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TWENTY CENTS

Visiting Committee Comes Back to School

By J. Ezra Merkin

Harvard Law School is becoming "a trade school," no longer interested in "developing personality and values," law students told members of the University Board of Overseers Visiting Committee last week.

The Visitors held their annual open meeting with students last Friday morning, and spent that day and the next examining and formulating specific proposals for change in the Law School admissions policies, financial aid awards, faculty appointments, and calendar reform. The Visitors will deliver a written report to the Overseers for which they will rely heavily on last week's meetings.

This year's agenda was the first prepared by students, under the direction of the Law School Council, and most student presentations complained of constraints they felt

the law school placed on their creativity and development.

No Women Role Models

Regina W. Tate, 3L, a member of the Women's Law Association, told the Visitors, "There are no women role models at HLS. Women never see women teachers in the classroom and therefore cannot reach the full dimensions of their professional identities. Women cannot relate to a 40-year-old male professor in a three-piece suit."

Tate said one reason for the lack of women faculty members is the attempt by male professors to undermine the women hired by the law school. "Many professors still consider women unqualified to join the faculty, and communicate this attitude to students. Bringing in one woman at a time is like prop-

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Hawkins Case: A Hair-Raising Experience

by Jorie Roberts

Perhaps nothing is more hair-raising for 1L's than the famed "case of the hairy hand."

Many first-year law students initially encounter the different contract and tort damage principles in the tragic case of *Hawkins v. McGee* (84 N.H. 114, 146 A. 641, 1929). The case originated in 1922 in Berlin, New Hampshire, a small mill town near the Canadian border, when Dr. Edward McGee, a general practitioner, promised to restore George Hawkins' slightly scarred hand to "perfect condition" through surgery. Instead, Hawkins' hand was permanently disfigured and crippled.

The Fuller and Eisenberg casebook provides a limited view of the case with discussions of the possible ways to ascertain Hawkins' monetary damages for the injury. But, the RECORD has delved into the human aspects behind *Hawkins v. McGee* through interviews and correspondence with George Hawkins' brother and sister-in-law Howard J. and Edith Hawkins, his sister Dorothy Hawkins St. Hilaire, and Berlin lawyer and HLS graduate Arthur J. Bergeron '32.

A Small Pencil-Size Scar

George Hawkins was born in January, 1904 — the second of
(Continued on Page 7)



The students educated the Visitors last week as the Board of Overseers Visiting Committee came to campus.

Alumni Notebooks: Pages from the Past

By Larry Vilardo

The *Paper Chase* myth about the student notebooks of Harvard Law School professors being hidden in some forbidden storage room of the library is just that — a myth. And, like most myths, this one has some basis in fact.

"We do have student notes in our personal papers collections of judges, faculty members and alumni," said Morris L. Cohen, Harvard Law School Librarian, "but there is no faculty collection of student notes."

"In addition," Cohen continued, "the library attempts to collect a representative sample of student notebooks from each period in history."

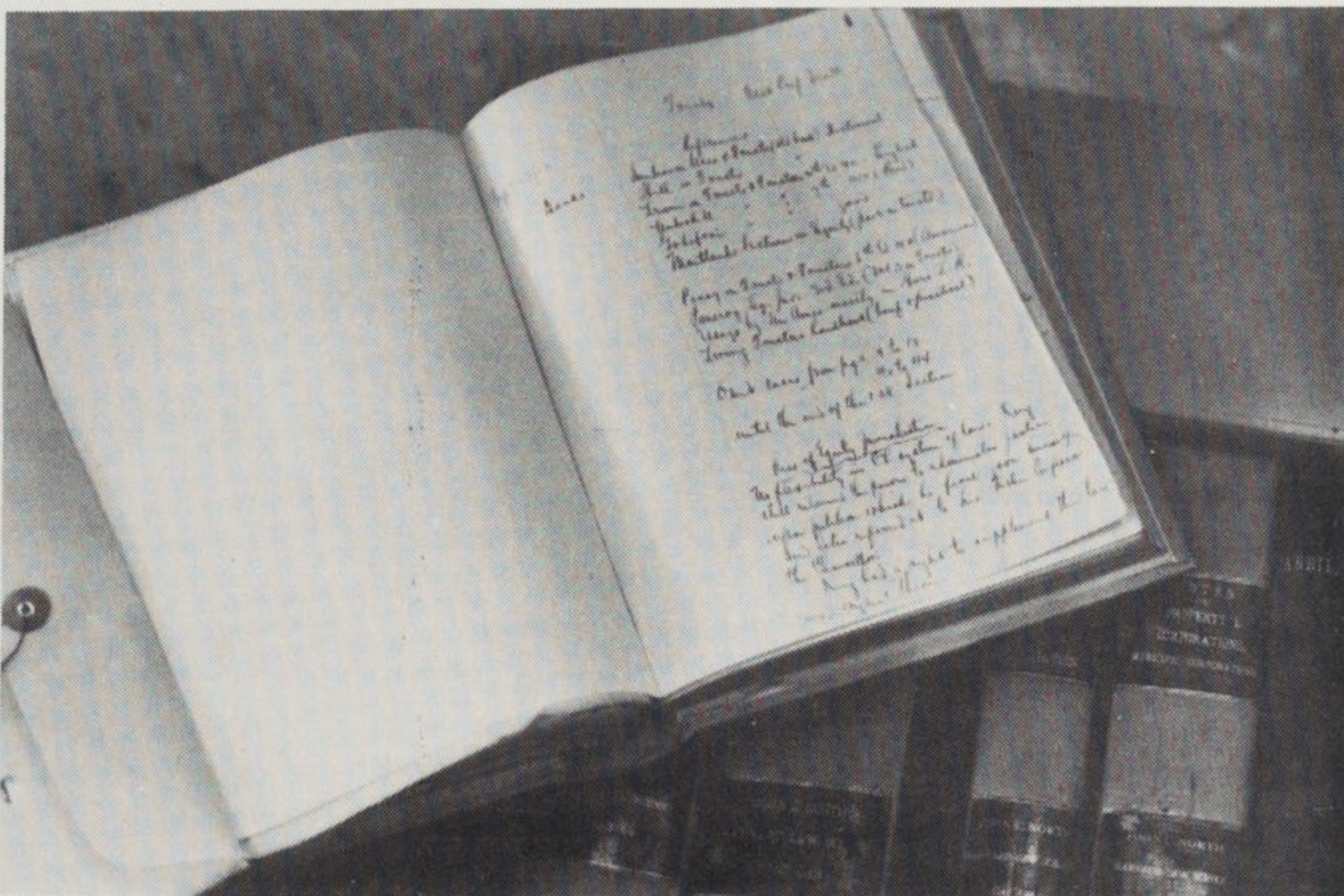
Both the collection of notebooks and the personal papers collections are tucked away in the library's Manuscript Division, and Erika S. Chadbourn, Curator of Manuscripts and Archives, thinks that it's a shame that law students are too busy to use the papers stored in the basement of the Faculty Office Building.

"We have undergraduates use the manuscripts," Chadbourn said, "but not too many law students."

Student Notebooks

"We have 80 collections of papers and 71 collections of student notebooks," she noted. Included among those whose notebooks are in either the notebook collection or personal papers collections are Felix Frankfurter, Learned Hand, and Senator Robert A. Taft Sr.

Chadbourn recalled the novel way in which one author once used the notes of the late Professor Zechariah Chafee to supplement his research. "When Chafee was a student he kept notes of student



The Library may not contain Prof. Kingsfield's student notebooks, but the Manuscript Division does contain the student notes of various alumni.

answers to the professor's questions in class, and he wrote down who gave the answers," Chadbourn said. "So when James T. Patterson was writing the book *Mr. Republican* about Robert Taft, who was a classmate of Chafee, he paid a student to go through Chafee's notes and pick out the answers that Taft gave."

Most of the notebooks and personal papers in the manuscript collection have been offered to the school by various alumni, but, Cohen noted, "we will request some papers if we feel they're important."

"Most personal papers collection material is a mutual thing," he said. "A professor offers his papers and we want them."

The Red Set

The notebook and personal papers collections are not the only bases of the *Paper Chase* myth. In addition to these two collections, and separate from them, is the li-

brary's Red Set, which includes all published and unpublished writing of the HLS faculty.

