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TWENTY CENTS

Proposed Legal Services Institute Gets Funding

By Larry Zelenak

Harvard Law School participation in a proposed Legal Services Institute came one step closer to reality last week, when the federally-funded Legal Services Corporation approved a \$375,000 grant to the Institute for 1979, and conditionally approved annual grants of \$500,000 for each of the following three years.

If the HLS faculty approves Harvard participation, the Institute will offer a full third-year program of interrelated clinical and classroom instruction for 25 students from Harvard and other Boston area law schools, focused on the provision of legal services to the

(Continued on Page 12)

poor through community-based law offices. The Institute, which will be under the aegis of the Greater Boston Legal Services Committee, will be located in the Boston neighborhood of Jamaica Plain.

An ad hoc HLS faculty committee has already recommended that the Law School accept the invitation to participate and the full faculty is expected to consider that recommendation in the near future.

The proposal for the Institute was written early this year by a group of five persons, including HLS Professors Gary Bellow and Jeanne Kettleson. Students selected for the program would spend their entire third year of law

Tribe Writes Constitution For Marshalls

By Jorie Roberts

Perhaps short of rewriting the American Constitution, a constitutional scholar's dream would be to write an original constitution for a nation moving towards independence. Prof. Laurence Tribe is doing just that; he is writing the Constitution for the Marshall Islands.

Tribe was officially hired by representatives of the Constitutional Convention of the Marshall Islands to act as consultant to the Convention after the July 12 referendum, in which the Marshall Islands rejected the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, opting

(Continued on Page 14)

Alumni Boycott's Effect Uncertain

By Bill Ross

Proponents and opponents of an alumni fund-raising boycott disagree about its impact on alumni giving and its effect on the administration's policies.

Annual Fund participation rates were low among the Classes of 1976 and 1977, whose officers urged members to boycott fund raising in order to protest the alleged lack of student participation in the Law School decision-making process. Class officers and administrators point out that participation by recent graduating classes traditionally is low and erratic and provides no real basis for predicting long-term giving patterns. But

It has had a non-financial impact by raising consciousness on issues important to recent alumni.

supporters of the boycott argue that the low rates among the 1976 and 1977 classes indicate that the boycott is discouraging giving.

Supporters of the boycott also say they feel it has had a non-financial impact on the school, by raising consciousness as to issues that are important to recent alumni.

The Class of 1976 had the lowest participation rate to the 1978 Annual Fund, with 13 percent of its members contributing, of any second-year-out class in the Fund's 28-year history. But the dollar

amount contributed by the class was unusually high for a second-year class and exceeded the sum given to the 1978 fund by the three preceding classes. The participation rate of the 1977 class, 14 percent, was lower than any but three of the past 19 first-year alumni classes.

Strapped for Cash?

"The questions of whether or not to contribute have less to do with
(Continued on Page 6)

Lear Without Commercial Breaks

By Dan Hershman

Does anyone remember what television was like before producer Norman Lear? Nine years, 16 series and 2,600 half-hour segments later, his impact has been so great that the nation's number one storehouse of history, the Smithsonian Institution, has claimed Archie and Edith's chairs from the set of Lear's flagship show, *All in the Family*.

Lear, a longtime comedy writer, amused a crowd of more than 300 at the second program of the Law School Forum, Thursday, Oct. 19, with 90 minutes of lectures and questions. He also struck several serious chords.

"We should enjoy life, Happiness is exercising your ability doing your thing . . . You have to enjoy your minutes."

Lear was greeted with considerable applause, but "the response was not quite as warm as I had hoped for." But he soon showed his humility when he informed the audience that this evening was the first engagement at which his listeners were paying customers (tickets were \$2 for non-subscribers). "It scares the shit out of me. I'll sing, dance, and even disrobe." He observed that when he talks at home, "My kids walk away." When one audience member departed soon after the talk began, Lear asked him, "Is there anything I said to offend you, sir?"

Lear traced the beginnings of his television producing career to 1967

when he saw the English program, *Til Death Do Us Part*, a comedy dealing with the antagonisms of a father and son. "This was so much a part of my life that I wanted to do this show," so Lear bought the rights and sold his pilot to ABC, *All in the Family*. But ABC didn't buy the show.

Encounters with Censorship

During these years, the television world was making waves. Jack Parr stormed off the set when the censor disallowed his use of "w.c." for water closet. Further controversy arose in 1968 when Petula Clark rested her arm on that of a black man, Harry Belafonte, and the sponsor, Chrysler, tried to remove the scene. Meanwhile, Norman Lear, once a writer for Martin and Lewis, had made a movie, *Cold Turkey*, and acquired a three-movie contract from United Artists. The guarantee in his pocket, Lear boldly approached CBS to buy *All in the Family*.

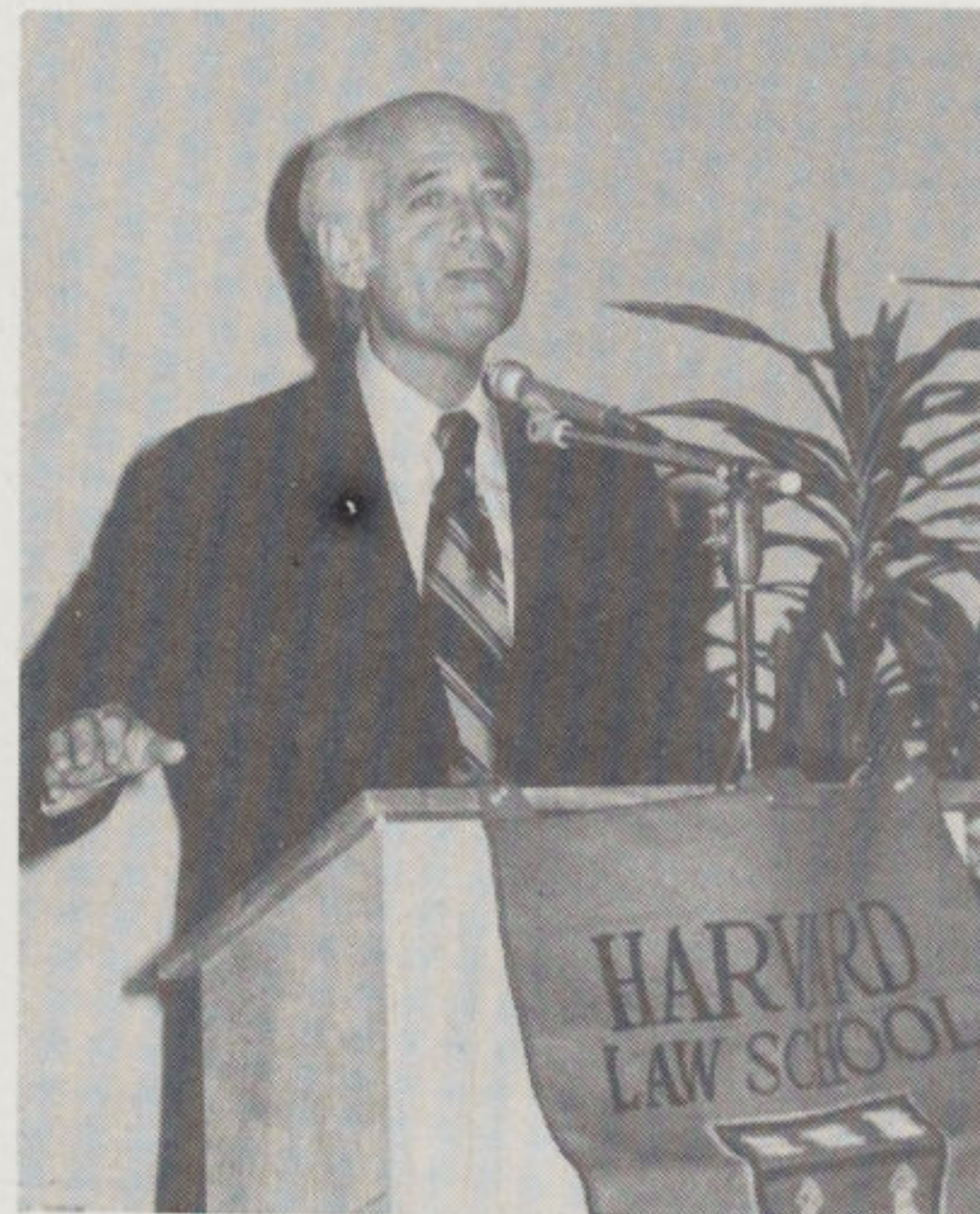
Lear wanted to show "all 360 degrees of Archie Bunker" in the very first episode, and it wasn't until the night before the premiere that CBS agreed to air the program. One of Lear's running battles has been with the department of program practices — the censors.

