

HARVARD LAW RECORD

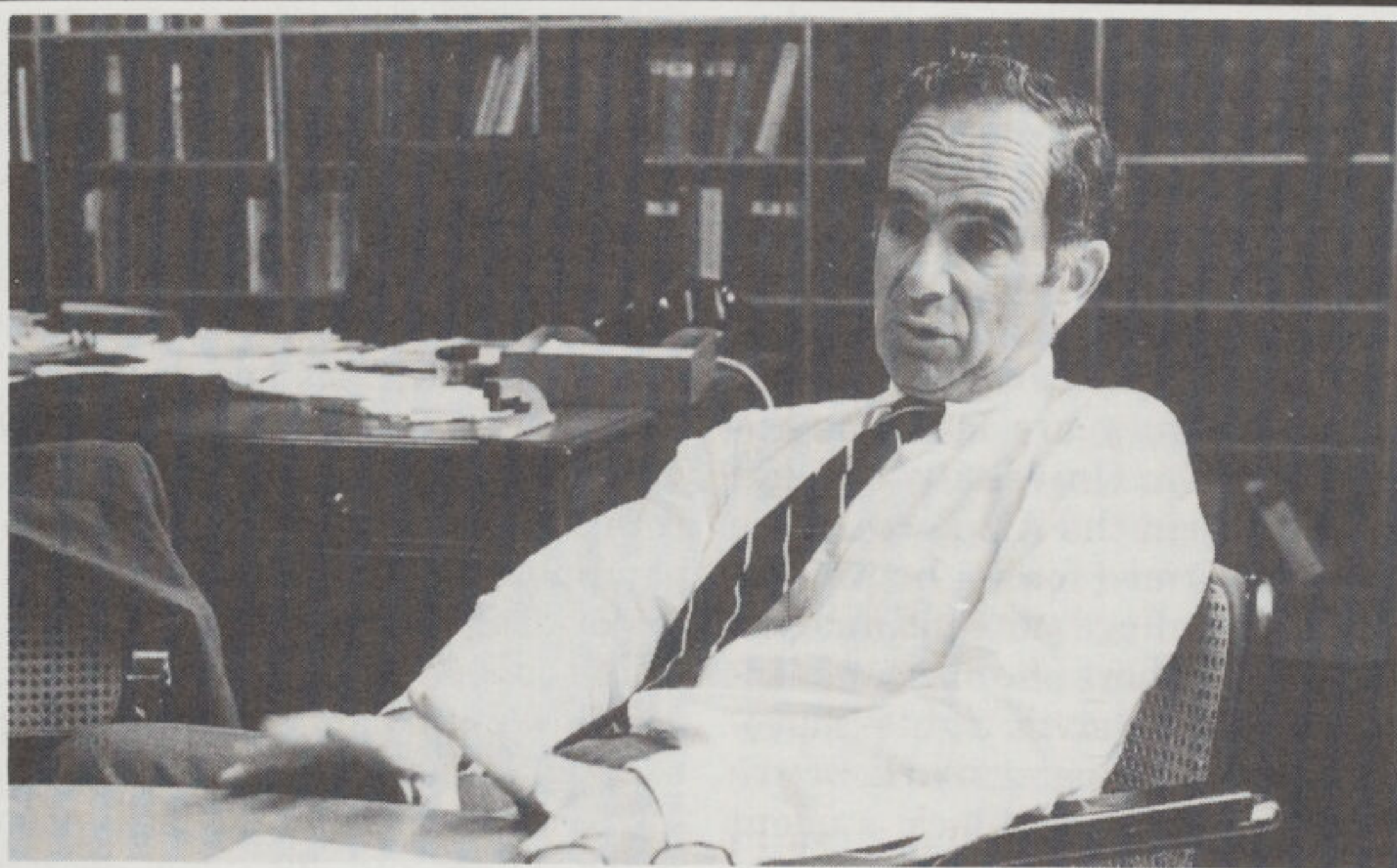
America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



Vorenberg Discusses at HLS

By John Morris

Dean Vorenberg has had two-and-a-half months to settle into his new office. The RECORD interviewed him on Monday to see what lies in store for the Law School. What follows below includes most of that conversation.

We began by asking what his immediate goals were for the School:

Vorenberg: I don't think I can answer in any comprehensive way for a couple of reasons. First, I am relying heavily on the Michelman Committee [on Educational Planning and Development] to complete its charge and come in with a set of recommendations to deal with the

areas it has covered. . . . Having said that, there are certain issues and problems that are very clear to me that ought to be [given a] high priority and I think they [the committee] are clearly going to do that.

I think there is a sense shared by students and faculty that the second and third year need attention, and that is one of the focal points of the Michelman Committee. That committee has already dealt with it in two respects: one, the report on so-called sequential studies . . . and the research institute which was actually adopted by the faculty last year. Both of those are a move in the right direction.

(Continued on Page 13)

Registration: A Long Day at HLS

By Mary Tarduno

Students returning to HLS on Tuesday, Sept. 8 were confronted by long lines, confusion, and frustration. In addition to starting class that day, 2Ls and 3Ls also attempted to register for courses and adjust course schedules. For many students, the registration process alone took hours.

According to Dean of Students Mary Upton, the entire process of planning registration was complicated by the departure of Registrar Susie Castillo-Robson at the beginning of the summer. (See box, p. 15.) There were three different registrars in the three months of June, July and August, and, in such a situation, "there are bound to be dropped stitches," Upton said. Upton, who acted as registrar from mid-June until the beginning of August, said that she would "take responsibility" for the problems that occurred during registration.

One such problem cited by many students was the fact that registration was held on the first day of classes. According to Upton, however, registration has traditionally been held on that day; last year was the only exception.

Upton asserted that the registrar's office did examine the possibility of having registration before the start of classes, but because of this year's calendar, classes had to begin no later than the day after

(Continued on Page 14)

RED SET

1Ls Don't Fit the Mold; They Break It

By Erich Merrill

The numbers are in from the admissions office. Members of this year's first year class come from 46 states and seven foreign countries. Though 1Ls attended 212 different colleges and universities, 142 of the 554 members of the class came from Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. There are 274 students in the class with an undergraduate degree in either political science or economics, though 43 majored in engineering or math. Eighty-three have some graduate degree.

A New Career

Behind the numbers are the students. One of them is Helen Irvin who left a position as a tenured professor at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky to become a law student. At 52, Helen is the oldest 1L in this year's class, and calls herself "Harvard's token geriatric case."

Helen was a housewife for twenty years before she got a Ph.D. at the age of 40 and began teaching. While at Transylvania, she was president of the Kentucky Conference of the American Association of University Professors. The Conference is a professional organization which is frequently involved in some sort of litigation. Helen received additional exposure to the law while on the Kentucky state board of the ACLU.

Helen came to law school partly because of the interest in law she acquired from her contacts with the ACLU and the Kentucky Conference and partly because she sees working on a law degree at 52 as "an affirmation of life." She is writing a book about "changing careers in mid-stream" while she attends Harvard. She says the book is written especially for women whose careers have been interrupted by childbirth.

When asked if her age made any difference in her contacts with other students, Helen answered by saying, "I started college at 16 and got my Ph.D. at forty. I've always been

the wrong age for everything. One of our professors told us our studies were an investment for the next sixty years. I consider that to be a warranty that I'll still be practicing when I'm 112."

Part of a Ministry

Another 1L who is older than most of his colleagues is Muhammad Kenyatta, who at 37 describes himself as having been "a professional revolutionary for most of my adult life." For 23 years, he's also been a Baptist preacher. Muhammad began preaching in 1958 at the age of fourteen. "I was one of those sort of child evangelists," he explains. Two years later, he entered Lincoln University but left in 1961 to join the Air Force. Once out of the armed forces, he went to Williams College to continue his education. There he became involved in the civil rights movement, becoming particularly active in the founding of black student unions. He was head of the union at Williams, and founded the black student union at Harvard.

In 1966 Muhammad left Williams to help organize blacks in Mississippi. It was during his stay in that state that he first became interested in the law. "Part of my interest in law was generated by my being put in prison. I observed that this country really has two legal systems. For the poor, blacks, and political dissidents, what we have is a police state."