"There is a standing request that each professor give us two copies of his published writing," Cohen said. "One copy goes into the library, and one goes into the Red Set. One copy of each unpublished writing, speeches for example, also goes into the Red Set."

Not Kept in Vault

The Red Set is kept in the Technical Services Department of the library, across from the main reading room. All Red Set materials are inventoried in the public catalogue, Cohen noted, and an inventory for each collection of personal papers is kept by Mrs. Chadbourn in L 512, the manuscript division office. In addition, notebooks are listed in the public catalogue under the name of both the student who took the notes and the professor who taught the class.

The secret storage room and collection of faculty notes turn out to be a combination of the Red Set and the manuscript collection, neither of which are secret and neither of which are in themselves a collection of faculty notes. And still another part of the *Paper Chase* myth bites the dust.

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Congress Considers HLS Student's Bill

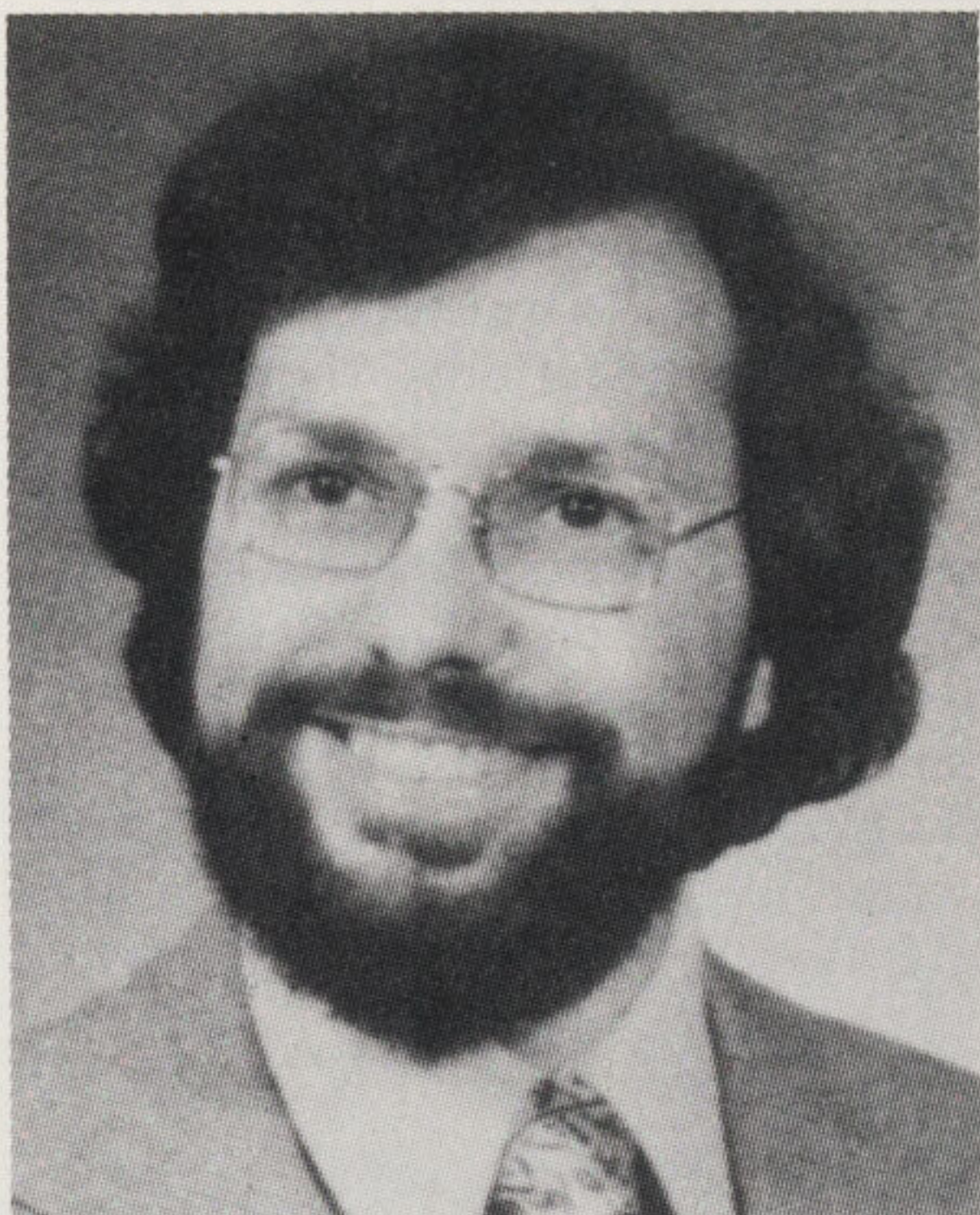
By Larry Zelenak

An innovative legislative proposal designed to compensate the victims of toxic substance pollution has been introduced in Congress by Representative William M. Brodhead (D-Mich.). The bill is taken nearly verbatim from a model act drafted by Steven M. Soble, 3L, which appeared in the June, 1977, issue of the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*.

Soble's proposal is unique in that it not only compensates victims, but also includes an incentive system designed to encourage industry to discover and control currently unknown toxic hazards. Compensation is handled by an Administrative Board for Compensation; in order to overcome what would often be insuperable problems in demonstrating causation under traditional tort law, the bill sets up a series of five rebuttable presumptions in favor of injured persons.

Besides the compensation system, the bill provides additional incentive to industry to control toxic substances through a graduated pollution levy based on established "risk categories." If an industry can show it has taken effective steps to minimize risk, its pollution levy will be decreased.

Soble testified on the bill last week before the Sub-committee on Consumer Protection and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, chaired by Representative Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.). "Eckhardt was firing hypos at me like a law school professor," he reports. "One hypo went on for about five minutes. People in the audience who hadn't been to law school thought he was hostile, aggressive, and disdainful — all the things we think law school professors are our first year. But I was used to that kind of questioning, so it all rolled off my back. I came away with incredible respect for Eckhardt — very sharp, well-prepared, and thoughtful. If all congressmen were like him I



Stephen M. Soble

"... The more research I did, the angrier I got."

think we'd have a lot better bills coming out of Congress."

Eckhardt was interested in how the Brodhead-Soble proposal would mesh with a bill introduced by Senator Robert Griffin (R-Mich.), which would take \$150 million out of the federal treasury over the next three years to compensate victims of toxic substances, with 75% of the funds earmarked for victims of the Michigan PBB disaster. Soble replied that it could be an appropriate stop-gap measure for achieving short-term relief, but that only a comprehensive system like his bill can adequately deal with the entire problem.

Somewhat to Soble's surprise, the hearing was well-attended, especially by industry lobbyists. He believes the passage of the bill is in the long-term best interests of industry, but understands that lobbyists will want to study the proposal very carefully before taking any position on it. "It is a long and complex bill," he explains. "Most of the ideas in it have been floating around for some time, but I put

them together in a unique way. Any lobbyist faced with the bill naturally will want to take awhile to figure out what the heck's going on."

Soble has no illusions about the bill becoming law overnight. He says: "It's a new and comprehensive approach that raises a lot of new concerns; Congress should take the time to carefully analyze and evaluate it. I have no proprietary interest in the specific language of the bill; I may eventually decide myself that something needs changing."

A course he took in the fall semester of his second year, Transnational Environmental Law: Japanese Environmental Law and Policy in Comparative and International Perspective, triggered Soble's interest in compensation systems for victims of toxic substance pollution. As he studied Japan's compensation system he became convinced that it was an inadequate law, and started thinking about how a better system would operate.

"When I started looking into the problem," Soble recalls, "I didn't think there was any toxic substance problem in the United States; kepone was the only thing I'd ever heard of. As I started researching I began to discover horrendous cases going unrecognized and unreported. The more research I did, the angrier I got."

Soble believes most Americans fail to understand the true nature of the problem. They look at pollution disasters as unconnected, one-shot affairs, almost as uncontrollable as acts of God. They make no attempt to see a pattern to the various tragedies and mishaps, and consequently they make no attempt to do anything to prevent future disasters. Soble thought that a concrete proposal for legislative action might help change that attitude.

