and possibly two Faculty members who will want to work with Graduate Fellows. With this done, our existing Fellows will clearly have a role and in addition we may have to hire additional Fellows."



The Black Law Students Association was hawking fresh-baked culinary delicacies at their bake sale in the Hark last week.

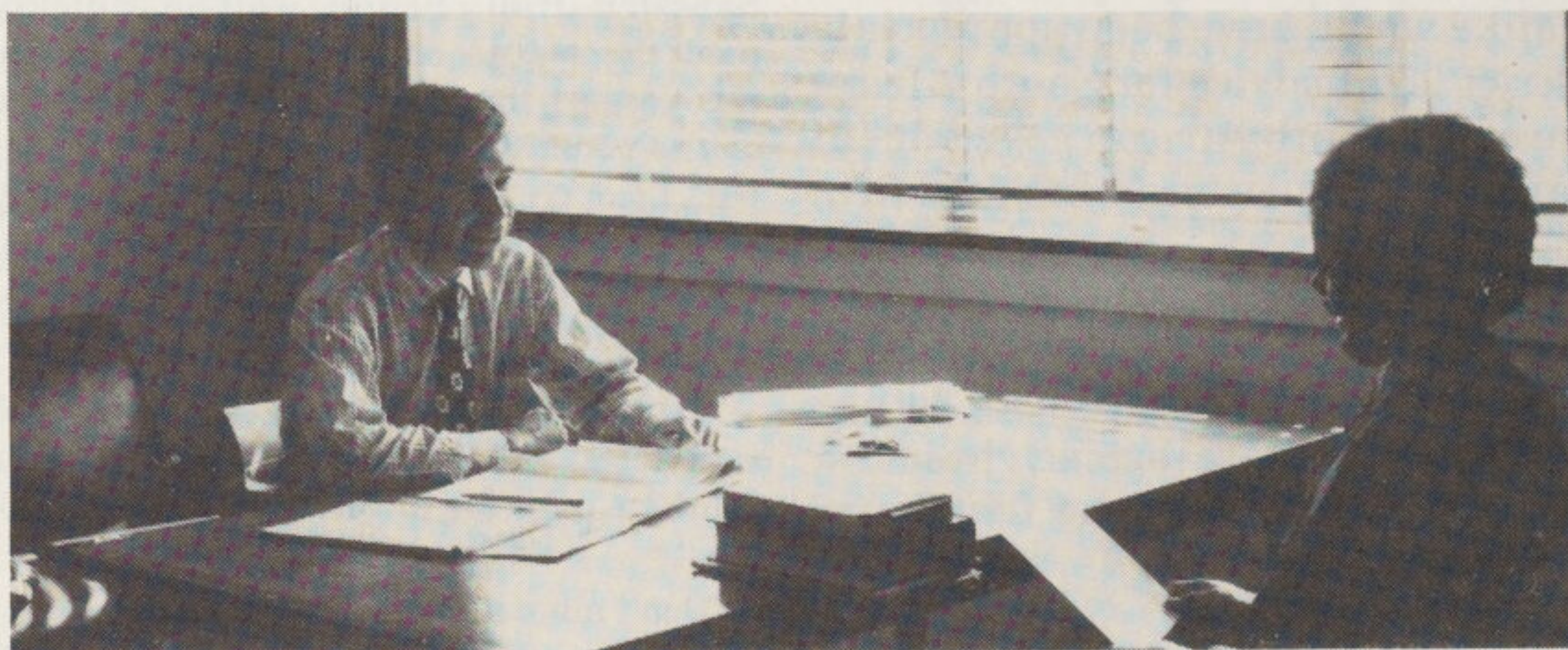
Interviewers at Harvard: What They're Looking For

(Continued from Page 3)

Some acknowledge that the grading system is not very subtle and that students receive relatively little feedback from the faculty. Field says that "if we ran our office with the same amount of feedback that students get in school, our firm would be a shambles after two weeks."

reliable way to select 2L's. In addition to grades, different interviewers mention a variety of things. Almost all describe the ability to judge as very important.