"The censors gauge standards by supposed knee-jerk reactions, which they allege are in the Middle West and the Bible Belt. Iowa is just as sophisticated as anyplace else. . . . When people say New York City is the home of sophistication that is nonsense."

Deals with Current Issues

Lear says he tries to deal with the comedy and tragedy of life. He

wrote the screenplay to *Divorce, American Style*, in which an 11-year-old keeps score of his parents' arguments. "I did it when my parents argued. . . . My own family lived at the top of its lungs and the ends of its nerves. . . . Once my father, while arguing with me, said, 'You're the laziest white kid I ever saw.' *All in the Family* utilized this to attack that kind of bigotry."



Norman Lear

Lear tore into old sitcoms and the networks where the tragedies were mother denting the fender and burning the roast the evening the boss was coming to dinner. "Weren't these shows stating there was no war in Vietnam, there was no race problem, no health problem? This was mindless comedy and some of it is coming back."

Lear on Life

Competition is, according to Lear, the greatest problem in America. "You pay hell trying to find a corporation in the public interest . . . TV, sports, the media proselytize that if you're not number one, you are nothing." Lear went on to give his homily of the brass ring on the merry-go-round, a basic but well-received premise. "Only one person holds the ring at one time. We should enjoy life. Happiness is exercising your ability, doing your thing . . .

(Continued on Page 7)

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Barbara Jordan: She Speaks Her Mind

By Dave Quinto

Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, a visiting fellow at the Kennedy School of Government Institute of Politics, chatted with Harvard students October 19 on Barbara Jordan, women, minorities, and lawyers in government. Jordan, who gave the keynote address at the 1976 Democratic National Convention, won frequent applause from her Kirkland House audience for her wry humor and political aphorisms.

Jordan said she got her start in politics by licking stamps at the local Democratic Party Headquarters in Houston. After two unsuccessful races, she became the first black member of the Texas Senate in 1966, and by 1970 had been elected president pro tempore. She explained: "The Texas Senate was not used to dealing with a woman who was both black and who would speak her own mind. I wanted to help us overcome. That worked so well that I was given the power to draw my own (congressional) district." When her opponent complained of her unfair advantage, she told him "Be happy there is a black woman who could draw her own district, win it, and go to Washington from it."

Following her election to Congress in 1972, Jordan continued to draw on party pols for support. She wrote to President Johnson asking whether she should try for an appointment to the Armed Services Committee or to the Judiciary Committee. "L.B.J. phoned me here at Harvard at the Head Start Program for new members of Congress and told me I should take the Judiciary Committee. He said that you couldn't win on the Armed Services Committee but on the Judiciary Committee, 'if you get the hell beat out of you, you can always be a federal judge.'" Johnson promised to phone Wilbur Mills to arrange her appointment and "after that, I wouldn't talk to anyone about any other committee because I always tried to do what L.B.J. wanted me to do, but God

knows it got me into trouble occasionally."

L.B.J. Prof

Does she want to become a federal judge now that she is retiring from Congress? "I don't want to be a federal judge. I do not want it, I do not seek it, I will not accept it, and I will not serve." Her reasons for leaving Congress? "I did not want to stay there because there's so little time. I had no time to think, analyze, plan. I didn't want to spend the rest of my time there." She will now become the L.B.J. Professor of Government at the University of Texas School of Politics.

"Pull out sex, pull out black, wherever you can use it if it helps you get something done. It's convenient to have sex and color to turn to if everything else fails, but try not to let everything else fail."

Jordan's anecdotes of the tumultuous Watergate years were well-received. Shortly after she arrived in Congress, "Carl Albert was worried about Agnew's request that he be impeached, about his refusal to resign. Albert then asked me what he should do about Agnew's request and I, just a freshman, said: 'Do nothing, just do nothing.' For that good advice I was appointed to a spot on the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee. Good advice in the House is so rare that you get rewarded for it. Then I nominated Albert for re-election to the Speakership and that's the way things still work."

All she knew about Gerald Ford at that time was that "he sat on the other side of the aisle and he had a nice smile. He really did have a nice smile. After he was nominated for vice-president, I bumped into him in the capitol elevator and said 'Hi Jerry.' Then I said, 'I guess I ought to address you as Mr. Future Vice-President.' But an aura had already descended about him. He told me: 'You may call me what-

ever you like.'"

Although Jordan voted against Ford's nomination because she felt that he lacked the requisite ability to govern, most black members of Congress opposed him because of his civil rights record. According to Jordan, Ford would oppose civil rights legislation in committee, "trying to pull the guts out," and then vote for it when it came up for final vote.

Lawyers and Watergate

Jordan apparently feels that Watergate was the cause of the current public dissatisfaction with lawyers in government. "Historically, lawyers in government have

been well-regarded. Read the biographies. Then came Watergate. So many lawyers lied, denied their oaths of ethics." But is it an advantage for a politician to be a lawyer? "I think it's a help to be a lawyer; I think so because I am one. I got along better. My degree taught me to think. Yes, it's an advantage." She feels that lawyers have contributed their share to government paperwork, "but not more so than some professors, theorists, or born-again Baptists."

When asked whether her sex and race had posed obstacles to her career, she replied, "None. I ignored them. You cannot succeed if you retreat into some special self-concept if you feel you can't compete for some reason be it race, sex, or whatever. Pull out sex, pull out black, wherever you can use it if it helps you get something done. It's convenient to have sex and color to turn to if everything else fails, but try not to let everything else fail."

Why are there so few women in Congress? "Money. It takes money
(Continued on Page 15)

Morrison: From Nader to HLS

By Dan Hershman

Almost every lawyer knows of *Goldfarb v. Virginia State Bar*, the 1975 landmark Supreme Court decision that held lawyers were not exempt from the antitrust laws and that their use of minimum fee schedules constituted unlawful price fixing. But who knows the name of the winning attorney? He's the same guy who took the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy to the Supreme Court and won consumers access to information about drug prices. And this year he is a visiting professor at the Law School.