Sometime during the 60's, Muhammad's actions came to the attention of the FBI. As a part of its counter-intelligence program, the FBI kept a list of names of dissidents who were to be arrested by local authorities in case of a national emergency. Muhammad says that people whose names were on the list were systematically harassed. His name appeared on the list. "In my own case, this meant false arrests, harassment, and spying by the FBI. For instance, after Martin Luther King was shot, I was arrested and put in jail for traffic violations," Muhammad re-

calls.

Finally, in 1969 "the FBI ran me out of Mississippi," he claims. He received a letter threatening his life if he stayed in the state, and shortly afterwards his windshield was shot out while he was driving along in his car.

Muhammad moved to Philadelphia after these incidents, and became director of the Black Economic Development Conference (BEDC) there. While at Harvard Divinity School in 1973, he decided that he and the BEDC should try to put the Black Mafia, a drug trafficking organization in Philadelphia, out of commission. "I just got tired of the killings and drug problems that were going on. The police did nothing to stop it," he said. He returned to Philadelphia and began publishing the names of known major drug dealers and demanding that they be arrested. The Black Mafia fought back by contracting to have Muhammad killed. But by 1975, Muhammad was still very much alive and 22 drug dealers were in jail.

From 1974 until this year Muhammad was the associate pastor at Kingsway Community Church in Philadelphia. He sees a close tie between his ministry and his other activities. "We are all one family. This [participation in other activities] is an outgrowth of my idea of what a ministry is all about."

Why did he leave Philadelphia to go to law school? "Fun," he says. "I'm 37. I've had a very active life. If I can have a vocation which involves reading, writing, and talking, that's a plus."

Brother and Sister Team

Joe and Marcine Mitchell are brother and sister. What's unusual about them is that they are both 1Ls this year at HLS. According to Dean of Admissions Molly Geraghty, the two may be the first brother and sister to be classmates at HLS. "If there have been any others, tell them to let me know," Geraghty told the RECORD.

(Continued on Next Page)

—Teacher (52), Activist (37) Enroll

(Continued from Previous Page)

Joe, 25, graduated from Stanford in 1977 and has been playing tennis professionally since then. Last year, though, "I realized I could spend the next three years traveling and playing tennis, or I could spend three years on my education," he explained. "I decided against a professional tennis ca-



Helen Irvin, 1L

reer because I wanted some stability."

Marcine graduated from Brown last year, and decided to go to law school at least partially because her family has a history of ties with the law. Her grandfather graduated from law school in 1918. Her father is a Massachusetts superior court judge in Cambridge. Her brother Mike is at law school at the University of California at Berkeley, and one of her two cousins is currently a 3L at Harvard. Marcine says there's always a possibility that when she graduates, she and her two brothers will form the firm of Mitchell, Mitchell, and Mitchell.

Philip Kraft is a 1L who was a practicing psychiatrist before com-

ing to law school. After spending a year as the Emergency Psychiatrist at Cambridge Hospital on a fellowship in 1979, he became medical director of the Fresh Pond Medical Center in Cambridge. During competency and commitment hearings, and at guardianship proceedings, he often dealt with lawyers and began to wonder how the law affected some of his patients. "I got so interested that I decided to spend three years finding out what the lawyers were talking about." When he leaves law school, Philip would like to try to influence administrative policies which deal with the mentally ill.

In addition to being a psychiatrist, Philip is a musician. He has been pianist for many years, and recently began to play the harpsichord. In January of this year he recorded a record called "Works for Harpsichord and Flute by Boismortier," which will be on the market this winter.

Leaving the Yacht

David Ruth may be the only 1L in this year's class to walk onto a yacht in the Mediterranean and get a job as one of its crew. David went to Claremont Men's College in Southern California, but spent the spring semester of his junior year in Switzerland. At the end of the spring term, he took a trip to Monte Carlo. He saw some yachts in the harbor, and wondered how he could get a job on one. He walked up the gangplank of one, found the captain, and asked how he could

get a job on a yacht. "I'd never been on board before in my life. The captain asked if I could do various tasks, and I kept saying, 'Nein, Nein.' Finally he asked me what I had to offer him. I held up my hands to him and said, 'These.'" The captain looked at me and started laughing. Then he said, 'You're hired. You start at one-thirty.'"

That summer the yacht sailed over much of the Mediterranean; David saw everything from Greece to Gibraltar to the French Riviera. For a month the yacht stayed in the Greek Islands to help film the movie "The Greek Tycoon."

The boat itself was the fourth largest yacht in the world. It was 250' long, and had been custom built in Italy. The floors were marble, leather covered the ceilings, and inlaid wood had been used extensively throughout the boat. "Every amenity you could possibly imagine" was on board, including two grand pianos. "It was really a floating palace."

The ship's crew was from all over the world. David was the only American member. The crew communicated in German except when the owner came on board. Then most of them spoke English.

David returned to the U.S. at the end of that summer, thinking his Mediterranean adventure was over. But when he finished his last year at college, the captain of the yacht called him from Madrid, and asked if David could help them sail to the Caribbean. David took him up on it.

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Hark Takes On A Brighter Look

By Marisa Manley

Changes are underway at the Hark — already more and brighter couches, tables and chairs have been placed in the Swain Room. This and other planned changes will be deemed successful if they can restore the Hark to its former self. Not the dirty, grim place it was last spring, but the lively center it was years ago.

Famous Artists

Bernice Loss, director of the Law School's art collection, says that when she first arrived at the Law School in the 1950's, the Hark was a social center for students. Faculty dinners were held indoors; lobster cookouts were held outside near the "World Tree."

Aside from having the capacity to provide a needed place for students to gather, the building had and has much else to recommend it. It houses a collection of 20th century art that museums should envy.

The building itself was designed by Walter Gropius, a leader of the Bauhaus movement in Germany and of modern architects worldwide. Among Gropius' friends were other leaders in the arts. Josef Albers designed the fireplace in the Swain Room and Herbert Baird produced the mosaic climbing alongside the ramp, a screen at the top of the ramp, and the green mural in the Mallory-Smith room.

The wooden shapes standing out from a white wall in the dining room are by Jean Arp. And finally, the dining level contains a rare ceramic mural by Joan Miro. A

Miro painting that hung in the Hark until threatened by food splatters now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Despite its storied past, the Hark has fallen into desuetude. Harkness Commons is a graduate student center, not a Law School building. Several schools contribute to its upkeep with no one school responsible for it, perhaps contributing to the building's decline. But whatever the reasons, says Loss, administrators at the Law School have realized for some time that something must be done. Recently, the Law School has taken the responsibility largely upon itself to bring the Hark back to life.

Another Hark Committee

Last year a committee was formed to develop a solution. Faculty and administrators took part and student ideas were sought. The committee completed its task and recommended changes that would have sliced the building with skylights to dispel some of its gloom.

According to one source, the estimated cost of the proposal was over two million dollars. Cost was reportedly a factor in Dean Sacks' decision not to act on the committee's proposal.

Despite renewed interest in the Hark, it was uncertain for a time whether anything would be done. According to Loss, the changes now underway at the Hark grew out of the belief that even "if we can't do a couple million dollars worth — at least we can do something!"

Furniture has been added to make the Swain Room more pleasant.

Students now sit on durable, colorful couches and lunch at handsome tables. Still to be improved is the lighting. The big video screen will be placed in a corner by the fireplace. Curtains will darken the big windows so students can see the big picture.

The School has ordered new lighting fixtures to brighten the main walkway and pushed the scarred, cranky vending machines back into an alcove where unused coat racks gather dust. No longer will the Coke machine be the walkway's primary attraction.

Other changes will take place with the Coop's assistance. The glassed-in bulletin board next to the store will become a display window and the cork bulletin board next to the door will feature Coop graphics.

There may yet be more changes at the Hark. Another Hark committee may be formed by Dean Vorenberg to try to revive the Hark by creating a place where students will want to gather. In the Hark's case, the passy may provide a good model for change. And Miro, Arp, Albers, et al. may become as familiar to students of the 80's as they were to students of the 50's.