Wolff of Kaplan, Livingston says "it all boils down to a visceral reaction — can the person cut to the issue quickly and accurately and can he communicate his decisions



The match: Interviewer vs. interviewee

When pressed, interviewers admit that the grading system is not very discriminating, and all claim to prefer their own judgments to that of the law school faculty. Firms give heavy weight to summer work. "Grades count," says Lillevand of Orrick, Harrington, "but we consider our ten-week look at a student to be much more informative. If we hire a student for the summer and like him, we'll make an offer regardless of grades. If we like him and his grades go way down, we'll keep him."

Rubinfeld of Shearman & Sterling considers "an offer from another firm whose standard we think is high to be a significant evaluation. An offer from such a firm weighs as heavily as law school evaluations and sometimes more."

In most cases, law students enter firms at the second-year level. All the interviewers claimed that the summer program is the best way to hire lawyers, and most seem to believe that grades are one very

to others effectively." Most firms want to be convinced of a student's desire to live and work in their area of the country. Rubinfeld says that "every student must want to practice in New York City. If we are in doubt of that after the interview in Cambridge, we usually won't bring him down to New York."

On the other hand, Lillevand at Orrick, Harrington claims that "we look only as far as the second-year summer for a student's interest, not further. We are not adverse to letting him try us and our area (San Francisco) and then letting us both decide."

Other firms in the San Francisco area, and most firms everywhere, do not go along with this policy. "If a student's resume does not suggest an interest in our location, then we ask him to supply one," says Wolff, whose firm is in Beverly Hills.

The recruiting and hiring program costs every firm a small fortune. Estimates run from \$40,000 to \$70,000 for an 80-attorney firm.

Interviewers maintain that the program is absolutely necessary. "Whatever it costs, it's worth it," says Meyer of Schiff, Hardin. His firm interviews at 18 schools, with the primary objective of hiring ten to twelve 2L's. Meyer says they have hired as many as eight 2L's a year from both Harvard and the University of Chicago, but that generally the firm does not hire more than three from any one school. Many firms look for a broad representation of schools in their second-year program. Lillevand claims that "each second-year student is more successful by a factor of ten than we are in disseminating information about our firm." Such firms claim that they do not retain this consideration when it comes to third-year hiring, yet this contention does not defeat the apparent disinclination of most 3L's to shop around.

Students are struck by the sameness of their interviews, and of their interviewers. The attorneys who make the annual pilgrimage to Cambridge have certain things in common — they all appear relaxed, confident, and articulate. They have one more thing in common — the students they see are probably never again taken quite as seriously.

Panel Blasts South African 'Racist' Regime

(Continued from Page 4)

economic sanctions against South Africa, such as denying tax credits for corporations paying taxes to South Africa. "It's like recognizing a tax credit for engaging in criminal activity," he said. In addition, Ferguson would favor restricting new technology to South Africa. "What this technology does is make South Africa an efficient police state," he said.

Among other economic sanctions, Ferguson favors cutting off South Africa's access to the Export-Import Bank, discouraging American tourism, banning all South African imports and depressing the price of gold, an important South African resource.

A Dangerous Precedent

Together with the vast majority of Harvard law students, we abhor the racist policies of the apartheid South African regime. But the Law School's response to the scheduled interview appearance of Collier, Shannon, Rill, Edwards & Scott, the Washington lobbyist for the South African government, raises troubling ethical and moral questions.

Under what circumstances should the Law School make an institutional moral statement against particular clients of law firms by withholding Placement Office services? No doubt a case could be made for denying interview services to nearly every major law firm in the country because of some of the clients the firm represents. Every major law firm has some skeletons in its closet of clientele. In the case of Collier, Shannon, the skeleton was exceptionally large and repulsive. Perhaps a different response by students and administration alike would have been appropriate if Collier, Shannon had only provided strict legal advice for South Africa. Instead, the firm has espoused the cause of the South African government before the Congress and other Federal agencies on matters which the firm has chosen not to discuss publicly.

It is possible to argue along with the Black American Law Students Association that the Law School should have denied Placement Office facilities to Collier, Shannon. Deans Sacks and Daniels instead chose the SEC approach, publicly disclosing the facts surrounding the firm's unpopular client.

Denying student access to on-campus interviews could create a dangerous precedent. Soon law firms representing Arab oil interests, major polluters or any unpopular cause of the day may be denied access to what is essentially an informational service to students.