Professor Robert Keeton became Soble's advisor on the project. Soble says Keeton was "fantastic. He took exorbitant amounts of time

(Continued on Page 8)

Ames Contestants Gird for Battle

By Charles Johnson

Judges in next week's Ames semi-final moot court cases will hear arguments involving a class action brought by Massachusetts women against a company accused of distributing a cancer-causing drug and state legislators convicted of extortion who claims immunity from prosecution in the federal courts.

Four six-member teams, selected from last fall's opening rounds, will compete in oral arguments Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Ames Courtroom. The two winning teams will advance to next fall's Ames finals.

In Tuesday's argument, *Marianne J. Danelski, et al. v. Obgyn Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, the appellants are members of the Marshall Club. The oralists are Daniel I. Small and Milly A. Whatley; other team members helping on the brief are Arthur H. Bryant, P. Michael Jung, Kenneth J. Vandeveld, and Patricia L. Wells.

Representing the appellee, Obgyn Pharmaceuticals, are oralists Juergen O. Skoppek and Roger D. Townsend of the Nathan Dane Club. Other team members are Joel R. Levin, Gregory L. Mast, Michael G. Psareas, and Richard A. Tulli.

Immunity Case

In Thursday's case, Marshall Arts will represent the appellant, James J. Maloney, and the Bushrod Washington Club will repre-

sent the appellee, the United States.

The Marshall Arts oralists are David L. Lillehaug and Craig R. Spiegel. Other team members are Patricia A. Brannan, Don S. DeAmicis, Robert S. Osborne, and Robert P. Reznick.

George M. Garvey and David R. Hammond are oralists for the Bushrod Washington Club, and other team members are John G. Gellene, Linda S. Gillespie, Robert T. Sullwold, and Daniel F. Waters.

Danelski v. Obgyn Pharmaceuticals involves a class action brought by young Massachusetts women in whom cancer of the reproductive organs has developed during adolescence. The cancer has been traced to a drug ingested by their mothers during pregnancy, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing miscarriage.

Lower federal courts have ruled that the applicable statute of limitation bars the bringing of any action because the cause of action occurred when the drug was taken by pregnant mothers. In addition, the courts have denied certification of a plaintiff class to the women.

Extortion Conviction

In *Maloney v. United States*, the Supreme Court has granted the appellant's petition for certiorari because the United States courts of appeals are divided on the issue of a state legislator's immunity from prosecution for acts based on his legislative duties.

Maloney was convicted in federal district court of extortion in violation of a federal statute, and the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit rejected his claim of legislative immunity.

The case also involves issues of validity of a wiretap order, whether a defendant whose appeal has been rejected may relitigate the matter in federal habeas corpus proceedings if an inconsistent ruling comes down later from another circuit court, and whether one may raise for the first time in habeas corpus proceedings a constitutional challenge not previously made either at trial or on appeal.

Judges for Tuesday's argument will be Frank M. Coffin of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Zita L. Weinshienk of the United States District Court for Colorado and Edith W. Fine of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Thursday's judges will be Francis L. Van Dusen of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, June L. Green of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and Edward S. Godfrey of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

Following the arguments on both nights, there will be a reception in the John Chipman Gray Room in the Pound Building.



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Witcover Deplores Plea Bargaining

By David Unkovic

Recent manipulations of the judicial process by public officials have undermined public confidence in both the political and judicial systems, syndicated columnist Jules Witcover told the Harvard Law Forum last week.

Witcover cited the Agnew, Kleindienst and Helms plea bargains, the Nixon pardon and the Marston affair as contributing to public disillusionment.

"Some people argue that the public interest is best served by not sending public figures to jail," Witcover said. "But I feel that leaders who are caught breaking the law, like Helms, Kleindienst and Agnew, should not be allowed to get off so easily."

"I had at least expected Agnew to know he was being disgraced, but from all I have observed the man thinks he's a hero."

"The people are led to believe that there are two kinds of justice: one for the average man and one for the big leagues. These plea bargains have done more to undermine public confidence in American justice than anything I can think of. Just once it would be good to see a judge reject a plea bargain and force a politician to go to jail."

Witcover argued that the public disgrace of having to plea bargain is often not enough punishment. "I had at least expected Agnew to know he was being disgraced, but from all I have observed the man thinks he's a hero. The more he thumbs his nose at the public and makes money, the harder it is to understand what's going on."

Defends Richardson

But Witcover defended the action



Jules Witcover

of then Attorney General Elliot Richardson, '47, in allowing Agnew to plea bargain. According to Witcover, Richardson believed that that there was an urgent need to remove Agnew from the vice presidency as soon as possible lest he become president.

According to Witcover, similar considerations often influence plea bargaining. "The public needs to understand these considerations so it doesn't get the idea that there are two kinds of justice."

Witcover called Gerald Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon the "last nail in the coffin" of public distrust of the integrity of the political and judicial process.

Referring to President Jimmy Carter as one of the "great over-promises of our time," Witcover said that "the Marston affair didn't surprise me. Carter pledged to take politics out of the Justice Department. But Jimmy Carter is the type of guy who's on this side one day and that the other. He is masterful at stripping issues of their ideologies and giving a little of everything to everyone. And he's turned out to be that kind of president."

He disagreed with the administration's contention that the Justice Department has remained aloof from politics in the affair, and called Attorney General Griffin Bell a "sidekick" of Atlanta attorney Charles Kirbo, a close associate of Carter's.

Predicts Brown Candidacy

During the question and answer

Carter "is masterful at stripping issues of their ideologies."

period that followed Witcover's speech, he predicted that Gov. Jerry Brown of California will run for president in 1980.

"In spite of his flashy style, Brown is a pretty orthodox guy," Witcover said. "He won Maryland in 1976 by getting along well with the orthodox politicians there. Brown is starting to back off his politics of minimal expectations; he will start professing a more active government in solving problems."

Witcover also predicted that, contrary to widespread speculation, former President Ford will not run in 1980. According to Witcover, Ford has "no fire" and "no base."

In other remarks, Witcover said that he cannot understand "Carter's inordinate concern with business. I'm at a loss as to why he elected to invoke Taft-Hartley, thereby alienating his natural labor support, without also penalizing the operators by seizing the mines."

When one law student asked who will watch the watchdog press, Witcover replied, "Not the government. It is the press' job to police itself."

Witcover, currently a reporter for the Washington Post, writes a syndicated column with Jack Germond which appears in 90 newspapers.

Students Petition Visiting Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

ping her up on a rack, while everyone watches to see how she does."

Tate said that the Law School does not recognize the cause of women, and requested that the Visitors recommend that more than one woman professor be hired at a time.

Nancy Truscott '56, a member of the Visitors Committee, sharply disagreed with the women's presentation. "I was one of 15 women in my class," she said, "and we were always treated very well. To be so negative is unfair—it does not correspond to my experience here, or in the profession."

Dorothy Glancy, '70, professor of law at the University of Santa Clara, and a Visitor, was sympathetic to the requests of the Women's Law Association, although she thought they would probably go unheard.

"Women cannot relate to a 40-year-old male professor in a three-piece suit."

—Regina W. Tate, 3L

"This institution won't change," she said. "It's a cold place, and the institutional innovations can't make it a friendlier place. What students realize today is that they have to work to create the changes. They no longer hope that the faculty or the administration will innovate, so their strategy is not to influence the administration, but to work for changes themselves."

Glancy chaired the subcommittee on faculty appointments which met on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. She was not optimistic that the requested recommendation would be included in the Visitor's final report.

Students Vulnerable

Several students discussed the grading system and the quality of life at the law school. Randolph

"This institution . . . is a cold place, and the institutional innovations can't make it a friendlier place."

—Visitor Dorothy Glory

Gordon, 3L, claimed that HLS was "duping the intelligentsia and training legal mechanics. People who self-select for the most prestigious law school are the most vulnerable to the objective measures of self-worth: grades. They focus on grades, not on thought processes. They adhere most to traditional values. When change is to take place in this country, HLS grads will not be there to put them through."

Other students told the Visitors that the faculty was demoralized. Jim Kentch, 2L, the only student to speak without representing an organization, read a long prepared statement to the Committee. He urged a greater recognition of the considerable educational responsibilities borne by the faculty. "Professors are in the position of serving as the principal role models for students," he said. "They bear heavy—even fiduciary—duties," which go unfilled, largely because of the absence of mutual trust between students and faculty.