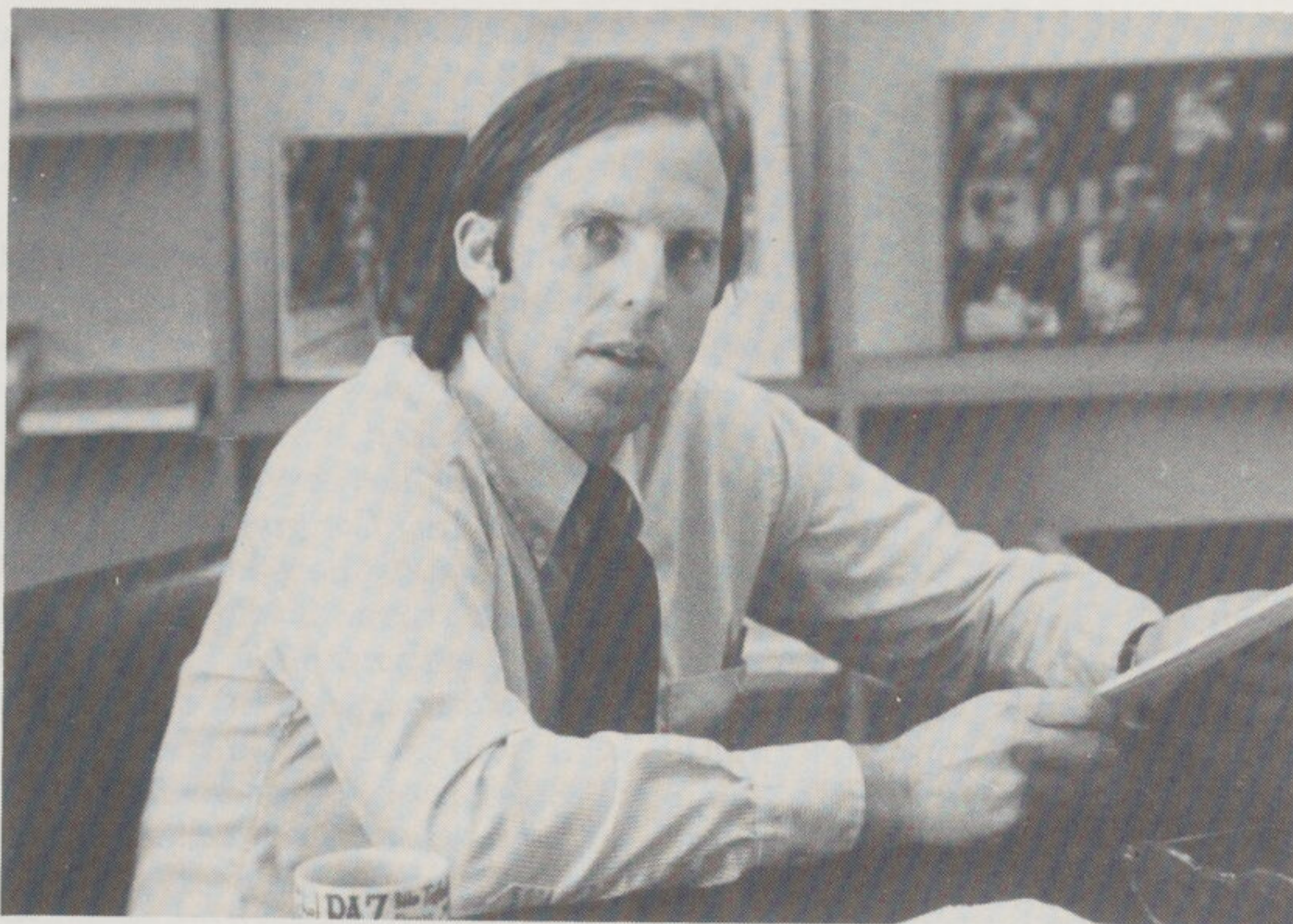
Alan B. Morrison teaches administrative law this semester, but his regular occupation since 1972 has been director of the eight-attorney Public Citizen Litigation Group. His boss is Ralph Nader.

Morrison wasn't always a public interest lawyer. When he graduated from HLS in 1966, he joined New York City's Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton. Morrison enjoyed the people — "I still keep in touch with several of them" — but he wanted to get "a full dose of litigation," so he became an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Rapidly rising to become assistant chief of the Civil Division in charge of 30 attorneys, Morrison got involved with the trial and appeal of a \$250,000,000 tax case against U.S. Steel, "which was then, and I believe remains today, the largest tax case involving a single taxpayer."

Cared Which Side

Morrison, the government man, turned to public interest issues four years later when "I saw losing citizens who could have done better with proper representation. I decided I cared what side I was on, and who I'd be a good lawyer for. I decided to set up my own public interest law firm."

During the summer of 1971, then-Harvard 2L Jerry Neugarten ('72) suggested to Morrison that he write to Nader for financial sup-



Alan B. Morrison

port. Nader ended up offering him the job of litigation director at \$15,000, less than his pay with the U.S. Attorney. "I didn't think the pay was adequate, since I had a wife and a child, but after I spent half a day with Ralph, I knew the job was for me."

bags from 1980 to 1981 but to make an apparently unwarranted gradual phase-in over three years.

When Morrison joined Nader's Public Citizen Group, he made a list of things to get involved with. At the top of the list were the professions. "They have been un-

"The bar has been trying to increase its monopoly. The ABA Code of Professional Responsibility is really a code of economic stability."

Morrison states the Public Citizen Litigation Group's "emphasis has been on economic issues (with a particular focus on the professions), health and safety questions, election laws and campaign practices and general issues of governmental accountability." The Group's current case load includes a challenge by students at Penn State University of the method by which certain trustees are elected as a violation of public voting rights, a complicated freedom of information battle on behalf of citizens fighting TV manufacturers' withholding of documents from the Consumer Products Safety Commission, and a challenge to the Secretary of Transportation's decision, in apparent violation of a statute, not only to delay mandatory car air

touched by public accountability. The corporations have been regulated, the government is scrutinized, but they have escaped under the fiction of self-regulation."

Fighting the Bar

One of Morrison's biggest adversaries is the bar itself. "The bar has been trying to increase its monopoly, trying to drive out would-be competitors who have prices people can afford. The ABA Code of Professional Responsibility is really a code of economic stability." Morrison is now defending Rosemarie Furman of Jacksonville, Florida, whom the Florida bar seeks to enjoin from the alleged unauthorized practice of law.

(Continued on Page 15)

Patronage Up at Hark, Prices Too

By Tammy Jacobs

First the good news: There's been a 10 percent increase in patronage at the Harkness Commons this year.

Now the bad news: The financially-troubled food facility is going to have to raise prices, with the average hike slated to be roughly 12 percent. The first hikes will come next week, and gradually the whole menu will be readjusted.

The problem seems to be that more people are eating less — or at least less expensive — food. Meanwhile, costs at the Hark have risen 22 percent. So the deficit, which ran about \$100,000 of a budget of approximately \$400,000 last year, is going up instead of down.

Fruitful Changes

The problems were reported to the Committee on Harkness Commons on Tuesday, and the committee responded by recommending price increases. The committee, formed last year, has "a continuing role for reviewing the changes that have been started at the Hark and for considering plans ranging from bringing in an outside caterer to closing the whole thing," said its chairman, Prof. Oliver Oldman.

On the whole, says Oldman, changes started last year have proved fruitful. The 10 percent increase in people using the Hark is an indication that people are happier with the services it offers, and "an informal impromptu survey indicates the satisfaction level is increasing," he added.

The Hark, agreed Tom Warrick, 3L, one of two student members on the nine-member committee, "is meeting students' needs more. The flexibility of meal plans has improved a great deal. As a result, students are spending less. I think that's what they wanted.

"The Hark shouldn't be run purely on the basis of maximizing profits — or should I say minimizing losses? The Hark should be run as a service."

Last year, he added, losses were up, satisfaction down. This year at least the satisfaction level seems to have turned around. "I'm much happier with the management — I think it's more receptive to students' needs," Warrick added.

Ups and Downs

David Woodruff, who has man-

the new increases, "I think we're fairly priced. It's what a person would have to pay in the Square."

Beyond Control

While bookkeeping methods are being changed and thus figures are not finalized, Warrick says the deficit has risen 35 percent this year. The price increase should help

"We want people to understand what's going on and we don't want them to emotionally overreact to something that's economically necessary."

aged the Hark for the past two months, says he is also "pleased that patronage has increased. It would appear that people seem pleased with the offerings, particularly the salad bar."

However, he agreed with Warrick that the increased flexibility has led to patrons spending less money per person per meal. Along with the decreased spending, labor costs have risen seven percent, and food costs 15 percent. Since the Hark budget is divided fairly evenly between labor and food, the increase in operations totals 22 percent.

Most food items will go up about 10 percent, committee members say, with some that are now underpriced rising as much as 20 percent and some, like yogurt, staying the same. It should average out to about 12 percent when the review and hikes have been completed, says Oldman. Warrick noted that salads are now underpriced and will go up from a dime an ounce to between 12 and 15 cents an ounce.

"I think by and large people expect that a university food program is going to be able to offer things at a lower price," says Woodruff. "But it costs this institution as much as anyone else to operate."

However, he added, even with

bring that figure down. "I don't like it," he adds, "but I don't think it's something we can do anything about. The increase in wages and food prices is beyond students' control."

"We want people to understand what's going on," he said, "and we don't want them to emotionally overreact to something that's economically necessary."

According to Oldman, about 250 people are eating breakfast in the Hark this year, with 500-600 people taking advantage of the facility at lunchtime and about 400 eating dinner there. (The figures are for only the Hark and do not include the Pound cafeteria.)

Breakfast, says Warrick, draws a higher proportion of non-students and will be "reviewed more carefully" by the committee in months to come.

On the whole, the committee is pleased with the Hark situation. "The turnaround is in process and people who haven't tried it out for a long time ought to try it out," says Oldman. People should also feel free to comment to Woodruff — "we'd like to do little things as well as big things to make it a better place."