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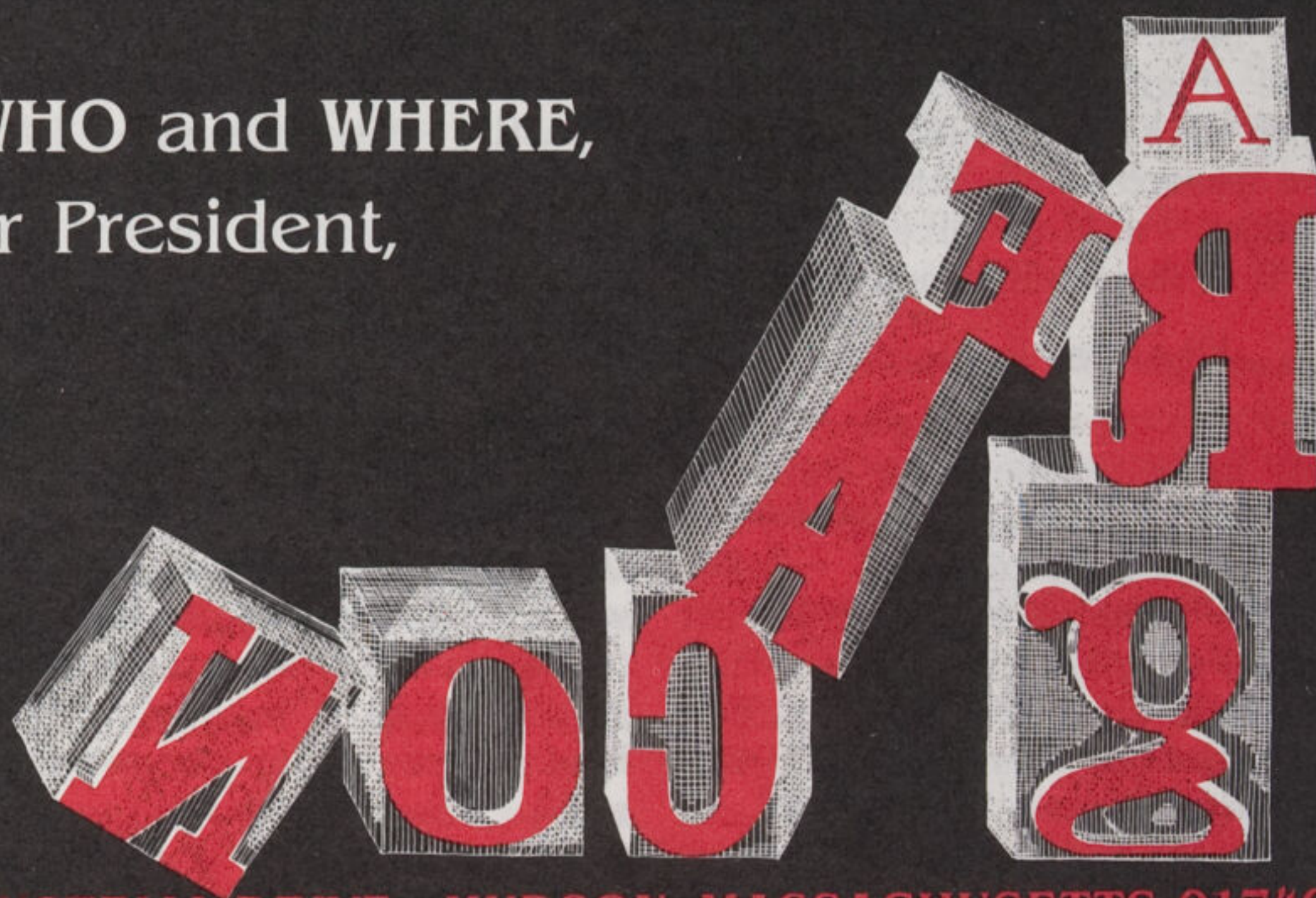
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Future of FISL Funds Still Uncertain

By John Morris

The availability of federally insured student loans (FISL's) for HLS students for next year is still uncertain. The Reagan Administration budget passed this summer contained certain new restrictions on the loans, but the detailed regulations for the FISL's have not yet been issued by Washington.

When the RECORD last reported on the loans in the spring, Law School officials were unsure if the new bill would affect loans for this academic year, but the Reagan bill as enacted affects only those loans issued after October 1. The only change effective immediately is the subtraction of a 5% "origination fee" from each loan, in effect a reduction in loan amounts across the board.

After October 1 two major restrictions will come into effect:

- The grace period after graduation during which interest does not accrue will be reduced from nine to three months.

- Married or dependent students whose family incomes exceed \$30,000 will have to demonstrate a need for the money. (Those whose family incomes are less than \$30,000 will automatically qualify.)

In addition, scholarships or grants will be subtracted from the student's needs in calculating the loan amount. In the past, the FISL's have been used by schools in the place of grants and scholarships, which were given usually only after loan resources were exhausted. The changes will thus force schools to dig into their endowments first.

Changes in October

By making the changes effective only as of October, the Administration gave schools and students a year's reprieve.

"The upshot is that for this year there's no great crisis," says HLS Assistant Dean for Financial Services Russell Simpson, "but next year there'll be a big crunch."

Simpson does not know how many people will be affected because the

loan regulations which define dependent status have not yet been issued. And as HLS's financial aid records are not computerized, the School does not even know how many may now be classified as dependents under the current tests.

"What makes this problem so hard is that we don't know what the law or the regulations are going to be, and so we have to plan against this sort of shifting background," Dean Vorenberg says.

Alternative Sources of Funds

Simpson says there are several possible sources of additional funds to meet the needs of students who don't qualify under the new regulations.

First, the University has said it will loan endowment funds for this purpose, but there are strings attached. The University would require individual schools to guarantee the loans of their students, and the University would require a commercial rate of interest, which would be considerably higher than that on the subsidized FISL's. One answer to the increased rates, Simpson says, is to consider using scholarship funds to subsidize the rates.

There is also a bill before the state legislature to allow for the issuance of tax-exempt bonds to finance student loans. By offering tax advantages to investors, a lower rate of interest could be charged to students.

Lastly, the Business School sometimes has cooperated with private lenders in its own student loan program, and something similar might be worked out with the Law School. But there are problems. "The interest rates would be very high, and [the lenders] want interest and [principal] payments starting now," Simpson says. And while these lenders don't hesitate to lend to third-year students with job offers, they are reluctant to lend to students further away from a job. "They shy away from long-term investments," he says.

Committees formed by both the

University and the Law School are studying the possible options, but until the new regulations are issued sometime within the next month no definite plans can be made.

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Suspect Nabbed in RECORD Office Robbery

By Gretchen Rule

Quick thinking on the part of two RECORD staffers led to the arrest, on larceny charges, of a Custodial Services employee last Wednesday evening. After the Organization Fair held in Pound, Business Manager Eileen Brownell, 3L, and Managing Editor Erich Merrill, 2L, returned to the RECORD office at 23 Everett Street to drop off their Fair materials and then started off for dinner. By the time they reached the Hark, however, Brownell realized that she had left the day's subscription sales proceeds in the office. Since cash had been stolen from the petty cash box the previous night, Brownell and Merrill decided that the money should not be left in the office.

Merrill returned to the RECORD office to retrieve the money. Upon entering the front door of 23 Everett Street, however, he heard one of the upstairs doors close. Since there was another group meeting in the building, he did not consider the sound significant until he reached the RECORD's third-floor office. There he discovered that all of the cash from the subscription sales was missing. Merrill asked the custodian, John Phipps, who was then cleaning the second floor offices, if he had seen anyone else about. The custodian replied that he had not. Merrill returned to where Brownell was waiting in the Hark and related the story. The two decided to call the University Police and did so using the campus phone outside of Story Hall. By the time they returned to 23 Everett Street, there were already several police cars present. "It was amazing how fast they got there," Brownell commented.

Upstairs, Brownell and Merrill found the police already talking to Phipps. At the request of the police, Phipps showed them the contents of his pockets and wallet. The wallet contained a large amount of cash, and Phipps explained that he had recently cashed his paycheck. Brownell and Merrill then left to check the amount of cash that had

been taken. Upon their return the police determined that the wallet contained the same amount of cash in the same denominations as was stolen. They then placed Phipps under arrest and read him the Miranda warning.