Sheila Kuehl, 3L, speaking for the Law School Council, asked the Visitors Committee to recommend the establishment of a concerted writing program all through the

three years of HLS. She claimed that most students had little idea how to write professionally and were exposed to coherent writing for the first time only after graduation.

"Professors aren't aware of this, because they were all members of the one student body devoted to writing—Law Review," said Kuehl.

Prejudice Against Blacks

Reginald Thomas, president of the Harvard Black Law Students Association, maintained "that there is still an underlying attitude here that black students are less qualified." He told the Visitors that the prejudice affects in particular black students' career opportunities. Citing job placement statistics for the Class of 1978, Thomas claimed that while 90 per cent of the class obtained jobs through the Placement Office, the

HLS is "duping the intelligentsia and training legal mechanics."

—Randolph Gordon, 3L

figure for black students was about 60 per cent.

In an interview, Brent Abel, '40, chairman of the Visitors Committee, held out modest hopes for the Committee's report. "We have no power except to report to the Board of Overseers our observations. We assist the Board in discharging their duties."

The Law School committee is one of 60 constituted by the University Overseers, and it reports to a standing Social Studies Committee, which meets with Dean Sacks before reporting to the Overseers. "We are a way of ventilating problems without reacting to them," says Abel. "HLS does not run on power or on commands—it runs on rational discussion."

Sports Answers

1. Kenny Moore finished fourth in the event.
2. No male American has ever won a gold medal.
3. Jim Fregosi.
4. Furllo, after fouling off four pitches, tied to right. Campanella grounded to second. Pinch hitter Dale Mitchell took a called third strike.
5. Tony Jacklin won the event in 1970 at Hazeltine National Golf Club in Minnesota.

A History of the Hairy Hand

(Continued from Page 1)

Rose Wilkinson and Charles Augustus Hawkins' six children. Rose Hawkins was originally from England, while Charles Hawkins hailed from Canada. In Berlin, Charles Hawkins first worked as a manual laborer, then became night superintendent at a local factory.

One morning in 1915, 11-year-old George burned his right hand while preparing breakfast for his father on the family's wood-burning stove. At the time, George was trying to turn on the kitchen light to illuminate the stove, but an electrical storm the night before had damaged the wiring so that George received a severe shock.

Family members say he suffered lifelong emotional distress.

One of George's younger brothers, Howard Hawkins, now an insurance agent in Berlin, described George's initial scar as a "small pencil-size scar" which was between his thumb and index finger and did not substantially affect his use of the hand. Nevertheless, Charles Hawkins took his son George to skin specialists in Montreal after the accident; but there the doctors advised the Hawkinses against doing anything to restore the hand.

During this period, the family physician, Edward McGee, while treating one of George's younger brothers for pneumonia, also became aware of George's scarred hand. Later, in 1919, after returning from several years of medical service in Europe during World War I, McGee requested George and his parents to let him operate on the hand in order to restore it to "perfect" condition.

According to Dorothy St. Hilaire, George's younger sister, McGee claimed to have done a number of similar skin grafts on soldiers in Germany during the war, although he later admitted that he had really only observed such operations.

St. Hilaire recollects that McGee, in persuading George to undergo the surgery, emphasized the social problems which his scarred hand might create. McGee encouraged the Hawkinses to allow him to operate on the hand for three years, until finally George agreed shortly after his 18th birthday. St. Hilaire remembers that, while her parents had strong doubts about the operation, they trusted McGee's judgment and were hesitant to oppose George's decision and the physician's advice.

In the Throes of Death

McGee operated on George's hand in the St. Louis Hospital in Berlin in March of 1922. The skin graft operation was supposed to be quick, simple, and effective, and to require only a few days of hospitalization. Instead, St. Hilaire recalls that her brother bled very badly for several days; the sight of

the saturated surgical dressings caused her mother to faint when they first visited George at the hospital after what they thought to be minor surgery.

Moreover, while McGee had earlier stated that the skin for the graft was to come from George's thigh, Mrs. Hawkins and Dorothy, then age 13, saw that George's hand was bandaged to his chest. George was, in the words of his brother Howard, "in the throes of death" for quite a while after the operation because of his extensive bleeding and the ensuing infection. Moreover, the post-operation scar covered his thumb and two fingers and was densely covered with hair.

A relative unexpectedly encountered the case at B.U. Law School.

Howard Hawkins remembers that George's hand was partially closed up and continued to bleed periodically throughout his life. St. Hilaire, in describing the skin on George's chest from where McGee had taken the graft, compared it to thin onion skin.

After the operation failed so completely to give George the "100 percent perfect hand" which McGee had promised, Ovide Coulombe, a lawyer friend of the Hawkins and mayor of Berlin, encouraged the Hawkinses to take the case to court. He represented the Hawkinses, while McGee engaged three lawyers from Concord.

The jury only awarded the Hawkins \$3,000 for damages, and the final settlement was for \$1,400 and lawyers fees. St. Hilaire believes the jurors, while at heart solidly behind the Hawkinses' cause, were afraid to return heavier damages against McGee because he was one of the more prominent physicians in the area. Charles Hawkins took the \$1,400 and his injured son back to Montreal to see if any subsequent operations would alleviate George's deformity, but the doctors

(Continued on Page 13)

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a publication recently reviewed in *The Record* is in "judicial code." First-year property students will enjoy this week's selection. Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

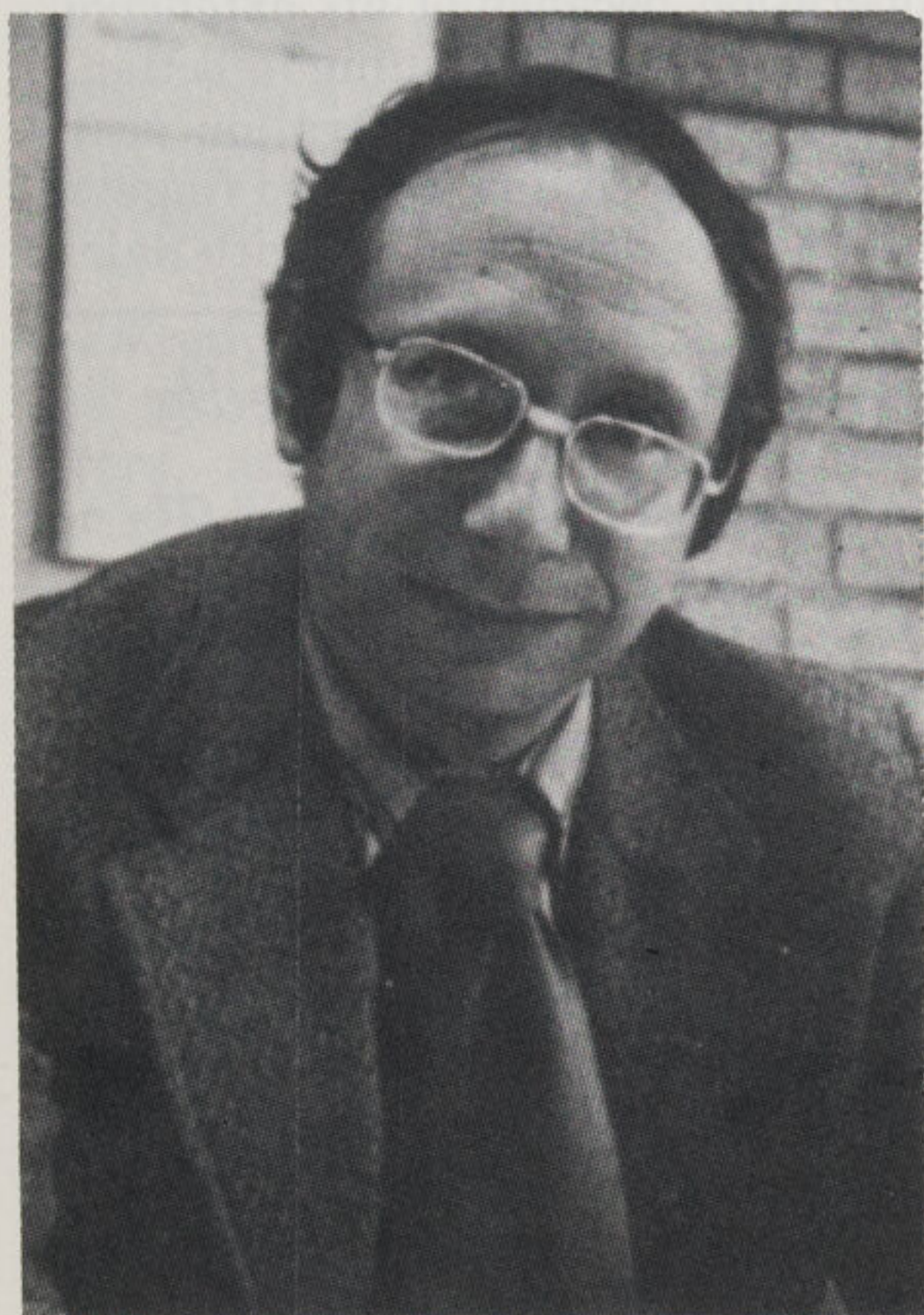
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ewokuxl id gua gwls ua ayvaruryrws die
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Horwitz Wins 1978 Bancroft Prize for Law History Book

By Richard B. Bernstein

Prof. Morton J. Horwitz is one of the two winners of Columbia University's 1978 Bancroft Prizes, it was announced last week.