The Collier, Shannon case seems so clear-cut and so morally outrageous that almost everyone feels the Law School would have been morally justified in denying interviews. However, when the next case arises and the Law School is given another opportunity to make a similar moral statement, the issues may not be as one-sided.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno turned the collar of his coat up against the cold gusts of December wind. It is days like today, he thought, which are helping to put Stanford Law School on the map.

Fenno continued to walk until a final frigid gale struck him, making clear that keeping warm was going to be a futile endeavor and a waste of time.

"Speaking of which," thought Fenno aloud, "it's about time for my annual pilgrimage to the BSA office."

Turning into the main entrance of Langdell Hall, Fenno walked quickly past the statue of Joseph Story in the alcove and the statue of Marion Pierce at the receptionist's desk.

Immediately outside the BSA office a woman wearing a Yale sweatshirt was button-holing passersby, trying to drum up business.

"Hi, how are you? The Law School sure can be intimidating, don't you think? Come on in and have some coffee."

"Don't mind if I do," said Fenno approaching the woman, "and I take my coffee black."

The woman became pale. "Y-You don't mean you're going in?" she said, grabbing Fenno's arm. "I didn't really mean what I was saying. The Law School is just a great big cuddly teddy bear. Stop!"

But it was too late, as Fenno marched into the office, dragging the woman in with him. Inside, about a dozen students were asleep or had passed out. The air was thick with stale cigarette smoke.

Propped up in a corner, a thin fellow wearing a Stanford T-shirt was smoking stale cigarettes. He turned to Fenno.

"Don't see many strangers 'round these parts," he said. "You lost?"

"No," said Fenno, "but I'm losing badly. I just stopped by to see where my tuition money was being spent."

"Well," said the thin fellow, "coffee and pencils are out here. The beer's in the back."

"So I see," nodded Fenno. "I gather business is a bit slow this time of year."

"Nope. Busiest season. And now the office can even stay open Sundays between Thanksgiving and Christmas."

A young man with a blond ponytail and a "Walpole" warmup jacket stirred on the floor.

"You better keep it down," said the thin fellow, "he needs his sleep."

"Don't we all," whispered Fenno, and walked to the door. "Keep up the good work," he added, and then left.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Yeats—Worse

To the Editor:

Noticed your item about the library's Frankfurter exhibit (Sept. 30 issue). Are we to take it that whoever is responsible for naming the show is a sly Black partisan or have they simply abused their Yeats? See Yeats, *The Second Coming*, lines 7-8.

Marc Johnston, '77
Cambridge, Mass.

Yeats—Wurst

To the Editor:

The participants in the debate about the appropriateness of a quotation from W.B. Yeats' *The Second Coming* as the title to the Frankfurter exhibition appear to have missed the point. Whoever selected the Yeats quotation was pretty clearly under the impression that Wurst and Worst are the same word.

Ramón de Murias, '41
Babylon, New York

Is This "Thinking Like a Lawyer?"

To the Editor:

You say you want to hear from your readers.

This will deal with proper English usage.

Our dear ladies (and they are just that) object to the use of certain words indicating masculinity, to wit: chairman, charwoman, manhole, etc., with complete correctness. However, I believe they are a little sloppy in the approach. For example, they prefer chairperson, to chairman and personhole to manhole. They are just not "on the ball" so to speak as for example:

1. The son in chairperson indicates still the male of the species, an affront! The word chairdaughter would seem equally asinine.
2. The proper solution to their name problems should rightly be to replace, therefore, the word "son" or "daughter" with the word "offspring."
3. This correction would result in the following accurate words, for example:

Present Word

Mankind
Person
Woman
Mandate
Mansion
Mannikin
Manhole
Manitoba
Manpower
Manicure
Manhood

Proper Word

Peroffspringkind
Peroffspring
Woperoffspring
Peroffspringdate
Peroffspringson
Peroffspringnikin
Peroffspringhole
Peroffspringitoba
Peroffspringpower
Peroffspringcure
Peroffspringhood

Have I made my case for clarity and simplicity in the use of the mother tongue?

H. C. Peroffspringson
Long Beach, Ca.

P.S. Keep up the good peroffspringagement. P.P.S. Forgive this lousy paper. My woperoffspring has been lax!

Ed. Note: While Peroffspringson masquerades as an individual with a raised consciousness, his/her only partially liberated name reveals him/her to be a closet chauvinist. Throw off your shackles, Peroffspringoffspring!