Phipps was arraigned the next morning in Middlesex County Court on the charge of larceny in a building. Harvard University Police explained that it was just a larceny charge because Phipps did not break in but rather used his keys to gain access to the office. Trial has been set for later in the month, and Brownell and Merrill have been

subpoenaed to testify.

Brownell said that she has been assured that all of the money will be returned after the trial. "If they [the police] hadn't acted so quickly," she said, "we never would have gotten the money back." She added that all of the subscriptions would have been honored even if the proceeds had not been recovered.

The Custodial Services area supervisor for the Law School, Don Lynch, had no comment on the matter, but he did indicate that the suspect was no longer on the job and was being permanently dismissed.

Braucher Dies at Age 65



H.L.Y.B.

Robert Braucher, former Professor of Law at HLS and Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, died in his home on Wednesday, August 26. He was 65 years of age. Services were held on Friday, September 28.

Judge Braucher was born in New York City in 1916, was graduated from Haverford College with high honors in 1936, and from the Harvard Law School in 1939, where he served as editor of the *Law Review*. He worked as an associate with the New York firm of Hughes, Richards, Hubbard and Ewing from 1939 until 1941.

He served with distinction in the United States Air Force during World War II, earning the

Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Air Medal. Following his discharge from the Armed Services, he taught at HLS as a visiting professor; he was a Professor of Law here from 1949 until his appointment to the bench, in 1971.

Braucher's field of expertise was commercial law. He was the author of three books of course materials: *Introduction to Commercial Transactions* (with R. Reigent); *Basic Contract Law* (with Lon L. Fuller); and *Cases on Commercial Transactions* (with A.E. Sutherland). His work was also published in many scholarly journals.

He was appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court by former Gov. Francis W. Sargent in 1971. He was one of the first two law professors appointed to that bench since 1882. the court in April of this past year.

Judge Braucher is survived by several family members, including his wife, Elizabeth (King), daughters Jean Braucher, Karen Tobin-Braucher, and Roberta Ross, and a son, William K. Braucher.

L.T.

Surprises Await Students in Dorm Rooms

By Mark Pogue

No one has ever said that preparing the Harvard Law School's dormitories for the autumnal onslaught of 554 live-in students is an easy task. If the wide variety of complaints registered by those students this fall is any indication, no one ever will.

Room assignment mix-ups were the most troublesome of this fall's difficulties. In at least two instances, students arrived at their assigned suites in Hastings Hall only to find their rooms occupied by other students with valid room assignments.

David Quinto, 3L, recalled that "over the summer, [Dormitory Office Staff Assistant] Rocco Forgione gave me the name of the Hastings roommate I was supposed to have — a 1L. We corresponded and agreed on who was to bring what. My ertswhile roommate arrived first and discovered another person already living in our suite. I phoned Mr. Forgione, who explained that the third person was given my place in order to pair 1Ls. The third person was an L.L.M. student."

Asked to comment on the room assignment problem, Forgione said that, "given the variety of different events occurring at the time

of the dorm assignment lottery, it's possible that unusual situations like this can occur, but it's very unlikely. There's no exact explanation for how such a situation occurred this fall. But any unusual situations that did arise have been satisfactorily resolved."

Other problems are currently plaguing Wyeth Hall residents. The students' combination-locked mailboxes will not open, either because the students were given incorrect combinations or because the locks have become worn out. Mail-starved residents have pried open the boxes with screwdrivers and other tools — ingenuity of doubtful legality. The HLS administration was informed of this problem over a week ago, according to Wyeth residents, yet nothing has been done. According to Dean of Students Mary Upton, the administration is working on the problem. "The wheels are turning fast and furiously," she stated.

Wyeth's problems were not, however, limited to the mail boxes. Some rooms in the dorm were uninhabitable when the assigned residents arrived two weeks ago. At least two students found that their rooms had not been cleaned over the summer. Hygiene had not, apparently, been a high priority of the former residents, at least not during final exams.

Dean Upton was called in over Labor Day weekend to inspect one such room. She recalled that the room was "terribly messy," and added that her understanding was that a student "had stored his belongings in the room over the summer and did not remove them until shortly before school opened."



SPORTS ANSWERS

1. Chicago Black Hawks.
2. Detroit Lions.
3. New York Mets.
4. Chicago Bears.
5. Chicago Cubs.

ANSWERS:

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SPORTS QUIZ

NOTE: This week's Sports Quiz, being the first of a new year, deals with the topic of teams that well-known athletes first played for during their professional careers.

QUESTIONS:

1. One of the greatest scorers in the history of the National Hockey League, Phil Esposito is best remembered for his prodigious efforts with the Boston Bruins in the late '60's and early '70's. He ended his pro career with the New York Rangers last season. What team did Phil Esposito begin his NHL career with?
2. Often referred to as the best back-up quarterback in the history of the National Football League, Earl Morrall appeared in Super Bowls with both the Miami Dolphins and the Baltimore Colts. However, Morrall began his pro career with another squad after graduating from Michigan State. What was this team?
3. A star centerfielder for a number of years, Amos Otis has been one of the main reasons for the rise of the Kansas City Royals to baseball prominence in recent years. Before coming to the Royals, Otis was earmarked for stardom. Despite this label, Otis was traded anyway. What team was he traded from?
4. George Blanda played professional football for more years than anyone else in the history of the game. It is well known that he starred for many years with the Oakland Raiders, both as a quarterback and place-kicker. Blanda did not, however, begin his career with the Raiders. What was the first pro team that Blanda played for?
5. Perhaps the greatest stolen base artist in the history of the game, Lou Brock excelled in all departments for many years with the St. Louis Cardinals. If it had not been for an earlier trade, Brock might have performed his heroics for some other squad. What team traded Brock to the Cardinals very early in his career?

(Answers on Page 8)

Cartoonists

Do your talents run to cartooning? If so, the RECORD could use you. We are looking for cartoonists who would like to contribute on either a regular or an intermittent basis.

If you're interested, drop by 23 Everett St. for one of our production meetings, the Tuesday preceding each issue, or leave a note in our mailbox there.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS STUDY GROUPS — FALL 1981

REGISTRATION: September 17-25, at the Institute, Kennedy School, 79 Boylston St., 495-1360

- Community Activism: An Alternative for Social Change
- The Massachusetts Legislature: Need for Reform
- Mr. Smith Leaves Washington: The Federalism of the 80's
- America's Handicapped
- Terrorism and Urban Guerrilla Warfare: Definitions, Aims and Methods
- Media Politics: How Newsmakers Manage the News
- Political Parties in the 1980's
- A New Right Perspective on America's Future
- Future Directions for Welfare
- Movements for Social Change in Latin America
- Human Rights: What's To Be Done?
- Life in a Nuclear-Armed Crowd
- The Chicano Movement in American Politics
- Corruption and Reform: A Case Study in Massachusetts Politics
- The Impact of U.S. Foreign Aid on Africa's Development
- The Evolution of U.S.-China Policy, 1954-1979: The Chinese Perspective

Groups are non-credit and extracurricular, and open to all students throughout the University. A brochure describing the study group program is available at the Institute.

RELAX BY THE PIANO AT HARVARD SQUARE'S NEWEST NIGHT SPOT

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Pen Pals

The greatest perquisites accompanying a position at the RECORD is the right to read the mail. Alumni bemoaning the decline of their alma mater (and often of civilization in general) and students outraged by one thing or another — their letters all find their way to 23 Everett Street eventually.

What a treat it is then to return to the office after three months to find a veritable treasure of unopened mail. It was a whole day's work. Along with the collected works of the Department of Justice's press office and the statement's of Rep. Barney Frank on every possible issue of public interest (and then some), we find a summer's worth of *Harvard Gazettes*. Our favorite issue is that of Aug. 28 announcing the appointment of a law professor to a named chair which the Dean announced on Sept. 1 the professor was resigning.

From Philadelphia come letters urging us to write congratulatory letters to 12-year-old scholars. From San Jose we receive requests that we notify our readers that an alumnus has made partner. (For some reason these letters never come from New York.) And from every part of the country come notices of corporate promotions (some of alumni, some not) and take-overs. The insurance industry seems particularly fond of us.