Horwitz, who teaches Torts and American Legal History, received the prize for his *The Transformation of American Law 1780-1860*,



Prof. Morton J. Horwitz, winner of the Bancroft Prize.

an erudite study of "the relationship between private law (tort, contract, property, commercial law) and economic change in the nineteenth century."

The \$4,000 awards, established in 1948 by a bequest of Fredric Bancroft, are given for "books of exceptional merit and distinction" written in English in the field of American history and diplomacy. The other recipient of this year's awards, made by Columbia University's Board of Trustees, is Prof. Albert D. Chandler, Jr., Isidor Straus Professor of Business History at Harvard, for his *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*.

Horwitz spent eight years writing *The Transformation of American Law*. A graduate of the City College of New York, he received his M.A. and Ph.D. at Harvard and then decided to go to law school. His original interest was in constitutional law, and he decided it would be a good idea to get some background. He intended at first to stay for only one year, but, "to my great surprise, I really liked it."

Charles Warren Fellow

Horwitz graduated from the Law School in 1967, and spent the next year as clerk to Judge Spottswood Robinson of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Subsequently, he spent two years at the law school as a Charles Warren Fellow, during which time he began the research which led to his book. In 1970, he was appointed to the faculty.

Horwitz intended his book "to make the history of technical and obscure areas of American law accessible to professional historians and to other nonlegally trained scholars." He was concerned at first that his book might suffer the fate of other ostensibly technical monographs and be of interest only to other specialists, but he is pleased to find that it has circulated among his intended audience.

In addition to the Bancroft Prize, *The Transformation of American Law* has received the Harvard University Press' Thomas J. Wilson Memorial Prize.

Horwitz is currently working on his second book, which will cover the next hundred years of American history. "It will be a very different kind of book," he says, "much less technical and much more directed at changes in legal theory." He will be taking advantage of his current leave of absence from the Law School to prepare a rough draft of the second book.



Student Bill

(Continued from Page 3)

out of his schedule to help and advise me on a whole host of things. Our professor-student relationship was probably close to a model of how the third-year paper process is ideally supposed to work."

By the beginning of summer vacation last year, both the statute and the accompanying explanatory article were near completion. Despite the amount of work the project involved, Soble managed to find time for his other responsibilities: "I only cut one or two classes all year, and I worked as a pre-law tutor and on the CR-CL research committee. I guess I didn't sleep much."

Soble is still a little stunned at suddenly being thrust into the world of Congress. "When I arrived in Washington to testify," he relates, "Congressman Brodhead asked me what the whole thing feels like. I said it was like riding a surfboard on the crest of a huge wave and realizing you've never been surfing before. The only thing you can do is keep on riding."



Law Notes

The third annual conference on Women and the Law: What Are Your Rights? will be held at Boston University Law School on Saturday, April 1. The conference will help those with little or no legal background to understand their legal rights and obligations. Judge Margret Ann Burnham, the first black woman to serve on a Massachusetts court will deliver the keynote address.

The 27 workshops include separation and divorce, health issues, employment discrimination, battered women, law and the Spanish community (conducted in both Spanish and English), law and the older woman, credit, and wills.

The \$1 fee includes free lunch for all who register before March 25th. Free day care will also be provided. Walk-in registration for 9:30 a.m. workshops will begin at 8:45 a.m. The keynote speech is at noon; afternoon workshops are at 2:10 p.m. A wine and cheese reception will follow.

Further information is available from the Boston University Women's Law Association, 765 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215 or by calling (617) 353-3169.

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The Hark: A Study in Contracts

Harkness Commons is not well.

The Hark, as it is affectionately called, has been financially ill for several years. Not only has the Hark lost nearly \$100,000 in some years, but complaints about the Hark would have driven any similar commercial establishment out of business long ago.

There are probably as many theories about what ails the Hark as excuses about what's wrong with the Boston Celtics. But, aside from any problems on the cost side of the Hark's ledgers, the revenue-producing side has failed miserably. The Hark offers no financial incentive for students to eat there.

The Hark simply cannot compete on the basis of individual meals with restaurants in the area. Dollar for dollar, food at local restaurants is as good and as cheap as typical Hark fare. If the Hark is to increase student patronage, it must take advantage of its location, and of basic student laziness about cooking. It must offer real incentives for buying Hark meals in large quantities.

Among the financial incentives we would propose are the following:

1) a reasonably priced contract. The current 15-meal contract costs over \$600 per semester. Compared with buying the same meals *a la carte*, the contract is a bargain only if no meals are skipped and the individual buys all the items allowed by the contract, including beverage and dessert. A contract in the \$500-550 range might attract enough added diners to offset the loss caused by decreasing the price.

2) a flexible contract. Being tied down to a Hark contract deters diners who might eat some meals at Harkness and others elsewhere. For example, someone should be able to buy 20 breakfast coupons at a time, payable through the term bill. Each individual coupon would purchase one breakfast on any day of the user's choice.

3) discounts for quantity purchasers. The Hark might offer cash coupons at 80 percent of face value to students who purchase a minimum amount, for example \$100. This coupled with daily meal specials would increase the Hark's ability to compete with local establishments.

The Hark is not yet beyond saving. But if some steps are not taken to nurse it toward financial health, it may be time to put the patient out of its misery.

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Fenno

The 1L stood, with her back to Fenno, about five feet away. In front of her a squadron of 1L males was arranged in a semicircle, its members making easy, polite banter while elbowing each other viciously for better positions. And, as Fenno had been observing for the last ten minutes, the squadron was advancing slowly.

The woman, responding to the same instincts as had informed a Generation of Women at HLS, was retreating for dear life. She had soon backed to within six inches of Fenno.

"If my beer is getting in the way of your hair," Fenno said to the back of her head, "just let me know."

Surprised, the woman began to whirl around to face Fenno. Before completing the turn, she began to speak.

"It's all right," she said, "I just washed it."

It could have been one of those brief, magic moments with which literature is filled. Instead, two blank stares met for an instant, communicating nothing and understanding less.

Fenno was simply shocked. He couldn't remember being so simply shocked since the time he was told that Andrew Kaufman had parents.

It was about then that Fenno noticed that his cup had developed a crack, causing approximately six ounces of beer to drip on his shoe.

"The Times will hear of this!" He swore softly to himself.

Fenno had plotted a course calculated to result in a refill, and had successfully navigated the dance floor, when he came upon a 3L standing silently in a corner, looking very pale.

"Ride needed to Florida for Spring Vacation," a placard around the 3L's neck read. "Will share driving and Coppertone."

"Fenno, you've got to help me," the 3L said, breathing heavily. "Weeks, months with no warmth or light."

"Serves you right for taking Countryman," Fenno stated matter-of-factly.

"Vagts looks like a bronzed sun god compared to me," the 3L cried. "And I'm getting these visions: Phil Areeda is lying on the beach in the Dominican Republic, slipping pages of my third-year paper one by one into bottles and tossing them out to sea."

"My, that does sound serious," Fenno said. "Can you tell at least whether he seems to like it?"

"Like it?" asked the 3L incredulously. "He's grinning from ear to ear."

"It probably reminds him of his days with the Ford Administration," Fenno said, nodding.

"Do you think I'll make it to Florida?" the 3L asked.