Boycott on HLS Alumni Giving:

(Continued from Page 1)

the question of the boycott issue than they do with having other priorities or being strapped for cash," said John Curtis, co-agent of the Class of 1976. "Only one or two persons have told me that they never intend to contribute any money to the Law School and I doubt whether they would have given anything even if there had been no boycott."

Steven J. Ellcessor, Class of 1977 co-agent, said that "it would be hard to tell if people who supported the boycott would have given anyway. Giving by new classes always is low."

He concluded that the boycott has had "no apparent effect" on giving by his class.

Wesley Bevins, director of the Annual Fund, agreed with Curtis and Ellcessor that the boycott probably has had little impact on giving, although he acknowledged that it probably has had some impact.

"There may be people who may use the boycott as a justification for not giving even though they would not have contributed to the Fund anyway," Bevins said.

According to Bevins, increasing numbers of students who leave the Law School burdened with substantial loan obligations may provide a better explanation as to why participation rates in the Classes of 1976 and 1977 were low. He noted that participation rates of recent graduating classes had been declining for a number of years before the boycott began.

Bevins also said he is not sure whether starting salaries at law firms have kept pace with inflation.

Not a Tightwad

But Roger Schechter, a leader of the boycott in the 1976 Class, said that the low participation rate of his class indicates that the boycott is having an impact on giving. "The low rate means something — and it doesn't mean that we are bunch of tightwads," Schechter said.

Laura Zelon, '77, the boycott leader in her class, said, however, that "it is too early to tell what effect the boycott is having on giving. The pattern of contributions among classes just out is always unpredictable to say the least. The percentage rates are almost irrelevant."

"It is too early to tell what effect the boycott is having on giving . . . The percentage rates are almost irrelevant," says Zelon.

Ellcessor and Schechter noted that the boycott may have caused a reaction among opponents of the boycott, which would explain why the dollar amount contributed by members of the Class of 1976 was so high.

And another officer of a recent class suggested that the boycott might also have caused increased giving among older alumni.

"Some old coots who stopped giving to the Law School because they thought it was a den of liberals have started giving again because they think that if the School has alienated certain radical students it must be doing something right," the alumnus, who refused to be named, said.

Non-Fiscal Impact

Whatever the effect the boycott has had on giving, both opponents and supporters of the boycott agree that the boycott has had an impact on the Law School far out of proportion to the amount of contributions lost. But there is disagreement as to the nature of that impact.

Zelon said she strongly suspects that the boycott influenced faculty decisions to schedule second and third-year examinations before Christmas and to allow students to keep job offers until Feb. 15.

"There is a higher level of awareness among the faculty of what students want," Zelon said. "And there is more of a realization that if students are ignored, the

(Continued on Page 7)

Contributions Top \$2 Million, 44% of Alumni Send Money

Contributions to the Law School's Annual Fund in 1977-78 exceeded \$2 million for the first time in the Fund's 28-year history, according to Wesley Bevins, Fund director.

Alumni contributed more than \$1,642,000 and non-alumni gave over \$533,000. These amounts do not include corporate giving or bequests.

Approximately 44 percent of all alumni contributed to the Fund, compared to 45 percent in 1976-77.

Bevins said that he is "very encouraged" by the results giving to the Fund and is "hoping that we will do better in the coming year."

Bevins noted that the sum collected is particularly impressive because so many Harvard Law

alumni are heavily involved in a multitude of charitable fundraising activities which compete with the Law School for their time and attention.

He noted that most alumni also are more inclined to give money to their colleges.

"There is a prior affinity for the collegiate experience," Bevins said. "The college programs and needs are often broader and there is often more of an emotional attachment to the colleges."

Endowment funds held by the Law School now total nearly \$45 million of the University's \$1.2 billion endowment.



Little Agreement On Its Effect

(Continued from Page 6)

alumni will exercise pressure."

Zelon emphasized, however, that the boycott was never intended to promote specific reforms. Rather, it was intended to encourage the faculty to pay more attention to students' demands for reform, whatever those reforms may be.

"We want the school to re-examine how fundamental decisions are made and to include students in those decisions," Schechter said. "We want student representatives to serve on decision-making bodies and for those students to be treated as colleagues."

Goals Supported

Officers of recent classes generally expressed support for the goals

Norman Lear: Dealing With The Censors

(Continued from Page 2)

You have to enjoy your minutes. The best thing we know how to do is disappoint ourselves. We should take a little bow for our minor accomplishments."

What's Lear doing now? "I'm exploring new ideas. I'd like to stage debates on TV for major issues. I think I can rate with *Happy Days* . . . If there's nothing but crap on TV you don't have a choice."

Several questions were directed to the chance for quality programming like *Playhouse 90* and kitchen drama to return. "Today a show with 20 million viewers, when the others have 30 million, is a failure." New technology, with cable TV providing 30 channels for a home, will allow many good productions for smaller audiences, Lear predicts.

In concluding his talk, Lear said, "I enjoyed this thoroughly." Judging by its response, the audience did too.

of the boycott even though they voiced strong disagreement with its method.

"There certainly should be an increase in student participation in the decision-making process," said Tom Burroughs, secretary of the Class of 1976. "But I violently disagree with using a boycott to ac-

were just suffering from third-year doldrums. I, too, was a bit out of sorts when I graduated but of course this psychological impact will disappear with the years and our view of the Law School will be seen through rosier glasses."

Zelon said that she is "hopeful for an early end to the boycott" and

"Some of the goals of the boycott are admirable, but the boycott device is short-sighted and inappropriate. If effective, it would hurt the very people it is designed to help — the students."

complish this goal."

Ellcessor agreed "that some of the goals of the boycott are admirable, but the boycott device is short-sighted and inappropriate. If effective, it would hurt the very people it is designed to help — the students."

Opponents of the boycott contend that its long-range impact is likely to be slight but its supporters argue that the boycott may have considerable effect on giving in the long-run.

"The boycott spirit is gradually weakening," Burroughs said.

Curtis contended that "if the effect of the boycott was not immediate, it probably will never have much of an effect. A number of people who started the boycott

had begun to expect an early end after the faculty agreed to schedule exams before Christmas. But she said that the faculty's recent refusals to consider student demands for a pass-fail grading system have discouraged her.

"The effect of the boycott will not be on the amount of dollars students withhold," Zelon said, "but rather on whether each class takes a consistent position in favor of a boycott."

Schechter agreed with Zelon that the Law School is capable of withstanding lost contributions but that if a large number of classes refuse to contribute to the Law School, the "School won't want to ignore a boycott that is so extensive."

✽

Welcome Law Students Metropolitan Baptist Church

Southern Baptist Convention
16 Beech Street
Cambridge, MA

Morning Worship 11:00

for information: 868-3261

✽

Three Female Profs Visit This Year;

By Michael Smith

Barbara A. Black, Martha A. Field, and Sally Falk Moore have more in common than being the three women visiting faculty members at the Law School this year.

They all have found HLS to be a very pleasant environment and have enjoyed working here. Finally, none of them feels that she has been treated any differently because she is female.