And then there are the publications. By far the most entertaining is *Gramma*, the self-proclaimed "Official Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba." Its wrapper now comes stamped "Handle as Certified Mail in U.S.P.S.," suggesting that our postal service would like to know who keeps up with the glories of the Cuban machine tool industry. *Judicature* comes addressed to Ralph Nader, a one-time RECORD editor and member of the class of '58. Every editor sleeps more contentedly with the knowledge that immortality may await on some long forgotten mailing list.

Our tastes run particularly to the personalized mail from cranks, crackpots and oddballs around the globe. From Bruceville, Indiana we find a pamphlet entitled, "Are You Stupid? or Are You Scared?" It closes with an admonition: "How Can You Help? Vote Against All Attorneys Running for State or Federal Elective Offices Until Article 7 [of the Indiana Constitution] is Destroyed!" Vote against them? Everyone here has sights set on running!

From Berkeley comes a sheet addressed to the wheat among the wheat and the chaff. The scripture is liberally cited. There is something about these individually addressed pieces that draws our eyes to them; and a hand-written letter positively excites us.

We realize that postal rates are once again due to rise, but we hope our correspondents will not curtail their efforts. Keep those cards and letters coming in.



HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno sighed, stamped his feet to get his circulation going again, and shifted his backpack (contents: back issues of the *New Yorker* and the latest issue of *Esquire* — just in case of emergencies — and one granola bar) to a more comfortable position. He stood at the corner of Everett and Oxford, near the end of a line that began at Langdell, wrapped itself twice around Hemenway, wound its way behind Hastings, around Pound and the Hark, and stretched toward the Science Center via the grad student dorms. Fenno was in for a long haul.

"Hi there," chirped an excited-looking 1L. "What's this line for?" she asked.

"Lockers," muttered Fenno, in no mood for an encounter, however brief.

"I just started classes this week. I'm so excited," slavered the 1L, who clutched a copy of Field, Kaplan and Clermont to her chest.

"Me too," said Fenno grimly, breaking out a pack of gum and switching on his Sony Walkman.

Almost four hours later, Fenno beheld the stern countenance of Marion Pierce.

"All right. Where's your I.D. card?" The inquiry was none too kind.

"I.D. card" Fenno cursed himself inwardly. After all these years he should have had all of the Law School's technicalities down pat. He'd certainly evaded enough of them. "Must be in my pocket," he mumbled, trudging away to the strains of Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes.

"All right. I'll have to register," he told himself. Each year, he debated with himself whether to bother to register at all, since he rarely attended classes and never took exams. "That woman in the library never remembers me, so I'd do just as well to get a card." He took off for Pound, and stopped short as he encountered the end of a line of people four abreast just outside the Langdell portal. He changed the tape.

It was now 4:45 p.m. The registration line had been another two hours, then an hour at add-drop. Fenno didn't know why he bothered. He decided to stop at the men's room before sating his thirst with a few glasses of dreadful brew at Charlie's.

Fenno boogied down the tunnel corridors and once again met an impenetrable barrier. This line was composed of countless, very nervous-looking young men, all carrying green knapsacks and holding registration packets.

"Not again" Fenno said disgustedly to one of them.

The other man simply nodded, wincing.

Fenno decided to make one last desperate move. "I've got 10 minutes to get to Lesley to see about registration. They never have lines at the men's room there. At least not during the week," he chuckled. Fenno switched on "Fame," and was off and running.



Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Wills' Debt to Adair

To the Editor:

Mr. Richard B. Bernstein wrote a thoughtful and stimulating review of Garry Wills' *Explaining America* which appeared in the April 17 issue of the RECORD. His comments on the contribution of Douglass Adair to Wills' work were especially interesting.

It should be noted that Adair was a student at the Law School from 1933 to 1934 before transferring to the graduate history school and taking up work with the senior Schlesinger. Adair was a brilliant scholar and a most entertaining person.

David McDaniel '36
San Francisco, CA

In Praise of Anonymity

To The Editor:

I believe there is an incident in the history of the Law School wherein the faculty was considering the appointment of a candidate who had been touted as a rather difficult character. After much heat, a senior member asked: "I hope you will forgive an old fashioned question, but is the candidate a gentleman?" Being assured he was, the appointment was made.

On page 1 of your April 24 issue you withheld the name of a student who was innocently victimized by an imposter falsely touting academic achievements. It would have been a much juicier story for your lead article if you had splashed the name of the victim (who would have been known to plenty of your readers) but you refrained at his request.

May I congratulate you for your professional decency and for being, as the professor said, ladies and gentlemen.

B. Harrison Frankel '54
Hastings-on-Hudson, NY

Not a Good Day

To the Editor:

In your account of the Jessup Competition in your [May 1] issue of the RECORD, you listed the winners of the regional competitions. This letter is to correct an error in your listing. New York Law School, not N.Y.U., was the winner from the Connecticut, New Jersey and New York region.

William L. Bruce
Associate Dean
New York Law School
New York, NY

In the same article, McGeorge School of Law, whose team won first place among the American teams, was described as "a recently accredited night school." In fact, McGeorge was founded in 1924 and received A.B.A. accreditation in 1969. We apologize for the mistake. Reprinted below are portions of a letter sent to Dean Mary Upton this summer in response to the article. — Ed. note.

The McGeorge ABA accreditation date, as well as our AALS membership date, can be termed "recent" in the perspective of the Harvard heritage. Nevertheless, in the present period, 52% of our current student body comes from states other than California. Next to California, the largest number of applications for admission to McGeorge are received from the state of New York. So there is a definite national representation in our student body of approximately 650 enrolled in the part-time evening division, and approximately 650 enrolled in the full-time day division.

It seems quite inaccurate to characterize the winner of the 1981 International Moot Court Competition among all U.S. law schools as "an equally surprising team from McGeorge Law School of California" based upon the McGeorge School of Law record in this national competition:

-In Regional and National Competition in International Moot Court, McGeorge teams have received National Best Memorial and National Oralist in 1976-77, National First Runner-Up Memorial in 1977-78, National Fourth Place Memorial in 1978-79, and National Best Brief at Rutgers in 1979-80.

McGeorge teams have also qualified for National Moot Court finals in three out of the last four years.

By way of further clarification, McGeorge School of Law is one of the seven professional schools of the University of the Pacific. It is unique for a law school to have its own campus. McGeorge is located on a 17-acre campus devoted exclusively to legal education near the state capitol legislative complex in Sacramento. The University's main campus is located 50 miles south in Stockton. The University's School of Dentistry is located in San Francisco adjoining the Pacific Medical Center. UOP is California's first chartered university, having been founded in 1851, and like Harvard, is privately-supported.

You would be interested to know that Mr. William F. Buckley was a guest speaker at McGeorge on the evening we received the results of the International Moot court finals among U.S. law schools. Dean Gordon D. Schaber made the announcement at the conclusion of Mr. Buckley's speech. Mr. Buckley seemed [most] preplexed by the thought that McGeorge defeated Yale. We didn't tell him Yale was not in the finals.

I have also enclosed a copy of our Europe Law Internships brochure. McGeorge is beginning its ninth year in this international setting. This reflects the breadth of our interest in the International Moot Court program which is also joined with our efforts to sponsor the first ABA-accredited Master of Laws in Business and Taxation — Transnational Practice.

Harvard has its well deserved stature, and its law school remains a worthy competitor. However, UOP McGeorge School of Law is, we believe, deserving of a more accurate description in your law school publication.

Harold M. Kambak
Assistant Dean —
Professional Programs
McGeorge School of Law
Sacramento, CA

And That's Not Even a Day

To the Editor:

I note from your feature on page 1 of the RECORD of May 8, 1981, that Dean Sacks will retire on June 31. Dean Sacks has been telling us for years how much smarter you guys are than we were in the old days. I always questioned that, but your June 31 date was the clincher.