"No question," said Fenno. "But you may not make it back."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Shameful Silence?

To the Editor:

To one who was at the time not old enough to comprehend the horrifying reality of McCarthyism, the RECORD's recent report of the Law Review's belated official apology for the Lubell affair inflicts fresh wounds. How is it possible that the great ideal of the "meritocracy" for which the Law School supposedly stands could have been so abjectly crushed by the pervasive reach of fear and repression? How is it that the Law School, numbering among its population many men who were then and are now highly respected scholars and public citizens, could have strayed so fundamentally from principles which today seem so self-evident?

There is a desperate need, it seems to me, to search for answers to such questions — not to find fault or to stigmatize individuals for past mistakes, since that could create the spectre of yet another witch hunt — but, quite simply, in order to provide indispensable guidance for those who, like me, wish never to see such folly repeated.

It is in this context that the RECORD's report that three members of the Harvard faculty and administration, who were on the Law Review at the time of the Lubell affair, have refused to comment on the matter is so deeply shocking to me. I cannot know whether the impression your report conveys is entirely accurate. I hope it is not. But if these men have indeed been silent and intend to remain silent, I urge them to reconsider their position and to come forward in order to assist in a full rehearsal and meaningful debate — however personally painful — of this most troubling yet consequential period in the Law School's history. Now is the time for these men to demonstrate the kind of personal courage that, it would appear, some of them, or perhaps only their colleagues, may not have possessed twenty-five years ago.

Henry R. Kaufman, '71
New York, New York

No Raves for Review

To the Editor:

As a member of the working press (if you call writing for the RECORD working), I have kind of a thing for the First Amendment. So when I read Peter Borowitz's review of the Law School show, "It Takes a Fief" last week, my first impulse was to take a deep breath and recite slowly, ten times, "freedom of the press." My second impulse was to exercise my own constitutional rights and counter-review.

Don't get me wrong. I've never even met Borowitz, the non-staffer responsible for last

week's hatchet job. Incensed though I am, I must admit he's a clever writer. The cutting remarks he used in his attempt to stab the show to an undeserved death made a readable (if you like violence) piece. Unfortunately, he was wrong.

If Borowitz were reviewing the opening night of a Broadway show, I could understand the desire to be hyper-critical. But he wasn't. In trying to hold the show up to legitimate theater standards, he missed the point — this isn't supposed to be tomorrow's Tony award winner, it's just supposed to be fun. It's not supposed to have the Great American plot line, it's supposed to be a medium for injecting some needed humor into the HLS scene. It succeeds at what it sets out to do quite well, I believe; and it deserves credit for what it is, not blasts for not being what it isn't supposed to be.

Sure, the writers and players and tech people aren't professionals, nor are they undergrads with time on their hands and secret dreams of sticking with theater. These are law students, with Ames and interviews and third-year papers.

And yes, sometimes they look it. But often they don't; and with any imagination at all you can let them carry you away to a "sham-a-lot" Camelot, where a reclusive sect known as The Review emerges only at midnight and where an interviewing firm from rural Nottingham is named something like Hood, Tuck, Little and John.

Even Borowitz grudgingly admits that there's a "surprising abundance of talent" in the show; and it's well-worth the price of admission to find that the person sitting next to you, half-asleep, in morning class, can actually sing. The one-liners that hit more than make up for the one-liners that miss, the few really flat scenes are sandwiched between slices of law school life that kept last week's audiences laughing. Ralph Thomas' Dersh; Elyse Evers' hymn to nerdism; Bruce Ryder's star bar song (sure, the time-space element slips a bit, but why should that bother us?), and the catchy lyrics and music that lingers on people's minds well into Property class next day are escapes from Cambridge that shouldn't be missed.

Honest, Mr. Borowitz, I'm no philistine, and when I go someplace expecting theater, I'm upset if the dancing is as ragged and some of the dialogue as contrived as occasionally happens here. But I bought my show ticket expecting in-jokes and entertainment, some smiles and a chance to see some of the Future Leaders of the American Bar in tights, and I got it all. I sat through the show twice and intend to go again before it closes tomorrow. Due to press deadlines, Mr. Borowitz, you saw the pre-dress rehearsal rehearsal, and the once-in-every-show-major-crisis occurred while you were there. But that was no excuse for some of the swipes you took.

Like eating one of the Harkburgers the show maligns with such fervor; like sneaking a beer into the stacks at Langdell; like backbenching three weeks in a row; the Law School show is part of the HLS experience. If you don't want to take the time to be in it, seeing it is something that should be done or you miss part of the flavor of this place.

I'm sorry Mr. Borowitz missed the point; I'm sorry the RECORD didn't send a reviewer with a bit more ability to suspend both disbelief and the pretensions of a budding drama critic. Perhaps reasonable people can differ on the purpose of a Law School show and the qualities or lacks in this one; but, as someone once said, "I know it when I see it," and what I saw brought some much-needed mirth into the mustiness of a 1L winter.

Tammy Jacobs, 1L
Cambridge, Mass.

Borowitz Replies

As the founding President of the Harvard Premiere Society, the only undergraduate organization devoted exclusively to producing original student plays, I am, of course, moved by Ms. Jacobs' eloquent defense of amateur theater. In my five years of working as a "budding drama critic" for *The Boston Phoenix* and *The Harvard Independent*, I never expected professional production values from the Law School Show, but looked instead for some semblance of good taste. In *It Takes a Fief*, I searched in vain.

✽

First Class Costs More

To the Editor,

Yesterday, March 6th, I received the Harvard Law RECORD dated February 3—over 4 weeks after publication. The issue is Vol. 66, No. 2. I still have not received No. 1.

Last year, there was usually a ten to twelve day delay in the receipt of each issue.

Do you foresee a further extension of this delay, and, if so, why can't the RECORD be mailed first class—for an added subscription fee?

Please answer, first class, with some alacrity.

John R. Fonseca '52
New York, New York

Ed. Note: Our papers are delivered to the bulk mailer on Thursdays, the day before the issue date. From that moment we are unable to affect the rate of delivery. Because we mail our papers at bulk rates, our delivery service obviously is not as prompt as that of first class service. Mailing the RECORD first class would cost \$27,000 a year, as compared to our current bill of \$3,400.

Professor of Wine Tasting to Retire

By Terry Keeney

Richard Peers is teaching his last course at Harvard Law School this semester. His departure may not be as sorely felt as the retirements of Profs. Katz and Thorne this year. But with Peers gone, a glaring gap in the educational program opens up: there is no one to educate the Law School on the subtleties of wine-tasting.

Peers, a 3L, has taught wine-tasting as part of the BSA Free University every semester he has been at the Law School. The course has proven to be a popular offering, and Peers, a native of the San Francisco Bay area, who grew up within smelling distance of California's finest vineyards, has proven an expert instructor.

He claims to have been turned on to wines and wine-tasting during the six months he spent in Italy in 1972. After graduating from Stanford in 1974, Peers spent a year working in a wine shop and teaching a wine-tasting course for credit at Stanford. In teaching the course at the Law School, Peers hopes to spread a little bit of knowledge about wines so that people enjoy drinking the fruit of the vine.

"Most of the people who take the class are interested in wines but aren't looking to become as involved as I am," said Peers.

Balance Sought

The class meets one night per week for seven weeks to sample a variety of wines, mostly from France and California. Peers tries to introduce his class to the variety of sights, smells and tastes of wines and to wine types and geographic areas where wine is made. A good wine should be pleasing to look at and be clear with no cloudiness, Peers said. It should smell "clean and have no funny off-odors."

In actually tasting wine, Peers urges his students to look for a proper balance between acid and sugar. Wines should be neither too sweet or too acidic. Too many cheaper wines have an imbalance



Richard Peers, 3L, educates the palate of HLS students.

between these two tastes: they are either too tart from excess acid or overpoweringly sweet from so much sugar.

Fine wines also have what Peers calls "complexity" in flavor. Wine tasters should try to identify the flavor of wines with some recognizable taste, such as fruit or spices. "The key to complexity in the vertical sense is that there are a number of different flavors you can taste in your mouth," said Peers. He also noted some wines have horizontal complexity because the taste changes as it stays in the mouth, often producing a distinctive aftertaste.