The Dentist Wasn't Laughing

To the Editor:

Humor exists in the law, albeit in the strangest places. Take, for example, the ALR 2d "Word Index" for Volumes 76 through 100 of ALR 2d. A reasonable person would be hard-pressed to expect (let alone find) the smallest guffaw therein.

However, I recently stumbled across page 661 of that momentous work, a copy of which page is attached. As you will note, under the heading of "Testicles" appears the thought-provoking description of an annotation: "DENTIST, patient grabbing hold of testicles of, 83 ALR2d 7." My curiosity overwhelmed me as I detoured from my research to turn to the annotation. I was interested to learn at least the facts of this case if not (sorry for this) the holding.

A perusal of the referenced annotation, however, indicated that this was merely a run-of-the-mill dental malpractice case (about all that was grabbed was a root canal). Some gnome at the ALR factory had added his or her opinion — and sense of humor — to an otherwise gray index and somewhat less gray research foray.

Cal LePygian ('74)
Seattle, Washington

Mrs. Saltonstall Wasn't Sexist

To the Editor:

Your article on the Saltonstall Prize (October 21) afforded amusement and no little concern to me, a recipient forty-two years ago. Then the award of \$250 was 5/8ths of the full year tuition and together with a head proctorship in the Yard made me virtually a free-bee, much to the relief of my father struggling to avoid bankruptcy as a New England textile mill operator.

One aspect of the award, doubtless forgotten today, arose because an earlier winner had run afoul of the securities laws, much to the perturbation of Mr. Saltonstall's widow. Thereafter, nominees were required to pass

muster with her. This meant 4:30 sharp tea in her Chestnut Hill home, a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Her patrician grace was disarming but the substance of her lecture on the moral standards she expected of "her" lawyers made, in my case at least, any classroom instruction in Ethics totally redundant.

The present imbroglio shocks me and I venture to believe that if Mr. and Mrs. Saltonstall had been born two generations later they would share my views. In short, when Radcliffe women first received Harvard College degrees they should have been ipso facto rendered eligible for the prize.

I personally profited by flexibility in interpretation because I was a junior who had nearly completed the requirements for the degree (received in February '36 after summer school) and been admitted to the Law School. The fact that I was not a senior was brushed aside by Deans Hanford and Pound.

As a member of the Law faculty, 1946-52, I played an aggressive part in the campaign to admit women to the school and in one sardonic speech to the Visiting Committee enraged more than one Baron of Wall Street. I have, I like to think, an earned reputation as a battler ever since for advancement of female lawyers in the government and private practice.

As to the term "physique," Dan Steiner should have no trouble construing it broadly to cover statuesque as well as the most petite women candidates. I would hope that a wise selection panel would, however, draw the line, for this particular prize, at the current petitioner before the Supreme Court, Ms. Horowitz.

Robert Amory, Jr. '38
Washington, D.C.

Law Notes

The Harvard Law Community Association's annual Craft Fair will be held on Saturday, Dec. 3, all day, on the first floor of the Roscoe Pound Building. Admission is free. Craftsmen from all over the area will be displaying and selling their wares, and refreshments will be available. It's a great place to get started Christmas shopping.

TGIF: Friday, Dec. 2 from 4-6 p.m. in the Hark.

"DELIVERANCE"

Saturday, Dec. 3 at 8:00 p.m.
and 10:00 p.m., in the
Harkness Commons Dining Hall.

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

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

The Ghost of Fenno Past

To the Editor:

In his recent trip to San Francisco, Dean Sacks naturally looked up his old friend Fenno. He vividly described to his chum the following scene at his office.

Secretary (glumly): Look at all these letters! Every day it's the same — hundreds of contributions pouring in from all over the universe. Dammit Al, why can't they leave us alone?

Al: I can't figure it out either. It's like ex-cons contributing to Sing Sing. Don't they all realize that it just means more work?

Sec: Here I am opening envelopes from morning to night. And you told me this job would be cushy!

Al: No, when I said that I was describing my job. But you're right — you shouldn't have to be the only person at HLS earning her pay. There's got to be a way to cut these contributions off. Think.

Sec: Come on Al. That's not in my job description.