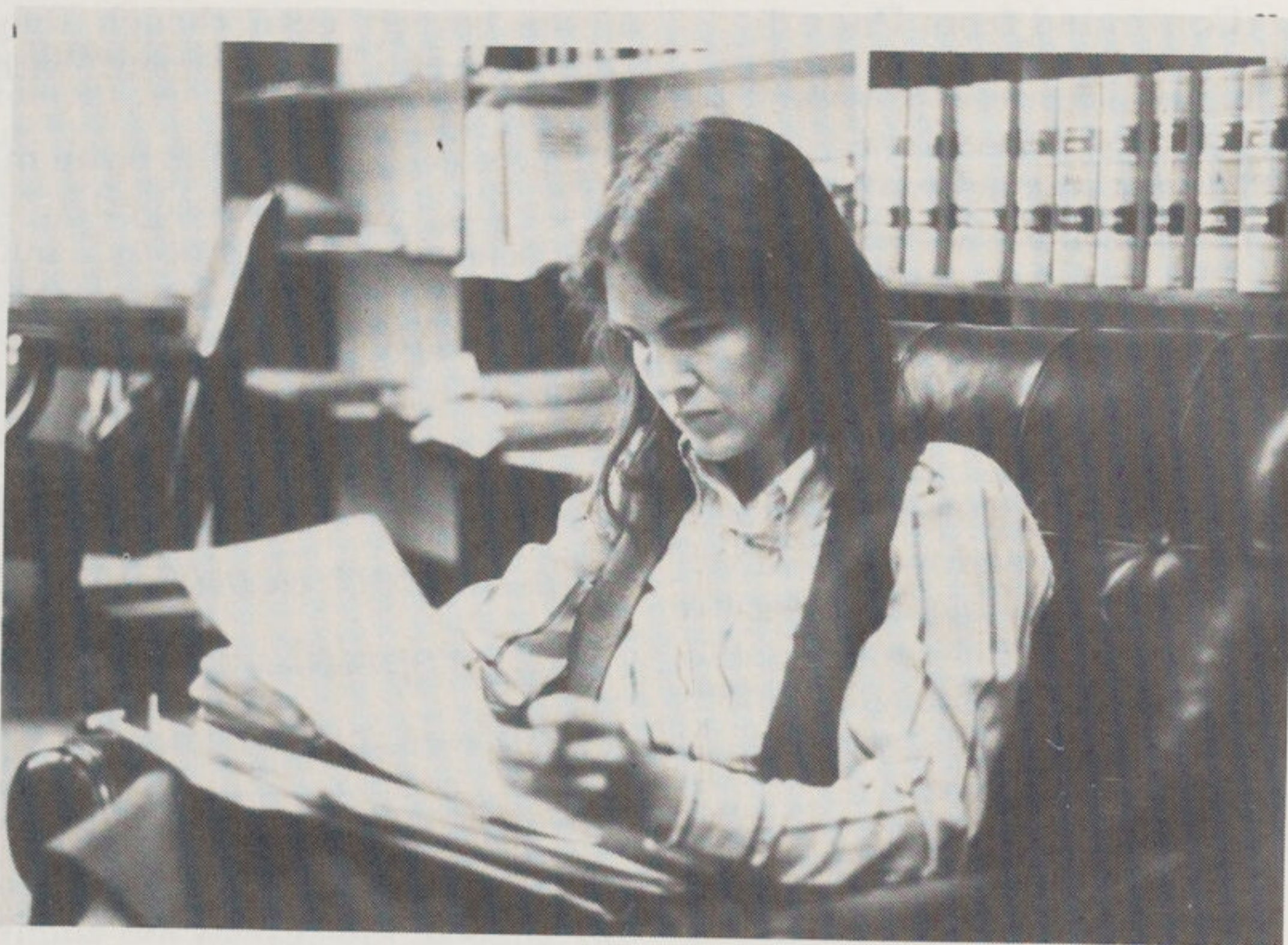
Black, Field and Moore are among the 21 visiting faculty members at HLS during 1978-79. Each woman is teaching at least one class at the Law School and each will be returning to her home institution after her stay at Harvard is over.

Barbara A. Black is an assistant professor of history at Yale. In addition to teaching history to Yale undergraduates and graduates, she also offers a legal history class at the Yale Law School. Her Ph.D. is from Yale and her LL.B. is from Columbia. She is teaching a course in Legal History this year.



Sally Falk Moore

Martha A. Field received her J.D. from the University of Chicago. After spending 1968-69 clerking for Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, Field joined the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. While at Harvard she will offer courses in federal courts,



Martha A. Field

women and the law, and constitutional law.

Currently Professor of Anthropology at UCLA, Sally Falk Moore has also spent time as a faculty member at the University of Southern California and visited

ing the effort that the members of the faculty and administration have put forth to "make things nice" for the visiting faculty members.

Another positive aspect has been the presence of the facilities of

"They have shown a singular amount of tact," says Moore. "Nobody has talked to me about being here as a woman."

at Yale. Her offering at the Law School is an elective on Anthropological Approaches to Law. In addition, she is teaching a class for graduate students for the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University. Moore's LL.B. is from Columbia. After time with a New York firm, she was on the legal staff at the Nuremberg Trials. She returned to Columbia to receive a Ph.D and has done extensive field work in Africa.

Warm Reception

All three found warm receptions at the Law School. Moore stated: "People have been unremittingly cordial and they smother everyone in warmth and welcome." Black and Field felt much the same, not-

Harvard Law School. This was particularly apparent to Moore who has been able to compare the difference between the Arts and Sciences' departments and the Law School. "There is a big difference between the Law School and the Arts and Sciences. That is true of law schools in general. One of the great pleasures of Harvard is the libraries and that the books are on the shelves. The only other place where the libraries are as phenomenal is Yale."

Field has enjoyed the intellectual stimulation of a larger faculty. "There is an advantage to having several people in a field which is not present at a smaller school."

Size was also the aspect that

(Continued on Page 9)

Find They Like Attitudes at HLS

(Continued from Page 8)

Black has noticed most. The sheer size of the physical plant at Harvard makes it easier for her to get work done because there is no feeling of constant activity which accompanies a school that is located in one building. She also was impressed with the fact that the Law School personnel have been good about extending the use of the various facilities and "good about telling you what is there, which is even better."

Being Female No Drawback

None of the women has found that being a female in a male-dominated institution has been a drawback. Black was reluctant to comment on the status of women as faculty members at Harvard Law School because she is only on campus two days of the week. She did indicate that, as far as she could tell, "there is no difference being a woman, except that they are possibly nicer."

Black did indicate that there are difficulties with being a woman law professor in general. "You must learn to juggle a thousand things at once and along the way you will run into cruel statements. You have to deal with complications that most men don't even imagine dealing with."

Field and Moore both agree that no distinction has been made because they are women. Field, for many years the only woman faculty member at Penn, doesn't "think of it as fighting a battle with the male faculty. Once you are at a place, there is nothing really to fight about."

They "have shown a singular amount of tact," states Moore, because "nobody has talked to me about being here as a woman." She also noted some inherent difficulties in being a female in a male-dominated field. "Women in this position have a problem in that they feel they aren't there about their work, but are to fill a quota." She finds it "gratifying" that the faculty at Harvard has discussed

her work instead of making a distinction because of her sex.

According to Moore, there are some advantages of being a woman in this field. "You don't go unnoticed, you're not part of an amorphous crowd. If you can de-

ing something that won't put a buck in their pocket because they all get jobs."

Black is in agreement with Moore's feelings about the students. "They are exactly like the students at Yale, a talented intelli-



Barbara A. Black

liver the goods, you get more rapid attention."

Impression of Students

The students at the Law School have also made an impression on Moore and Black. Moore had expected twelve people for her seminar and got sixty, plus some who are auditing the class. Although there are some logistical problems, she finds that "it's fun." She has found her students to be bright, articulate, with no inhibitions about arguing and disagreeing. "It's a tremendous pleasure to teach here because morale is high . . . the students have the luxury of explor-

gent group of people whom I enjoy teaching." Her class has "a very interesting balance — a few of everything — second year, third year, American graduate students, foreign graduate students and graduate students from other disciplines."

Each of the three seems to have found Harvard Law School to be a positive place to be. They feel that the faculty has been very cordial, the facilities excellent and the students interested. Black seems to catch the essence of their comments best. "I came here perfectly prepared to be critical, but can't find anything to be critical about."



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In The Forefront

It's no secret that many people consider their third year at law school a total waste of time.

It's also no secret that many students leave Harvard Law School without ever having seen a courtroom or a client, and dreading the prospect of encountering either.

Acceptance by the Law School of the invitation to participate in the Legal Services Institute would be a step towards solving both those problems. Under the proposed Institute, a small number of HLS students would be able to spend their entire third year in an educational program involving classroom and clinical work in the area of legal services for the poor.

Prof. Gary Bellow, one of the proponents of the Institute proposal, has pointed out that Harvard has already made the largest commitment to clinical education of any law school in the country. As good as the existing programs are, there is still plenty of room for experimentation and development of new programs.

The major existing program — Introduction to Advocacy — lasts only one semester, and cannot possibly offer the depth and intensity of the 11-month program of the Institute.

Harvard participation in the Institute would benefit both the Law School and the Institute; the Harvard name would be a great aid to the credibility of the Institute, while participation in the Institute would keep Harvard in the forefront of developments in legal education.

Since the Institute will be funded by the Legal Services Corporation, and since only a handful of HLS students will be involved initially, the risks to the Law School of participation are minimal. Considering the low level of risk involved, and the tremendous potential benefits, we feel the Law School should participate.