Peers emphasizes that preference for particular wines is truly a matter of taste. "People should try a number of wines to find what wines they like," he said. "Tasting is subjective enough that there aren't specific styles of wines that should be preferred."

Snobbishness Downplayed

Through the course Peers hopes to dispel some of the pretensions and myths that surround wine-tasting. "I try to de-mystify the ritual that goes along with wine-tasting. I try to de-emphasize wine snobbishness," Peers said.

One typical wine-tasting ritual is the restaurant scene in which the wine steward allows the patron to sample the wine before serving. That ritual serves two purposes, Peers said: to make sure the cork is wet and that the wine hasn't "gone bad."

"Seeing if the cork is damp is seeing if the wine was stored properly on its side," said Peers. If a wine is not stored on its side and the cork is not wet, the wine can become oxidized by the presence of air. To determine whether the wine has gone bad, the patron need only smell the wine. If it smells like vinegar, it's bad, said Peers.

"Beyond these situations, I would not recommend that people send back wines. Most times when wine is sent back it means that the customer has made a bad choice," he said.

Order Domestic

Peers has some advice for law students who find themselves at dinner with the managing partner with responsibility for ordering the wine: order a California wine. The labels of California wines are easier to understand because they are identified by the grape type.

(Continued on Next Page)

What Became of . . . the Hairy Hand?

(Continued from Page 7)

there said that the grafted skin was so tough that nothing more could be done.

Never Spoke Again

Although McGee had been the Hawkinses' family physician for a number of years prior to the operation, post-operation relations between the Hawkinses and McGee were understandably cool. As far as Howard Hawkins and St. Hilaire remember, George Hawkins never spoke to McGee again. Dorothy recalls that she and her mother went to McGee's office right after their first visit to see George in the hospital and that McGee asserted then that he had nothing at all to say to the Hawkinses concerning the operation. The Hawkinses then engaged another doctor to handle George's post-operative case. . . .

Wine Tasting

(Continued from Page 12)

"Knowing a few good California vineyards and California grapes is a good start," Peers said. "California wines are generally fairly consistent."

Peers is often asked in his classes the significance of the wine vintage, the year placed on the bottle for the year the grape was picked. "Certain years tend to be better than others," he explained. Factors such as amount of sunlight, rainfall and length of the growing season influence the quality of a vintage.

"For example, 1968 was an abysmal year in France," Peers noted. "The vintage is less important in Italy, Spain and California, which have more moderate climates."

Peers has his own personal favorites among wines. Among white wines, he prefers white burgundies, including Meursault and Pouilly Fuisse among French wines and comparable Pinot Chardonnays among California wines.

(Continued on Page 16)

Apparently, the unsuccessful operation did not significantly reduce McGee's business. According to Arthur Bergeron, a Berlin lawyer, McGee's medical practice grew and

*He was so embarrassed
that he quit school
and gave up
marksmanship*

he and two other doctors formed a clinic in Berlin. Bergeron recalls that McGee was popular in Berlin and even served as mayor of the town. He was also very musically inclined and directed McGee's Symphony Orchestra, which performed around northern New Hampshire, as a hobby.

Hawkins' crippled hand affected his employment and outlook throughout his lifetime. After the operation, George Hawkins never returned to high school, even though, in Howard's opinion, "George was very bright, learned quickly, and had a pleasing personality." He was encouraged by his parents to finish school, but

*He became aware of
the case's fame and it
gave him a sense of
importance*

would not because, in his siblings' view, he was embarrassed by his hand.

George also gave up tennis and riflery after the operation, although previously he had won several medals as a marksman for the State Home Guard. Because of his hand, George was unable to per-

form any heavy manual labor or learn to type. He worked for many years in the printing division of the Brown Company, a pulp and paper manufacturer in Berlin, and later in a tire store. He then entered the military service for a short time in 1943, where he was stationed at Fort Devens in eastern Massachusetts.

Unaware of Fame

George married late in life and never had any children. He and his wife worked as a chauffeur-maid team for a wealthy couple in Massachusetts for several years, then returned to Berlin in 1952. After George died of a heart attack in 1958, his widow went to work in North Conway, New Hampshire. According to his family members, George was always very sensitive about his hand and suffered lifelong emotional distress. His parents also grieved until their deaths because of the tragic and unnecessary crippling of their son's hand.

The Hawkins family was unaware of the widespread study of *Hawkins v. McGee* in law schools until, in 1964, Howard and Edith Hawkins' daughter Gail encountered the case early in her contracts course at Boston University Law School. Moreover, the Hawkins family did not know about the case's use in "The Paper Chase" contracts class scene until Edith Hawkins happened to see the 1972 movie during its first run.

Howard Hawkins, however, believes that George was somewhat aware of the case's importance before his 1958 death. Howard states: "I think he became aware of the importance of his case through a lawyer friend, an O. (Ovide) J. Coulombe. I think it gave him a sense of importance, in that this was bringing the facts out in the public eye, but this was only temporary, as he really lived with this incapacity all his life, and he did suffer mentally as well as physically."



Solution to "Cryptic Law"

no more vivid illustration of the influence of the dead hand." L. Simes, PUBLIC POLICY AND THE DEAD HAND 32 (1955), excerpted in C. HAAR & L. LIEBMAN, PROPERTY AND LAW 470 (1977). The skeleton? None other than the great Jeremy Bentham, whose bones are on display in a glass case at University College, University of London. Simes notes that Bentham's bones are still displayed at ban-

"The skeleton is clad in the garments which the great man wore in life. A wax replica of his head is substituted for his skull. His bony fingers grasp the walking stick. . . . On the glass case is a typewritten extract from his will, stating that the testator desired to have his preserved figure . . . placed in a chair at gatherings of his friends and disciples, for the purpose of commemorating his philosophy. . . . I know of

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The Good, The Bad, and The Faculty

—By Jay Darby

If, by an amusing quirk in the System, Gerald Ford can become President of the United States, then it seems entirely plausible that I will one day be asked to make an official list of the great professors at Harvard Law School. In anticipation of that office, I have drawn up the following list of names, which I offer to the reader for perusal: Milton Katz.

As an initial observation, many people will undoubtedly remark upon the extreme brevity of this list. Indeed, some may dispute whether a single name can even be

"Most faculty use a classroom technique derived from the Spanish Inquisition."

properly called a "list." Still others will assert that, given the nature of the list, it is one name too long. These are points that I will not argue. What I will argue is that Milton Katz is the one truly great professor at Harvard Law School.

Now I am not, by nature, given to maudlin and sycophantic exclamations of praise, particularly about Law School faculty. As a rule, I look at faculty members one way, and that is down. But Milton Katz is a unique case, and comparing him to other faculty is like comparing silver to solder.

Katz is a relic, an antique from another era. This is not a disparagement of his seniority, but a form of praise: he embodies the cumulative wisdom of age and experience. Katz is a natural patrician who exudes dignity in an environment nearly-bereft of that quality. He stands at the front of his classes in a modern suit (well, maybe not so modern; check out those suspenders) but it is easy to visualize him in a toga, teaching the young people of Athens.

This toga/Athens metaphor is admittedly pretentious, but there is a modicum of truth to the observation that Katz uses the Socratic Method the way it was demonstrated in Plato. Most faculty members use a classroom technique derived from the Spanish Inquisition, but Katz has a way of testing his students without traumatizing them, raising their self-confidence instead of their ire. When students respond to a question with common morality instead of common law, he doesn't blanch or sneer; Katz is one of the few professors who emphasizes thinking like a human being as well as like a lawyer.

Milton Katz is going to retire after this year. He will receive many panegyrics, though probably none from such an unexpected quarter as this. Katz once said, "Well, Darby, the problem with our society is this: the wisdom belongs to the people over 60, the idealism and morality belongs to the people under 30, and the society is run by the people in between." Harvard is losing a very wise man, and he will be sorely missed.

With Katz gone, it will be just that much harder to find a professor worth listening to. Since registration will be coming along soon, I feel that now is an appropriate time to give some advice on selecting faculty members. Accordingly, I have devised a rating system.

The rating system is called the Kaufman Modal Hot Air-Adjusted Rating Scale. Faculty members are ranked on a scale of Andrew Kaufman to 10. Points are given in an arbitrary and capricious manner. The rankings are almost independent of merit, and no one can discern any reason or logic in the Scale. In other words, the Scale is closely based on the Harvard Grading System.