Bruce J. McWhirter '55
Chicago, IL

Schlafly: Pro

To the Editor:

As a graduate of Harvard Law School, I continue to note the lack of objectivity and tolerance by the "liberals" at Harvard. I experienced the same attitude while I was a student there. Thoughtful consideration of another's philosophy, i.e. Phyllis Schlafly's philosophy, comes only when the audience and reviewer pre-agree with that philosophy.

The irony of the mask of free thinking given by the University community, as it compares with the manifested prejudices ingrained within the "Harvard philosophy" is marked and embarrassing to me. About the only two positive aspects of my Harvard experience are the rigors of my academic years there, and the ability to amaze opponents with the fact that I can hold conservative and/or Jeffersonian democrat ideologies and yet disclose that I graduated from Harvard Law School. What fun!

It is sad that Harvard missed the opportunity to give an attentive honest evaluation of Mrs. Schlafly during her recent ap-

(Continued on Next Page)

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Previous Page)

pearance. If only she could have been treated with the respect which will be shown to such personages who will appear at the University in the future, such as Rita Jenrette or Billie Jean King.

Try reading "The Sweetheart of the Silent Majority" before you burn it. Please do not revoke my diploma for the herein contained heresy.

William A. Fields '64
Marietta, OH

Schlafly: Con

To the Editor:

The least of Phyllis Schlafly's inaccuracies in her Kennedy School address, as reported in the April 17th RECORD, was to misname her uninvited "straw man" of the evening. The argument for Appellees in the Supreme Court in the male-only draft registration case was by Donald, not David, Weinberg. However, given her report of the argument, fictionalization of my name was perhaps a kindness.

The same cannot be said for her other comments on *Rostker v. Goldberg*. Focusing only on questions of gender, she apparently missed the wider significance of the case. Others attending the argument heard the Solicitor General of the United States state that discrimination in matters affecting the military should always be judged by the "minimal scrutiny" or "rational basis" test, and never by any form of heightened scrutiny. Thus, the Solicitor-General stated that the Government would have an all-white or all-black draft judged by the most lenient standard of review. Equally threatened by the Government's arguments are traditional doctrines of separation of powers and of interpretation of legislative history. The principal purported congressional findings relied upon by the Government to challenge the factual findings of the trial court were adopted by the House-Senate conferees one month after the district court had declared unconstitutional male-only registration under the Military Selective Act, and while the case was already on the Supreme Court docket.

What Mrs. Schlafly took for "hemm[ing] and haw[ing]" on whether women would be drafted for combat was what I recall as the direct statement of a simple principle: Drafts compensate for shortfalls in enlistments; registering women opened the option of drafting them if and when shortages develop in whatever assignments women are eligible for as volunteers. Under present Army regulations, this means female draftees could crew most missile batteries and fly helicopters, but would not be assigned to drive tanks or to serve as riflemen. The fact remains that the Armed Forces insist that many women are, and would be, among the most capable performers of most tasks

in the modern military. Whether those tasks include "combat" depends upon your definition of the term. In Viet Nam, more than 7,000 women received combat pay, and the Army no longer takes into consideration likely casualty rates when it opens or closes assignments to female volunteers.

The present military view contrasts sharply with the views of the Congress which enacted the draft law in 1948. There the opponents of women in the military argued that no man would take orders from a woman, while more "enlightened" Senators and Representatives argued in favor of a role for women in the Active Army because the country would save money since women would marry after only one or two terms, and never qualify for military pensions. It was that kind of legislative history which led the trial court to note the "atmosphere" of chauvinism in 1948.

I would agree with Mrs. Schlafly that the NOW *amicus* brief is informative; indeed it is both comprehensive and readable. It also puts into perspective the arguments to the Court of Mrs. Schlafly's "16 young women", whom the Washington Post discovered were recruited by one of Mrs. Schlafly's anti-ERA groups, that they "[are] not prepared to be assigned to military combat," "fear sexual abuse;" "[believe] women are responsible for maintaining the home and caring for the family," and "[believe their] right of privacy would be violated in military life . . . which accepts body contact, foul language, and personally offensive remarks which she, as a lady, finds obnoxious."

The issues of constitutional doctrine and of the process of constitutional adjudication raised by *Rostker v. Goldberg* reach far beyond questions of gender discrimination. However the case may nevertheless turn on whether the country is perceived by the Supreme Court as demanding deference to the view, again from one of Mrs. Schlafly's young women, that the obligations of full citizenship should be denied to women because a young woman "would find intolerable the lack of privacy in daily military life, particularly the dressing, bathing, toilet, and sleeping facilities [which] are contrary to her nature as a woman and to the personal behavior and habits which are part of her feminine nature."

Donald L. Weinberg '70
Philadelphia, PA

The mistake in Mr. Weinberg's name was the RECORD's. We regret the error. — Ed.'s note.

Hofstra Softball

To the Editor:

We are contemplating conducting a slow-pitch softball tournament sometime in early October (Oct. 3 & 4).

If any of your students are interested in participating as a team representing your school, please contact the undersigned as soon as possible at the above address or at telephone number (516) 799-5646. There will be a \$100.00 entrance fee which will help in defraying expenses, etc.

Tom O'Connell
Student Government Association
Hofstra University School of Law

Penalized

To the Editor:

I tried to attend the Women's Law Association banquet last Friday and was asked to leave because I am male. I was also told that the WLA Charter excludes males from the organization's membership.

It has been some time since I have been punished for possessing a penis. If that's the eligibility criterion, then I'm barely disqualified. Much ado about nothing? Even Reagan would recall the good old days when he didn't know there was a sex problem.

Seriously, I can't believe this goes on. At the University of Alabama's Women's Law Association it never occurred to anyone to exclude men. Baylor's Law Wives' Association became Law Spouses five years ago. My legal training suggests that I should come up with reasoning and argument (or maybe even the ideological assumptions behind such an argument for Professor Parker), but I prefer to respond on a less learned level: Isn't this "wrong"? It seems obvious to me that such a policy is ridiculous. I have heard some people grapple with the "dilemma," not sure whether the policy is right or not, but I honestly think that the "answer" is more obvious than that and unworthy of cost-benefit analysis.

Finally, I asked whether school funds support the WLA. If so, I want my rebate.

Alan Childress, 3L (at last)

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Vorenberg Discusses Future at HLS

(Continued from Page 1)

There is a third area which is somewhat broader, and that is the consideration of more varied forms of teaching methods — the greater use of students as teaching assistants, permitting more writing exercises. We are actively exploring — as a matter of fact there is now a committee considering ways in which we can use the case study approach that the Kennedy School and the Business School have used. . . . Their case studies are long, maybe 50-pages, textual, factual backgrounds of a situation. . . . Rather than starting with appellate cases it starts with a fairly full factual scenario of the kind you might have if you were working out the problem as a lawyer or government official or whatever.

The Recruiting Process

Still talking about the second and third years, I am very troubled by the impact of recruitment and placement on the school. . . . The school has become in a sense a part of a process that I don't think makes sense to the students or to potential employers. It's too intrusive into the educational program of the school, particularly the second year. The intensity, the sheer amount of interviewing, flying out, and being winned and dined has gone beyond what is necessary or rational for the hiring process and is cutting deeply into the work of the school.