Al: Sorry, I forgot you were an LLM candidate. But we have to do something.

Phone rings.

Sec: Hello. It's for you Al — some skirt hot after your body.

Al: Hello? Oh — Laurie Zelon! How are you? How's the Boycott business? Wait — hold on for just a second. (To Sec) I've got it — the answer to all our problems. (Into phone) Laurie baby, are you having trouble

communicating with your classmates about the Boycott? [RECORD, Oct. 7] Money troubles, hum-? Tight-fisted old HLS? Well you've come to the right person. How much do you need? \$50,000? Listen honey, it's on the way. (Hangs up). Hey hey! (Does a little dance)

Sec: What was that all about?

Al: Don't you see? We'll just send all these contributions directly over to this Zelon kid. She'll use it to tell the alumni to stop contributing, and pretty soon we won't be bothered with any more money!

Sec: Even better, why don't you get her to coordinate her boycott with the pre-1950 classes who won't give as long as HLS admits women?

Al: Terrific! Get Ed Cox on the phone. We can join these boycotts with the Lincoln's Inn alumni who refuse to give to HLS until we eliminate all scholarship programs.

Sec: But Al, wait a second. What if HLS changes? What if we accidentally meet all their demands?

Al: Don't worry. We could comply with every one and they would go blithely on with their boycotts. First of all, there's no way they can find out.

Sec: The RECORD?

Al: Not as long as it goes Second Class mail. By the time anyone out there learns of our capitulation we'll be bankrupt.

Sec: You've figured all the angles. Just separate the checks you want for deposit and I'll forward the rest to Zelon. What was your account number in Zurich?

Fenno
San Francisco

P.S. I think that "Passionate Intensity" is a perfect way to describe that half-pint fathead.

Cryptic Law

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

Adhm, vppt vrp Jmputae vrov uc
wezpmshlpm khmj ov vrp Tok Fsrhht af
dhaed kptt. Xofhe Shmz af ghwez vh smosj
fhhe gwv A vraej A soe rhtz he o gav thedpm
oez zh fhup uhmp zouodp gc iwmvrpm
sheiwfqed Oupmasoe tpdot vrphmapf. Eh
hep fwnpsvf up, oez hi shwmfp eh azahv
khwtz plpm kofvp raf vaup zhaed vraf
mzaswthwf bway. Uhmp fvovp fpsmpvf
katt ihtthk; gpfv mpz kafrpf imhu
"Nmhipffhm."

(Solution on Page 14)

Little, Brown To the Rescue

(Continued from Page 7)

The acknowledgements section of the authors' Preface refers to many familiar HLS faces. It also remarks (we don't know whether to credit the Brandeis Professor or the other one with *this* one) that "[n]early 1,000 first-year students have struggled with drafts of these materials. . . ." This conjures up for us pictures of the proverbial roomful of Rhesus monkeys at typewriters. We suggest that this indiscreet reference be omitted from future editions.

A definition section is provided which gives us the thoughts of most of history's great property thinkers on the question, "What is property?" Our vote for favorite goes to Khrushchev.

The remainder of the casebook contains, as we could predict even without having read the Little, Brown release, cases and notes and questions and other fodder for thinking about property. We would like to go into more detail about the substance of *Property and Law*, but our space is limited. By all means, we suggest that you buy it, read it, write us and let us know what you think about it. Keep it by your bedside. You'll find some use for it.

Law Notes

Law Review Dribbles

Or if they don't, they had better learn soon. THE RECORD is pleased to extend a challenge to the editors and staff of the *Harvard Law Review* to play a game of basketball in order to determine whether the best writing at HLS appears on glossy paper or rag bond. Time, place, and rules will be announced as they are agreed upon. A full description of the game, including box score, will appear in this space next week.

* * *

An exhibition entitled "Nobel Peace Prize 1977: Amnesty International," is on display

in the Law School Library through December 11. The display commemorates the Nobel Prize awarded to this organization for its work in protecting human rights throughout the world.

* * *

Professor Laurence H. Tribe, head of the Faculty Appointments Committee, will meet with interested students at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, December 13 in Langdell North to discuss procedures by which Assistant Professors are granted tenure. Tribe will focus on the role of student opinion in the tenure process.