Looking first at the total distribution, the vast majority of the faculty are at the very bottom of

the scale, like sludge at the bottom of a fish tank. Going up from one and two, the population density changes from urban to suburban, and then about five becomes distinctly rural. Seven is like Cody, Wyoming, and at about nine or so you find Milton Katz, as alone as a hermit in the Gobi Desert.

The following are some individual scores:

Richard Parker: Half the women at the Law School are gooey-eyed over Richard; which is great because it takes the heat off the other men. Anyone who can assign the short story "Mario and the Magician" in a Constitutional Law course deserves a 6.

"Katz . . . embodies the cumulative wisdom of age and experience."

Duncan Kennedy: The Dunk gets a 7i, the i standing for the imaginary number system. For those who are unfamiliar with mathematical concepts, imaginary numbers bear the same relationship to real numbers that Kennedy's theories have to the real world. Still, the Dunk is entertaining, in part because he is almost as _____ as Roberto Unger. (I am not exactly sure how to describe Roberto Unger, but whatever it is, Kennedy caught it too.)

Arthur Miller: The Prince of Erie has made two contributions to Civil Procedure, a 16-volume tome that is pretentious gibberish and a Sum and Substance outline that is almost as excellent as Steve Emanuel's. The outline gets a 6, the tome a -2, and the man a 5. (An extra point for his taste in women.)

Andrew Kaufman: His mother likes him. Maybe. A Zero.

Archibald Cox: Archie is a genuine American folk hero, which

(Continued on Page 16)

Peers, Professor of Fine Wines, Downplays Wine Snobbishness

(Continued from Page 13)

He confesses a weakness for Vou-vray for "sentimental reasons."

Among red wines Cabernet Sauvignon is Peers's personal favorite, with red California Bourdeaux an appropriate substitute. He also favors Zinfandel wines, "California's unique contribution" to wine-making.

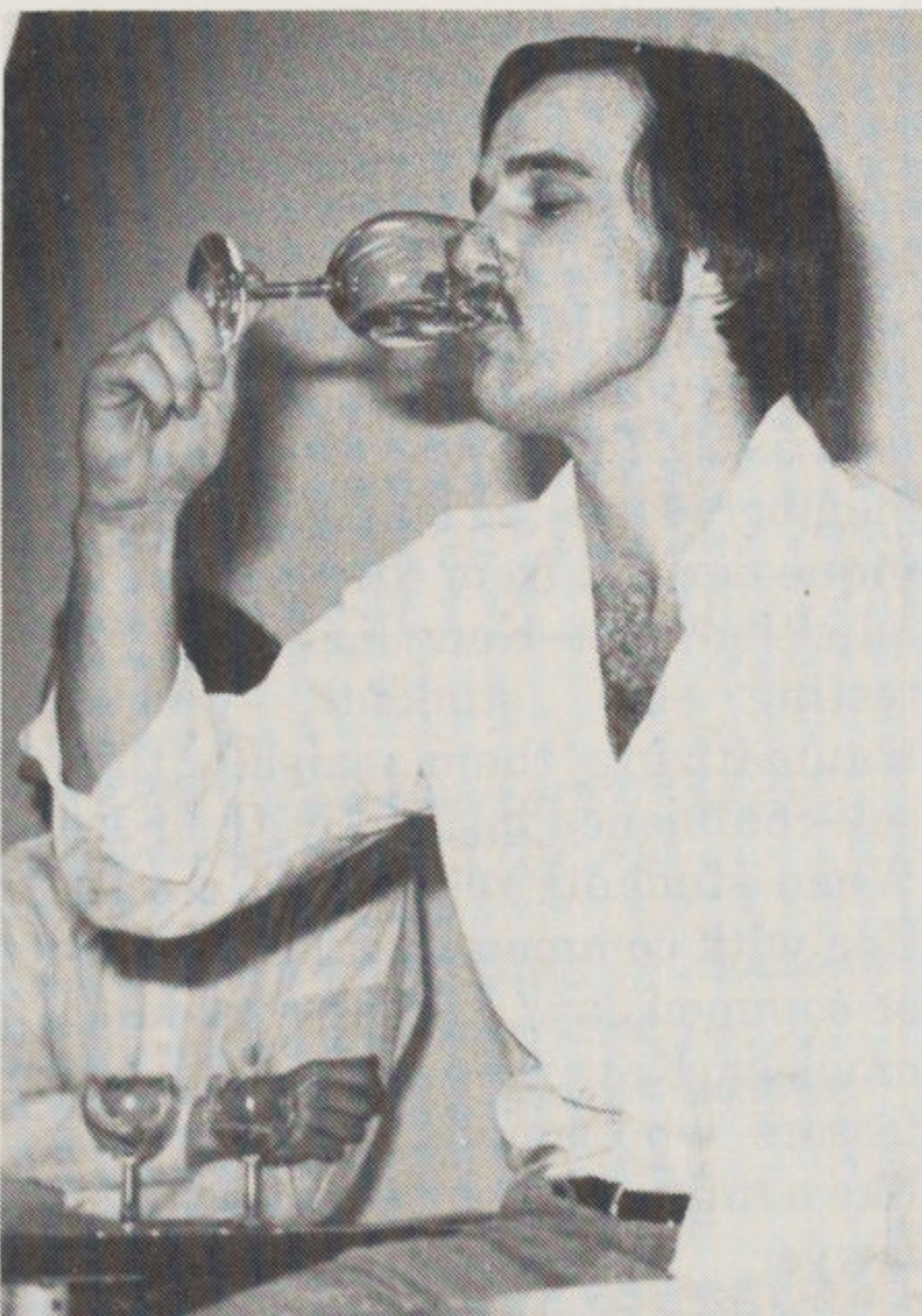
To Be Enjoyed

Peers has enjoyed teaching his course if for no other reason than it has enabled him to do some wine-tasting of his own.

Peers emphasizes to his classes that wine, among all alcoholic beverages, is meant to be enjoyed with food. "Wine is probably the best drink for you and it complements food," he stressed. "The most important thing is that people drink wine with meals."

Teaching wine-tasting has been enjoyable for Peers if for no other reason than he has been able to sample in class many more wines than he would have on his own. But next year even if he has no class to teach, Peers will at least be working in San Francisco, near the famous vineyards of Napa and Sonoma counties. San Francisco may be the wine-taster's paradise.

"California probably has a per capita consumption rate of wine double the national average," noted Peers. "And San Francisco's is probably four times."



Prof. Peers indulging in a favorite activity.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. In the 1972 Olympics, America made its best modern showing in the marathon as Frank Shorter won the event. What American had the next highest showing and in what place did he finish?
2. Who was the last American male to win an Olympic gold medal in Alpine skiing?
3. The New York Mets, well-known for their skill in trading, sent Nolan Ryan and three others for one California Angel. Who was the "angelic star" that was worth the value of Ryan?
4. Who were the three Brooklyn Dodgers to make outs in the ninth inning of Don Larsen's perfect game in the World Series of 1956? What did each do to contribute to Larsen's fame?
5. Who was the last non-American to win the United States Open Golf Championship?

After Katz . . . Not Much Left On HLS Faculty

(Continued from Page 15)

should count for something. On the other hand, so should teaching ability. Score: 2. (Raised to a 4 when he wears a hearing aid.)

Donald Turner: I think every one should doze with Don at some point. His classes are very soothing, like sitting in a jacuzzi. You don't learn much from class, but you can catch up on your sleep. Don gets a 3.

Roger Fisher: The question I want to answer is "What score should I give Roger Fisher?" The question Roger Fisher wants to answer is "When is this jerk Darby going to graduate?" The question everyone else wants to answer is "Why does Roger Fisher ask so many questions?" A very interesting legal profession course; Fish gets a 6.

Hal Scott, Vern Countryman, and Andrew Kaufman: The Com. Trash. trio. ("Trash" is a sobriquet for Commercial Transactions, as well as an accurate assessment of course content.) The trio get a combined score of 1, which can be divided any way you like between Scott and Countryman. Kaufman, on the other hand, should be ground into Hamburger Helper. With these three you pick your poison, or if you are smart, you pick another course.

Clark Byse: I have not had Byse for a course, but he is the only faculty member that I know of who refers to the students as "those assholes." It's good to know that somebody agrees with me. No Score.



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