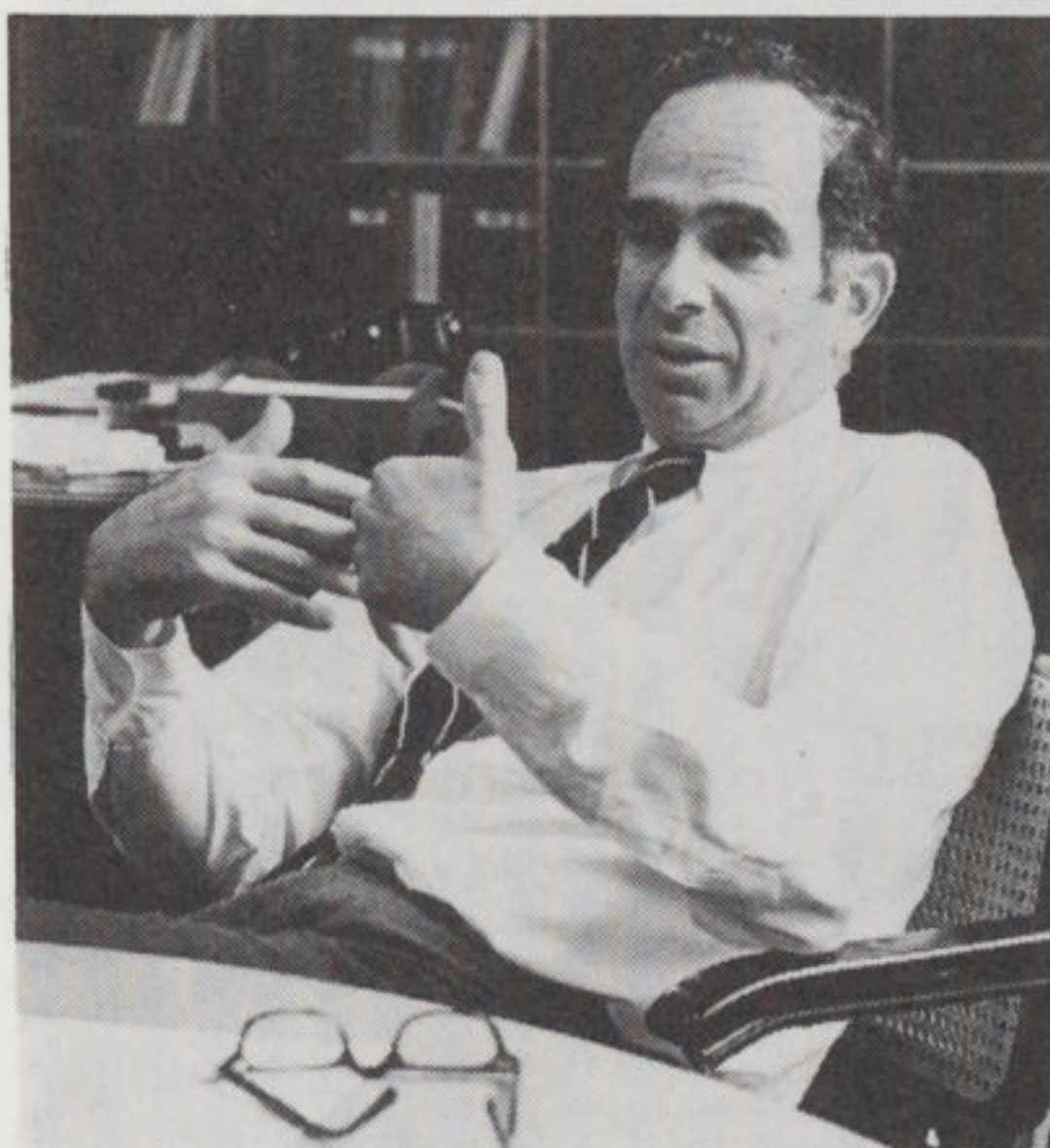
I've already met with the Placement Committee [which] is considering a variety of possible changes. In the end it will depend on getting the support and cooperation of students. [The Committee] knows my view that things have gotten out of hand.

Legal Services

One of the big issues facing schools this year is the future of what has broadly been called clinical legal education. The substantial cutback of the Legal Services Corporation and federal money for

legal services leaves the future of the Legal Services Institute in doubt and makes this an appropriate time for the School to stand back and say, "What is the proper balance between field-based education and simulated workshop education?" I see sorting that out as one of the most important jobs of this year.

I was very troubled last spring



J.M.

when many people had to be turned away from legal aid, many people who wanted that kind of clinical experience . . . I was very grateful to Legal Aid when, at my request, they added a few more people, but it seems to me that this school ought to be able to offer every student who wants it some field experience. That's one of the directions I hope we can work towards.

Long-Term Goals

RECORD: What directions would you like to see the Law School go in over the long-term? When you leave this office, what sort of mark would you like to feel that you have left?

Vorenberg: It's hard for me to separate the short and the long-term issues, because I think the problems of the second and third year, the problems with placement and the problems with clinical education, are really problems that have been building up on us for a long time. If I felt I had been able to contribute to a sensible, promising solution to those, I would re-

gard that as at least a piece of decent progress.

I guess the most important long-term goal or interest or hope is that the Law School could come to play a more important role in thinking about and even changing the way the profession develops. . . .

I think we and other large schools are sitting in the midst of a series of major changes in the form of law practice. I'm not sure that we are reflecting or even understanding those changes well: the huge conglomerate firm, the tremendous explosion in the amount of litigation, but most of it not trying cases, most of it discovery and winding up without the pitch ever being thrown.

It was a very different picture when I was practicing law. The litigation departments of major law firms were kind of an auxiliary operation, not central. I think we need to ask ourselves questions about what we're doing and whether it makes sense in relation to all of those changes. Turned around the other way, I think people in practice are looking for opportunities to think through how they feel about the changes taking place around them.

The High Price of Legal Services

I think one of the most serious problems — maybe *the* most serious problem — is the enormous cost of legal services, notwithstanding the fact that they continue to be, for many people, an absolute necessity. I don't see the Bar, I certainly don't see legislative bodies and I don't see law schools thinking through what the implications of that are. . . .

It's not only a problem facing poor people, although I think it's a terrible problem facing poor people, but [also] for middle-class people and even for well-to-do individuals and corporations. The tremendous cost of having anything to do with lawyers is really a staggering change. I don't know

(Continued on Page 16)

Registration a Long Haul for Students

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Day in order for there to be enough class days to meet bar exam requirements. Upton said that the administration opted not to cut the reading period in order to lengthen the term at the other end. Furthermore, starting classes before Labor Day was not an option. "The faculty feels very strongly that they don't want to start teaching before Labor Day," she said.

Upton and the administration also ruled out registration before Labor Day. "It seemed to me that students would [have lost] a significant part of their summer earnings," Upton said, had they been required to return early to register. She also cited religious objections to holding registration on Saturday or Sunday. Upton said they therefore "opted for one horrible day."

According to Upton, HLS may hold registration on the first day of classes again next year, depending on the calendar. "If we do, it will be organized differently," she said.

A "Horrible Day"

Upton's "horrible day" was one in which students spent much of their time in lines. Some 3Ls waited as long as an hour and a quarter to register. Some 2Ls, after waiting in a long line in the morning, were turned away at 11:45 and told to come back later.

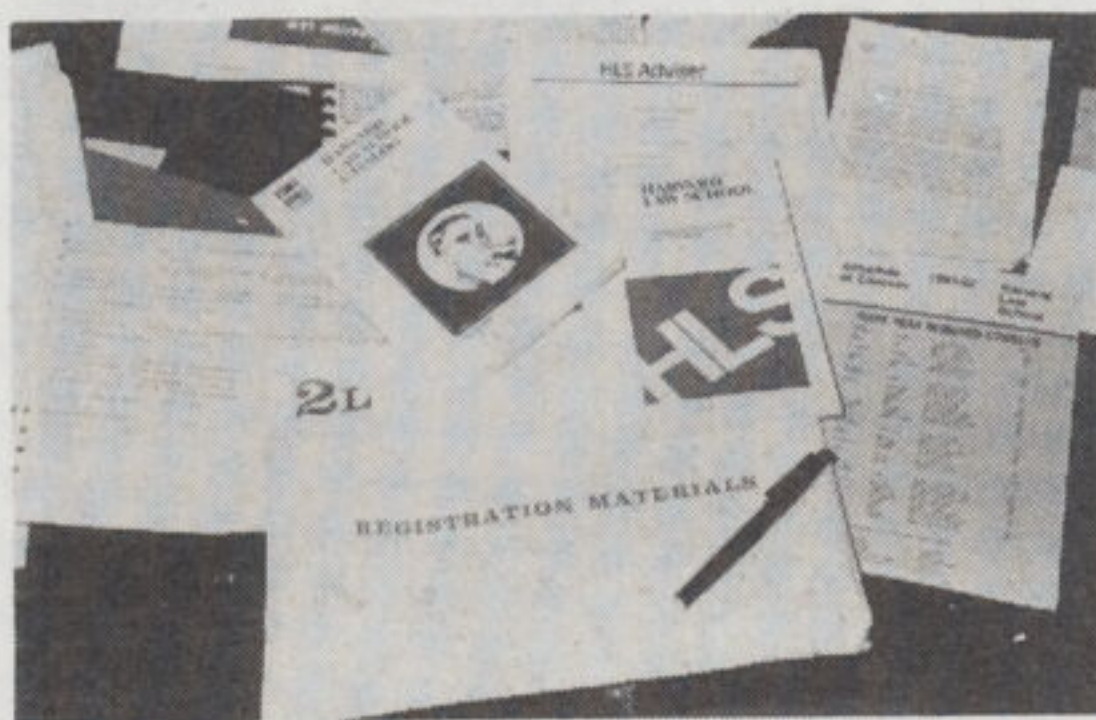
According to Upton and Registrar Susan Robinson, the lines at registration occurred partially because people did not register at their assigned times. For example, she said, 20% of the third-year class registered in the morning rather than the afternoon.