* * *

The Red Cross wants your blood, too! Give today or next week at Harvard's Memorial Hall.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Academic Alcoholics Offer Offices for Sale

By Ken Gormley

"Mister McDoogle. Could you please give us the Court's holding in *Mapp v. Ohio*?"

McDoogle, resting comfortably in the back row with his cheek to the desk, slowly lifts one eyelid to see what all the snickering is about. A hopelessly bloodshot eye swims around in its socket, desperately trying to focus in on the professor.

"Have you read the assignment for today, Mr. McDoogle?"

Silence. Then finally, McDoogle musters a long, low-sounding belch in reply. His wasted body crumples into a caterpillar-like ball, and he spends the rest of Criminal Law engaged in a sort of criminal activity of his own, dreaming unmentionable dreams of a cute little barmaid with a short black skirt.

Who is this barbaric intruder to the sacred confines of Pound 101? A degenerate, maybe, who has wandered out of the stinking tunnels of the Red Line into the classroom? Or worse . . . a transfer from Yale?

No. He's just a proud member (in-good-standing) of the Somerville Bar Review (more affectionately known as the "SBR").

The SBR — the newest organization on the Law School campus — blazed into existence on the first Thursday night of the term. It was under the dim lights of the Oxford Ale House that the Founding Fathers — a group of One L's bent on preserving their sanity and humanity through the grueling ordeal known as Harvard Law School — met (although a couple of the Fathers never made it to the meeting. They ended up in a gutter somewhere in Somerville reciting Prosser on Torts in unison).

One of the Founding Fathers explained, with a sort of crystal clarity that is the trademark of Harvard Law students, the intricate philosophy behind the formation of the organization.

"D'ummm. I guess we all like to get drunk. And since Thursday comes before Friday . . . wait, is that right? Yeh. Anyway, we decided we'd organize trips to the bar every Thursday.

Relieves tensions, you know."

The SBR is open to every member of the law community (and surrounding areas), regardless of height, sex, or alcoholic preference. And its membership is growing faster than the number of reading assignments in Torts (Okay . . . a slight exaggeration. But then how would all the members ever fit into one bar?).

Far from being just a group of

Far from being just a group of alcoholic academics (but not too far), the Somerville Bar Review plans to expand its activities to include a wide range of interesting, inexpensive diversions from the law.

academic alcoholics (but not too far), the SBR plans to expand its activities to include a wide range of interesting, inexpensive diversions from the law.

"The idea is to get together and just do very typical things . . . you know, like other normal human beings do," explains Rex Van Middlesworth. "We're hoping to get some trips into Boston together, visit a local correctional institution, and maybe put together a choir to do a little

crooning around Christmas time."

So far, the Bar Review is completely financially independent, with each member paying for whatever drinks he or she guzzles down every Thursday. But the organization does hope to build up a bank account to pay for essential items: personalized mugs, T-shirts, a bulletin board to hang in Langdell, and a light-reading newsletter to be distributed to every member of the Law School.

How do they plan to rustle up funds? "It should be easy," says Mark Warner confidently. "First, we extend an open invitation to any rich Harvard Law alumnus who would like to give us money to feel free to do so. Second, we're thinking about selling positions on the SBR. For ten bucks, say, you could buy the title of president. We'll invent as many titles as we have buyers for. Being an officer of an organization can look very good on a resume, you know."

Is the SBR just one big joke? Is it some sour-humored attempt to show contempt for the Law School? "Just the opposite," Warner grins. "The whole idea is that when you get together informally and take breaks from studying law once in a while, it makes the whole deal of law school more bearable. Almost enjoyable."

FRUSTRATED JOURNALISTS

Tired of banging out briefs? Yearning to bang out hard-hitting features instead?

The HARVARD LAW RECORD is always on the lookout for reporters, feature writers, photographers, copy editors and anyone else who enjoys the whirl and excitement of bigtime journalism.

Forget the resumes. Come by the third floor of 23 Everett Street any Tuesday or Wednesday night (our production nights), have some pizza with us, and tell us what you are interested in doing. You can make your own time commitment.