Despite the small number of students who would be involved initially, the benefits could eventually extend to many more students. For example, what is learned about clinical education in the Institute could be used to improve the clinical programs already in operation. Or success of the Institute may lead the Law School to establish other similar programs also involving a year-long intensive introduction to a particular legal field.

An ad hoc faculty committee has recommended that the faculty accept the invitation to participate in the Institute. We urge the faculty to accept that recommendation.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno decided that it was time for his annual trip to the Law School Library. Upon entering the Reading Room he spotted a 1L sitting back in his chair, staring at the ceiling.

"You'll never find the answers to your *quaeres* up there," Fenno said, "unless, of course, you're studying for Duncan Kennedy's class."

"I can never seem to study very long in this library," the 1L complained. "If someone's shoes don't come squeaking by, then it's some other distraction."

"That's why I never study here," said Fenno. "Or anywhere else for that matter."

"Right now I'm trying to figure out what the Latin quotations at the top of the walls mean," the 1L explained. "Do you have any idea how to translate them?"

"Sure," Fenno said. "Where shall we begin?"

"How about the one directly across from us?" the 1L asked anxiously.

"One of my favorites," Fenno smiled. "It means 'The law is a mother.'"

"I've said that many times myself," the 1L noted.

"Right next to it is a bit of Latin graffiti," Fenno said. "'Felix Frankfurter uses *Gilbert's*.'"

"Did he really?" the 1L asked incredulously.

"I suppose so," Fenno reasoned. "*Emmanuel's* weren't published back them."

The 1L nodded in agreement. "That phrase over the Root Room looks interesting," he said.

"That's one of the new ones," Fenno noted. "It means 'Somerville Bar Review meetings held here.'"

"So that was the noise coming from the Root Room a week ago," the 1L said. "I thought it was a little too lively for a Morris Cohen lecture."

"The quotation above the Treasure Room is one of the more serious maxims in the library," Fenno said. "'He who prepares for every class, studies hard and loves the law is a very dull person.'"

"Speaking of dull," the 1L said, "I'd better get back to my reading."

"Just a second," Fenno insisted. "You're forgetting the most important quote of all, the one directly above our heads: 'Better to be reading these quotations than to be studying Civil Procedure.'"

"Makes sense," said the 1L as he packed up his books and went off to look for more Latin maxims.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Forgotten, But Not Forgiven

To the Editor:

A small point. Question #4 of the Sports Quiz in the October 13 RECORD reads "One man dominated an Olympic event longer than any other champion in any other event. Name the man and the event." The reputed correct answer is Al Oerter who won four gold medals in the discus throw between 1956 and 1968. While Oerter's accomplishment is impressive, his wins account for only four of the 18 gold medals awarded in the history of the event.

I would suggest that the true record for dominance of an Olympic event is held by Ray Ewry who won gold medals in both the standing broad jump and the standing high jump in the Olympic games of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912, the only years in which the events were part of the Olympic schedule.

Technically Ewry won only three gold medals in each event, because in the winter of 1912-13 he was stripped of his 1912 medals on a questionable "conviction" of professionalism. It appears that for a short period after the 1908 Olympics Ewry gave public performances of his unique talents for which a small admission fee was charged. It was never established that Ewry personally profited from the exhibitions, but, nevertheless, the International Olympic Committee awarded Ewry's medals to the 1912 runners-up. The public outcry was such that the I.O.C. announced that neither the standing broad jump nor the standing high jump would be included in the events of the 1916 Olympics and simply let the matter drop. The events were never revived.

Known as the "Human Frog," Ewry was a remarkable athlete who unfortunately has been forgotten by most students of the Olympic games.

John L. Dodd, 1L

Changing Perspectives?

To the Editor:

Am I in error in recalling that one of the first lessons I learned at HLS was that no lawyer or law firm should ever be criticized, chastised or ostracized because of the character or nature or acts of a client: that at the root of the American concept of justice was the proposition that the legal profession had not merely the right, but the sacred obligation to afford representation to the most villainous scoundrels and the most despised causes without subjecting their attorneys to harangue or abuse.

I am always rather shocked to read in the RECORD where law students are protesting the visits of law firms based upon disaffection with their clients — presently the Black students' reported demonstration against the visit of South Africa's U.S. legal

counsel and, several years ago, the protest made against the recruiting efforts of Dow (poison gas) Chemical's law firm.

How ironic that in the early 60's, lawyers who defended Black activists were subjected to the same vilification and in the 50's, lawyers who defended "Commies" (and virtually every liberal was sure to be one) were so maligned. In those decades, the Far Left offended mainstream American ideals to be supplanted more recently by the Far Right.

I would enjoy reading an article by one of the current protesters in defense of their position. Specifically, what is the philosophical and jurisprudential justification for condemning a law firm or lawyer because the client is or may be engaged in legally or morally offensive activities? Were conservatives correct to sanction attorneys who represented the Black Panthers and Chicago Six? Should local Bar Associations censure attorneys whose clients' actions offend local standards of decency and morality? Where should the line be drawn and by whom, if one assumes that under certain circumstances lawyers may be criticized for representing certain types of clients?

Eagerly awaiting a response,

Gary S. Brooks, '65
Miami, Florida

A Reassuring Correction

To the Editor:

There is an error in Mr. Hershman's account of his conversation with me which I'd like to correct. I don't think I quite said, "Many [judges] are idiots." It lacks my usual urbanity, and, as one who abhors controversy, I would not have made a statement so sure to be denounced as untrue.

I seem to hear myself explaining to Mr. Hershman why judges make difficult pupils. One or two are idiots, I said, and many of the rest are stuffed shirts. On that I stand, fearless of contradiction.

Irving Younger
Visiting Professor of Law
Harvard Law School

A Warrant Was Obtained

To the Editor:

I read with interest the article by Terry Greene concerning varying reactions to the Supreme Court's opinion in *Zurcher v. Stanford Daily*, 46 LW 4546, 98 S.Ct. 1970 (1978). I do not question the editorial exercise of judgment which was displayed in the article, but I would point out that it is perhaps inappropriate to characterize this search as "warrantless."

As you indicate in the article at a later juncture, a warrant was procured by the

Santa Clara District Attorney's Office from the Municipal Court for a search of the newspaper offices for "negatives, film and pictures showing the events and occurrences at the hospital on the evening of April 9." In the opinion of Mr. Justice White, there was no indication that the warrant was in any way invalid, save for the allegation that a warrant should never issue as against the press where it has not been shown that a subpoena would be impracticable. This position was enunciated by the District Court and affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. As Justice White points out, the doctrine was entirely novel and unsupported by any prior cases. Had the search of the newspaper offices been without a warrant, I have no doubt that the decision of the Supreme Court would have been quite different.

Joseph R. Weisberger
Associate Justice
Supreme Court of Rhode Island

A Familiar Twinkle

To the Editor,

1. Your disapproval of the Oliver Wendall Holmes stamp is a bit belated. The stamp was issued in 1968 — when the postage rate was six cents. It is only now that it has hit the jackpot.

2. You say that the Justice "is casting a stern look of disapproval." But, look again. Can't you see the twinkle in his eye? It was always there, and will be familiar to those who knew him.

Erwin N. Griswold
Dean, 1946-1967
Harvard Law School

Other Stamped Alumni

To the Editor:

Having some involvement in philately, or I would have if time permitted which it ordinarily does not, I noted with interest your editorial "A Stamp of Disapproval" in the September 29, 1978 issue. I observed the various reasons advanced for the dour expression of the picture of Mr. Justice Holmes and question whether the recent performance of the United States Supreme Court could occasion the stern gaze. This portrait of Mr. Justice Holmes has been on a fifteen-cent stamp since March 8, 1968, when it was first issued. When the prevailing rate of postage became fifteen cents this year the same stamp of Mr. Justice Holmes was issued in coil and booklet form so if the expression was disapproval of the Supreme Court's work it apparently was directed at the Warren Court. I have no idea how the Red Sox were doing back in 1968.

You are technically correct that Mr. Justice Holmes was the first graduate of the Harvard Law School on a fifteen-cent postage stamp. I do not know how many other

(Continued on Page 12)

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Page 11)

graduates may have been on United States postage stamps but according to my recollection Senator Robert A. Taft was a graduate of the law school and had his picture featured on a four-cent stamp in 1960. Also, although not a graduate, I believe Rutherford B. Hayes attended the law school for about a year and a half. He has been on three different stamps beginning in 1922, two of them in denominations of eleven cents and one at nineteen cents.