Students seeking to add or drop courses faced yet another line. While add/drop cards were filed in Pound 305 in the past, they were collected this year in ILS Seminar Room 4, a room characterized by one student as "no bigger than a closet." Upton said that the switch occurred because Dean Vorenberg was hosting a luncheon in the larger

Pound 305. "The room was too small and couldn't hold the traffic. It won't happen again. I thought it could work out," Upton said. She stressed that the use of ILS 4 was in no way Vorenberg's fault.

No Courses for 2Ls

The second-year class may have been the one hardest hit by the registration morass. Upon returning to school, a number of 2Ls



J.M.

found that they were registered for only one credit of accounting and were closed out of the other basic 2L courses, such as Corporations, Taxation and Constitutional Law. For each course, there was only one section given in the fall, each given by a popular professor. Each section was tremendously oversubscribed: Tribe's Con Law by 175, Warren's Taxation by 145 and Vagts' Corps by 75.

In trying to sign up for some credit courses, these 2Ls were forced to wait in the same long lines as everyone else. One did remark, though that he at least did not have to register and attend classes at the same time — because he had no classes to attend.

One student who found herself scheduled for only one unit of Accounting was Karen Loeffler, 2L. She had signed up for the fall sections of Con Law, Tax, Professional Responsibility and Accounting. She had wanted to be able to take courses in the spring which require Tax as a prerequisite. Confused, Loeffler was unable to get any information about her schedule until registration day because of the holiday.

Loeffler voiced criticisms both of

the administrators from whom she had sought assistance and of the registration process itself, which she characterized as "totally incompetent." She felt, Loeffler asserted, that she was treated as if the situation were somehow her fault. She suggested that students be appointed to the committee which oversees the registration process.

Elaine Mandelbaum, 2L, also found herself with a very restricted course schedule when she returned to HLS this fall — she, too, was registered only for one credit of Accounting. Mandelbaum had preregistered for the fall semester Taxation and Constitutional Law offerings, she noted, because of the reputations of Profs. Warren and Tribe. "Constitutional Law is also one of the things I'm most interested in," she continued.

Frustrating Experience

Mandelbaum characterized her registration experience as "frustrating" — "I was getting into no courses that I was interested in." More of the basic courses should have been offered and someone should have been available to help all 2Ls successfully register for those courses, she contended.

Dean Vorenberg, while noting that course scheduling is sometimes "governed by whether someone's going to be on leave in the first semester or the second semester," stated that he did not "think that this was a case where the individual schedules of the faculty members created the problems."

"I certainly didn't have a feeling," he continued, "that we had made a conscious decision to load up in the spring as against the fall, it's just that I think we misjudged the distribution." Vorenberg noted: "I think we've learned something by the experience."



Join the RECORD

Robinson Takes Over as Registrar

The departure of HLS Registrar Susie Castillo-Robson this past June prompted several personnel turnovers in Griswold over the summer. Two registrars and one acting registrar, occupied the office between June and August. According to Dean of Students Mary Upton, this situation may have caused complications in the registration planning process.

Castillo-Robson left HLS because her husband accepted a job in California, Upton said. Because the registrar's office was in the midst of planning registration, Upton acted as registrar until a replacement for Castillo-Robson was found. On August 2, HLS hired Susan Robinson, who was then serving as registrar and interim director of admissions at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Good Reputation

Robinson sought the HLS position, she said, because of the reputation of the faculty and administration here. "I thought I would be disappointed if I did not look into it, because the Law School has a very good reputation for the faculty being interested in teaching and being interested in the students," she explained. Robinson came to know the HLS Registrar's staff and "how good they are" at Harvard University's semi-annual registrars meetings.

Prior to working at the School of Public Health, Robinson helped organize and administer the General Thoracic Surgical Unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital. During the late 1960s, she served as administrative assistant to the Dean of the College and adviser to freshmen at Radcliffe. She holds a B.A. in Biblical History and Literature from Wellesley College. Robinson also studied Near Eastern Languages at the Harvard Divinity School and the Harvard

GSAS.

Robinson was not involved in the planning of this year's HLS registration. By the time she arrived in August, the process "was all ready to go," she noted. Robinson did, however, observe registration in action at HLS



Photo by Erich Merrill

New Registrar Susan Robinson.

last week, and has been trying to figure out both why problems occurred and why students have been so upset.

Questions Procedures

The new registrar questioned some of the procedures followed during this year's registration. "Originally it was planned that 2Ls register in the morning and 3Ls in the afternoon." Since, however, some students had conflicting classes or wanted to have time to add, or drop courses, they did not register at the appointed times, she continued. In addition to these problems, she noted, the entire process was scheduled to be completed in only four hours: "I don't know how they thought it would work."

Robinson said that she felt this year's imbalance between semesters of 2L basic course of-

ferings would not occur again. As registrar, Robinson said, she will look at the schedule of course offerings from the point of view of what students wish to take.

Another complication cited by Robinson was the date on which Labor Day fell this year. "This year's calendar is terrible because Labor Day is so late," she said. "The registrars just looked at it and groaned." Robinson stated that, within the next few weeks, there will be a meeting to examine next year's calendar and the dates available for registration.

Tremendous Anxiety

The registrar's staff, according to Robinson, was surprised by the reaction of students to the situation they encountered at registration. She observed that there seems to be a "tremendous amount of anxiety" among HLS students, anxiety which she feels may be traced to the current economic situation. "I gather that there are 1L students talking about next year already," she said, illustrating her point.

Robinson explained that economic conditions caused similar anxiety at the School of Public Health last year: "The anxiety was pretty high because [students] knew the money was going to disappear," either for positions they wished to seek or for positions they had left behind to return to school.

Robinson did have some lighter words on the registration situation. "It is amazing how people survive registration — everyone survives. . . . I think people do have to realize that it is a process where you have to wait," she said. Robinson is hopeful that her office can "iron some of the bugs out" of the registration process. In doing so, she said, both she and her staff would "be delighted to have input from students."



M.T.



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Vorenberg

(Continued from Page 13)

if that should move us in the direction of trying to identify whole areas of problems that should be solved without lawyers. I don't see how law schools, and particularly this and other large law schools, can simply ignore these issues.

I have appointed a committee with Phil Heymann as Chairman which has been given a very broad charter, called the Planning Committee for the Program on the Legal Profession. This will have eight or ten members, including some people from outside the law school and will really try to ask the question, "What kind of work do we think the Law School ought to be doing, say, one, three, five, ten years from now? And how do we get started?" What kind of work relating to the profession [that is].

It deeply involves issues of legal services to the poor, and I don't see a lot of thought being given [to it] at the moment. . . . How do you provide services to people who really can't survive without them? . . . We've created a society that is so complex that people have to have the help of lawyers, and yet it is way beyond their means to afford one. I don't think law students or law professors can just sit and go about their business grinding out J.D.'s and think that's not a terrible situation.

So if you say to me, what is my major long-term concern, it's facing those problems and having this school play a central role in that.

My other [concerns] are more closely related to the directions the Michelman Committee has been moving in, but I'm not sure the two are unrelated. I think one of the things that happens here — and it has both a good and a bad side to it — is that students get into the second year and start thinking about practice and the profession. I think one lack is the ability to really help students think through how they really feel about the profession and [to have] the opportunity for them to do work relating to it.