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The prosecutrix, having been remiss in some of her obligations [to the "Good Samaritans," a "benevolent society,"] and having been called upon to explain, became violent. The defendants, with others, proceeded to perform the ceremony of expulsion, which consisted of suspending her from the wall by means of a cord fastened around her waist. Held, "[w]hen the prosecutrix refused to submit to the ceremony of expulsion

Solution to Cryptic Law

used to submit to the ceremony of expulsion

Sports Answers

1. Lou Brock has struck out 1,658 times.
2. John L. Sullivan defeated Jake Kilrain
3. Princeton
4. Oscar Robertson
5. A. J. Foyt won the race with Tom Sneva finishing second.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE FACULTY AND OFFICERS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

On Friday, December 2 members of the Admissions and Membership Committees of The Harvard Club of New York City will be in Cambridge at the lounge of McCollum Center at the Business School between 1:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. to make it easy and convenient to become a member of the Club.

Candidates for membership will be proposed, seconded and interviewed in one step. Requirements for supporting letters, etc., are waived for this event. Information about the Club will be available and Committee Members will try to answer any questions you may have concerning membership.

The Harvard Club of New York City can be a most comfortable and convenient amenity that will make your New York visits more enjoyable. It offers a central location in the Grand Central area, with spacious dining rooms, bedrooms, bar, lounge, library and extensive sports facilities. Dues for faculty and officers are \$50 plus tax annually. There is also an entrance fee.

Brochures describing the Club in detail are available at the desk in the Faculty Club, in the Business School Faculty Club and in the A.H.A. office in Wadsworth House.

DATE: Friday, December 2

PLACE: McCollum Center Lounge
Business School

TIME: 1:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. (No appointment necessary)

Harvard Club of New York City

27 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036 (212) 682-4600

Students Get Hospital Insight

(Continued from Page 2)

There are about 275 patients in the 425-person facility, said Baldwin, and over half involve themselves in special projects, 70 per cent in the educational programs.

"I kind of wish we had seen the bad places," said Whipple. "The danger in seeing a good place like this, is that you kind of comfort yourself with the thought that it's not that bad. It could contribute to complacency."

"The people who work with patients here have something to go on, something to work with," said Gordon. As opposed to prisoners in a straight prison environment, Bridgewater inmates have specific mental problems that the staff can try to treat to get at the criminality.

"I came out of there feeling that there were people who care working with them," added Spencer. "And I keep remembering one guy in the print shop, a patient who asked us about prisons and told us that people like us needed to go out and make some changes.

"You really felt like he was someone to listen to."

The 30 students who visited the Concord prison and the 14 who saw Bridgewater had signed up for the trips on a first-come-first-served basis, and Weinreb has offered to try to arrange more trips for those of his students who didn't get their chances.

"More people signed up for Concord," noted Spencer with a sigh.

"Maybe it's less threatening. I'm angry that some people don't want to see this, that they want to ignore it."

"To me, the function (of visiting the hospital) is to sensitize those of us who may be working in the criminal system."

On the whole, several of the students who visited Bridgewater said, it was a very positive experience, especially seeing the basically unprisonlike environment.

That's the idea of the new hospital, and that is what he wants visitors to see, said Gaughan. "You give even sick people something good to live in, and it has an effect."

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Admissions

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year, she said.

The overall number of students from Ivy League schools this year dropped from 35 to 28 per cent.

Among the Ivy League schools, Yale showed the only increase in enrollees, from 29 to 34. Thompson said there were 235 applications from Yale students and more than 300 from Harvard.

The University of Illinois at Urbana is a newcomer among the top 10 alma maters. Eleven first-year students graduated from Illinois. The Universities of Michigan and Illinois are the only state-supported schools in the top 10.

"We've had a lot of applicants from there," Thompson said of Illinois. "They do very well and send us many well-qualified applicants."

Close behind the leaders were Brown and Dartmouth, with nine students each, and Amherst, Wellesley, and Williams, each with eight in the class of 1980.

Political science remained the most popular undergraduate major among entering students, with history and economics next in line. Social science majors were next, and English, philosophy, and mathematics followed close behind.

Lydon said the admissions process at Harvard is similar to that of most other top-ranked law schools.

"I think we're looking at the same people," she said. "But I think that we rely less on the numbers than a couple of the schools."

She said the large size of HLS classes allows the school to be more subjective in its admissions process to obtain greater diversity among students.

And the class of 1980 remains similar in its diversity to the classes which preceded it. The class represents 219 different colleges, 48 states and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and Taiwan.

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