I assume you have heard from a number of philatelists at this point, assuming that there are other Harvard law school graduates who enjoy engaging in this particular paper chase.

Wilbur F. Pell, Jr.
Judge

United States Court of Appeals
Seventh Circuit

A Question of Definition

To the Editor:

Are women underachieving at HLS? It depends on your definition of achievement and of success. Bill Ross's article ("Are Women Underachieving at HLS?") purports to examine this important question — in a report on the representation of women on *Law Review* — but there is more to the story.

The traditional mark of success and prestige in the legal profession is being on *Law Review*. It is therefore interesting to understand why a disproportionately low percentage of women is on *Law Review*, either on

Cryptic Law

This week's selection is dedicated to Yankee fans, future Wall Street lawyers, and all others who believe there is only one city in the world worth living in.

Hr egzzmr nb, gi rxb ohiryher dqopb
rxmqpxr gzo gi rxb pmfbyztbzt ibbti rm
gypqb, [rxgr] pmhzt rm Zbj Vmyw Ehrv hi,
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rxb jbbwbzo hz Zbj Vmyw Ehrv jgi g exmyb
gzo rxgr rxmib jxm jbzr igeyhlhebo fgsqgnsb
rhtb. . . .

(Answers on Page 13)

the basis of grades or through the writing competition.

However, many women (and many men) define success differently, and their avenues to success are as worthy of recognition as the route Ross's article focuses on. The women at HLS are no different from the men in seeking to fulfill themselves, to gratify their egos, to receive high grades, to be respected and to be taken seriously as professionals. The way most women go about satisfying these needs evidently differs from the model of traditional achievement, and perhaps this will eventually have an impact on the profession at large.

Coordinating Committee,
Women's Law Association
Harvard Law School

SPORTS QUIZ

1. The Jim Thorpe Trophy is given to the most valuable National Football League player. There has been only one tie in the history of this award and each of the men who tied was a player who won the award in another year. Name the players who tied and the years they won the Jim Thorpe Trophy.
2. What is the Canadian equivalent of the Super Bowl?
3. What is the Podoloff Cup and who has received it the largest number of times?
4. Twice the American Basketball Association Most Valuable Player and Rookie of the Year have been the same player. Name the players, their teams and the year they won.
5. What is the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy?

(Solution on Page 13)

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New Clinical Program For 3Ls Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

school at the Institute. Their year would begin in July and last 11 months. It would include classroom instruction, supervised fieldwork, clinical seminars, and independent research and writing. Although there would be frequent testing, grades would not be awarded. The faculty committee found the proposal academically acceptable for HLS students.

Bridge Institution

Bellow said the idea for an institution bridging the gap between law school and legal services practice has been with him for as long as he has been teaching. He mentioned several educational advantages that a year at the Institute might offer over the present clinical programs at the Law School.

"It will be a completely integrated curriculum, whereas the clinical program is just one course among many, he said. "It will offer an environment where the faculty can teach and practice law in ways they can't in the clinical programs. And since most students who come to the program will have decided or almost decided to commit several years to legal services work, they will learn better because they will be studying with a particular goal in mind."

But Bellow also emphasized that the Institute is in no way inconsistent with the present clinical programs at HLS and that the present programs will continue. Many students will want some clinical education, but will be unwilling to commit an entire year to the Institute. And others who would like to enter the Institute program may be turned away for lack of room. For both groups, the continuation of the present clinical program will be essential.

(Continued on Page 13)

Sports Answers

1. Y. A. Tittle of the New York Giants won in 1961 and 1963. Jim Brown of the Cleveland Browns shared the award with Tittle in 1963 and won it on his own in 1965.
2. It is the Grey Cup and it is played between the winners of the East and West divisions of the Canadian Football League. The cup is named after Governor-General Earl Grey who donated the cup in 1909.
3. It is the award for the Most Valuable Player in the National Basketball Association. The Cup is named after the former league commissioner Maurice Podoloff. Two players have won it five times each. The first was Bill Russell in 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1965. The second was Lew Alcindor/Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, and 1977.
4. The first was Spencer Haywood of the Denver Rockets in 1970 and the second was Artis Gilmore of the Kentucky Colonels in 1972.
5. This award is given by the AAU to the athlete who has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship. It is named after the former AAU president and was first awarded in 1930.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

It cannot be, as the district judge thought and as the Government seems to argue, [that] going to New York City is, as a matter of law, a "pleasure trip." If we are in the field of judicial notice, I would think that some might conclude that the weekend in New York City was a chore and that those who went sacrificed valuable time. . . . Justice Douglas (dissenting) in *Rudolph v. United States*, 370 U.S. 269 (1962)

HLS May Participate in Legal Services Institute

(Continued from Page 12)

Northeastern In

The faculty of Northeastern Law School has already approved that school's participation, and the Institute will probably go ahead with or without Harvard. Nevertheless, Bellow feels it is important that Harvard join as the "responsible" institution, with Institute staff members having HLS faculty status and with the Law School administering the funding for the educational side of the project. (Overall responsibility for the program would rest with the Greater Boston Legal Service Committee.)

"Getting Harvard involved," Bellow noted, "will have a great influence on how well the Institute is received and on how many similar institutes develop across the country. Harvard has already made the greatest commitment to clinical education of any law school in the country."

The Institute will break new ground in areas besides education. The proposal states, "We will experiment with a model of practice

that both responds to individual clients and attempts to link cases in ways that address the larger problems that most disadvantage the poor community the office services."

The Institute will also function as a legal services research center. According to the proposal, "We will provide a variety of support and back-up services to legal services offices (e.g., practice manuals, annotated forms and pleadings, training methods and materials). These will be drawn from and tested against the Institute's practice."

National Network

If the Institute is successful, it may have a number of imitators. "What I really proposed to the Legal Services Corporation," Bellow explained, "was a network of six to ten similar institutes across the country."

The members of the ad hoc HLS faculty committee considered the benefits of the program to Harvard well worth the costs of participation. Those costs would include promising to send one HLS faculty member a year to the Institute as a Visiting Professor, and probably some cash contributions as well.

Prof. Frank Michelman, chairman of the committee, noted that he expects the program to benefit the Law School in several ways. "A lot of the potential benefit," he said, "lies in the hope of learning about the usefulness of various approaches to clinical education. We should also learn a lot about the possibilities for collaboration with other institutions."

"I'm enthusiastic about the proposal, and my sense is that's the general mood of the committee."

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Tribe: The Madison of the Marshalls

(Continued from Page 1)

instead for independent political development. The framing of a constitution is a vital step on the Marshalls' road to eventual independence from the United States.

When asked about his initial reaction to being selected to act as consultant to the Constitutional Convention, Tribe replied, "I was fascinated by the prospect. It was a project not to be missed, despite my already overloaded schedule."

Harvard Didn't Hurt

Tribe is unsure exactly how he was selected for the job, but thinks he was recommended to the Convention by a D.C. lawyer who is now representing the Marshall Islands in negotiations with the U.S. over the Marshall's future political status. Moreover, "the Constitutional Convention wanted an American constitutional expert to help them decide between a parliamentary and a presidential form of government and to see if the draft constitution was too detailed." Tribe also remarks, "When in Majuro this summer, I noticed a copy of my treatise in the Micronesian Legal Services office, so someone out there had heard of me. And the Harvard name didn't hurt!"

Tribe was actually brought in as a consultant between the second and third sessions of the Constitutional Convention to write the judiciary provisions and the Bill of Rights. In August, Tribe and his assistant Ira Karasick, HLS 1978, went to the Marshall Islands to find out what particular problems the Constitution should address. Later, from October 8 to October 15, the president of the Constitutional Convention and the Chairperson of the Procedure and Jurisdiction Committee came to Cambridge for additional sessions with Tribe.

In discussing the details of Constitution writing, Tribe states that "there are five special problems in-

involved in writing the Constitution: combining parliamentary government with judicial support, trying to incorporate a Bill of Rights with a feudal land system, correlating the goals of the Marshall Islands with U.S. negotiations, avoiding too much detail, and dealing with the particular orientations of the people."

Stifle the Press?

On the final point, Tribe goes on to describe a hearing in the Marshalls where he asked participants which abuses they would most like to prevent in the Constitution. "I was surprised to have one person respond that he would like to prevent private action molding public opinion towards the government, that is, freedom of the press. I was struck at the different outlook such a desire reflected, though I later realized that his stand was not representative of most Marshallese."

So far, Tribe has worked largely on the Bill of Rights, which is loosely based on the U.S. Bill of Rights but, according to Karasick, "is modified to deal with the particular social and cultural institutions of the Marshalls, such as the feudal land system." Tribe wanted to include an article of environmental rights, but the Convention limited his efforts to a provision protecting the islands from further nuclear tests and wastes. However, the Bill of Rights does contain an equal protection clause prohibiting discrimination by gender. According to Tribe, "the Constitution is a fairly forward-looking document."

Tribe also helped select a parliamentary government for the Marshalls after determining that such a form was more in line with the customs and the prior political experience of the Islands. However, "there is no residual executive authority in the Marshall government, as there is in the European parliaments. Moreover, the head of the cabinet cannot dissolve the legislature, as in regular parliaments."

Tribe has dealt with the extent of the constitutional protections. "The convention decided that the constitution applies to private conduct (unless provisions expressly state otherwise) as well as to state actions," states Tribe. "Moreover, the Attorney General can bring an action in the name of the people."

1979 Ratification

Tribe's next step as consultant to the Constitutional Convention is to attend the Third Session of the Convention in Majuro in mid-November. "I will be there during debates to help with problems on the judiciary articles and the Bill of Rights." Then, the Constitution will be distributed, in both Marshallese and English, throughout the islands. The target date for the Constitution to become effective is July 12, 1979, when the Constitution will be subject to ratification in a national referendum.

If the Constitution passes, the U.S. and the Marshalls will determine the compatibility of the Constitution with the Department of the Interior's Compact of Free Association, in which the United States sets forth the framework for the Marshall Island's independence.

According to Tribe, "The Interior's Compact of Free Association is a new concept in international law, granting the Marshalls more independence than in commonwealth status, but containing more obligations than a treaty such as NATO. Some aspects of the identities of the Marshalls and the United States will be united, such as defense." Specifically, the Compact will allow the U.S. presence to remain at Kwajalein, the largest missile base in the world.

In reflecting upon his experience as a constitutional author, Tribe muses, "It hasn't enhanced my respect for arguments about the intent of the framers of the U.S. Constitution."

Sex and Race Not Obstacles To Career

(Continued from Page 3)

to run campaigns. Men do not want to contribute to women. Women are capable but men have the money. The parties should see that women have enough money for their campaigns. Would she run for president to set an example for women and blacks? "Are you kidding? It's not in the future for black people or women any time soon. I have no interest in running."

Jordan also stated that there are more black elected officials in the South than in any other region of the country because northerners take the view that blacks have no problems whereas in the South the problems have been faced and the races talk with each other, "if only out of fear."

Jordan concluded her discussion by commenting on the Bakke decision. "I would have preferred that the Supreme Court hand down a more resolute decision than the one they actually handed down. Their reluctance to come to grips with the issue of reverse discrimination prolongs the problem for several more years. But I didn't think they would hand down a definitive stand because the germination period on reverse discrimination has not been long enough. I'm pleased that they gave us a mixed decision. I can live with it."

TGIF: Friday, Oct. 27 from 4-6 p.m.
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Morrison: Courtroom Battler Comes To HLS

(Continued from Page 7)

Furman runs North Side Secretarial Services, an outgrowth of a battered wives' organization, that charges individuals, many of whom are illiterate, \$50 to type divorce papers so they can proceed *pro se*. Local attorneys charge \$350, a price indigents cannot afford, and the law which provides for divorces for indigents involves a six-month wait. "There is a serious constitutional question of the right to dissolution of marriage," Morrison claims. (Rosemarie Furman is scheduled to speak at a Women's Law Association meeting here on Monday, Oct. 30 at 4:30.)

Many of the cases the Litigation Group gets are litigation needs of its Health, Tax, Lobbying, Auto Safety, and Aviation groups colleagues. It also gets letters from people like Furman, whose letter began, "Re: Help." She couldn't find a lawyer in Florida to help her.

"My job is to make people think. I'm not satisfied with society as it is and I'd like to make it better. That's what I use litigation for. I'm a problem solver."

He and his Litigation Group have worked with administrative agencies and with Congress to "fix things up" after unfavorable court rulings, as they did by drafting correcting legislation on a freedom of information exemption claim and

by revising procedures for IRS challenges to charities' tax exemptions. Morrison has lobbied and testified before the Congress when he has asked for the opportunity. Indeed, he claims to be "free to do whatever I feel like doing."

What about the clients? "We are people-oriented as well as cause-oriented. Of course we explain to the clients how far we'll go with them before the case gets started." The Group takes no fees; every-

"My job is to make people think. I'm not satisfied with society as it is and I'd like to make it better."

thing is paid for from contributions.

Morrison admits he does meet "a lot of people who don't agree with me." One sixtyish Norfolk, Virginia lawyer said to him, "When are you folks gonna leave us alone?" Probably not too soon. Alan Morrison feels he has too much to accomplish to stop now.



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Gay Group Urges Boycott of Bryant Firm

By J. Ezra Merkin

The newly-organized Committee on Gay Legal Issues urged students not to interview with the San Francisco law firm of Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro this week. The firm is representing Anita Bryant in the case of *Hillsborough v. Bryant*, a controversial California case in which the mother of a homosexual slain in the wake of an anti-gay rights referendum vote has claimed that Bryant, California State Senator John Briggs, and others had conspired to deprive her son of his civil rights.

A student who interviewed with the firm was told that few questions were put to the firm about the case, and that the number of cancellations in the course of the firm's interview days was not above normal. Members of the firm could not be reached for comment.

In June, 1977, Anita Bryant campaigned in Florida for the repeal of a Dade County ordinance ensuring civil rights for homosexuals. Shortly after the ordinance was repealed in a referendum, Robert Hillsborough was followed from a gay discotheque in San Francisco by two teen-agers who stabbed him to death. According to newspaper accounts, the killers shouted, "This is for Anita."

Hillsborough's mother brought a civil rights complaint under 42 USC § 1985. The District Court granted Bryant's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. That ruling is now on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. Pillsbury, Madi-

son and Sutro is representing Bryant in the appeal before the Ninth Circuit.

Policy Decision

The Committee on Gay Legal Issues claims that "sources inside the law firm report that Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro made a policy decision to help Anita Bryant escape the personal jurisdiction of the District Court. The firm's policy decision indicates a gross insensitivity to the social issues of its community. Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro made a policy decision to work against the gains which the civil rights struggle has made in San Francisco."

The Committee claimed the case caused a significant amount of turmoil within the law firm's office and publicized a letter from an associate at the firm who resigned last August because of the case. A student at HLS who has worked at the firm in the past said that he had heard of "no internal unrest at the firm last summer."

The Committee called on "anyone with a social conscience" to refuse to interview with the firm. It said that the firm's "policy decision is an affront to all the citizens of San Francisco who were shocked by the brutal murder of Robert Hillsborough, who, solely because he was gay, was stabbed to death by young men provoked by Anita Bryant's bigoted rhetoric."

A small number of students did cancel their interviews with Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro, although it is unclear how many

were motivated by the firm's representation of Anita Bryant.

One 3L said of the proposed boycott, "I think it was a big flop. I didn't even find out about it until after my interview." Other students took a casual attitude toward interviewing and toward employment objectives. One said, "I wouldn't work for them, but I'd really love to get out to San Francisco." Another commented, "Pillsbury is the top firm out there, and it's hard to boycott the best."



Atilla the Hun Is Back

He raped their villages and burned their women. He left only death and destruction in his wake. Parents frightened their children on Halloween with stories of his cruelty and ruthlessness. He was the Darth Vader of his age.

His name was Attila the Hun.

He is hero to none save the evil gnomes who compose law firm rejection letters. Because of our civic duty to expose his despicable disciples, the RECORD announces its annual "Attila the Hun Rotten Rejection Contest." The winner will be that student who brings to our attention the most vicious, inhumane, abusive and vile rejection letter.

Entries should be submitted to the RECORD Rotten Rejection Report, c/o HARVARD LAW RECORD, 23 Everett St. The names will, of course, be kept confidential.

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