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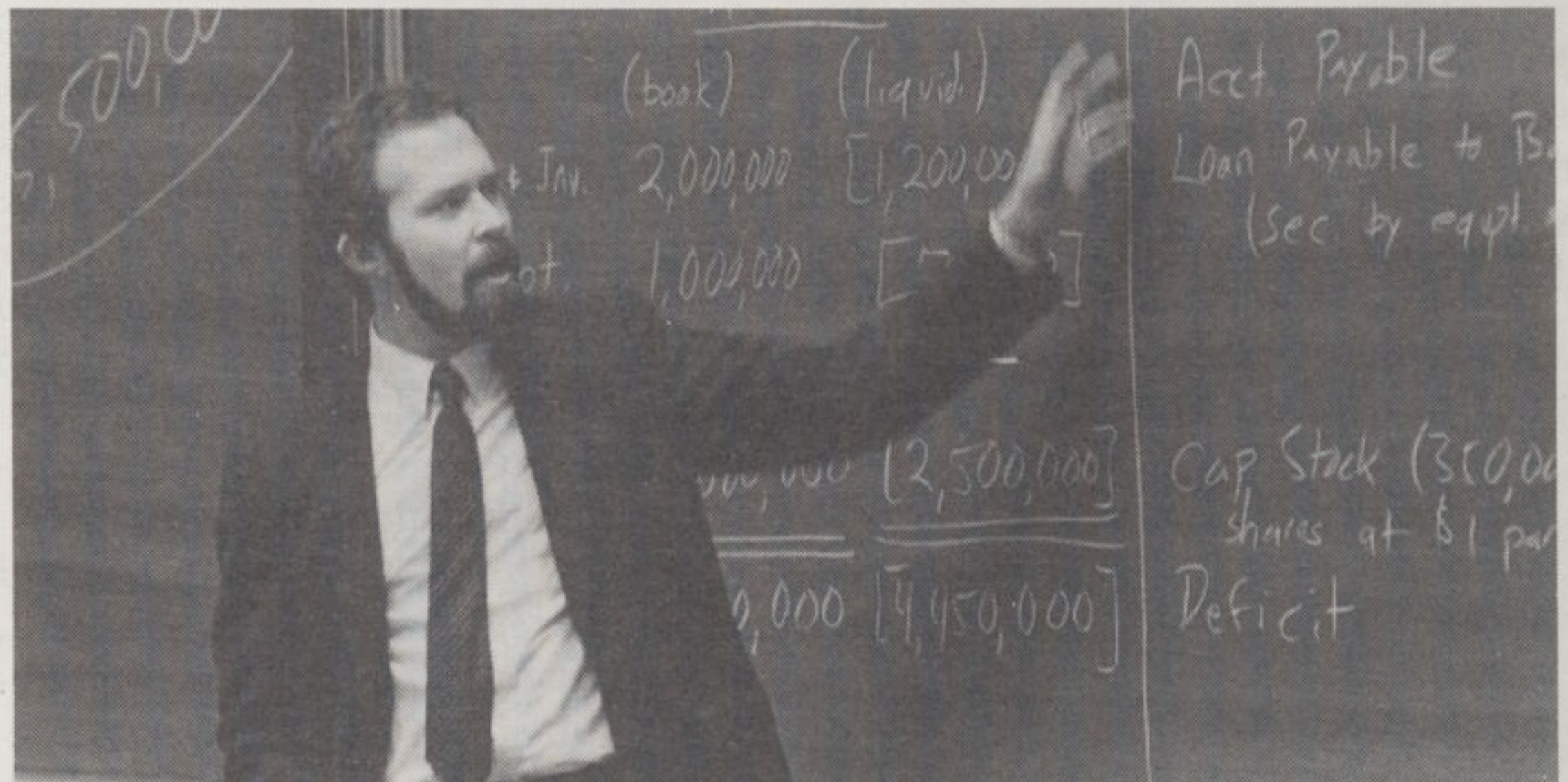
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HLS Laterally Appoints Stanford Prof.

By Gregory Klima

Professor Thomas Jackson of the Stanford Law School has accepted a tenured professorship here at Harvard Law School. This is the second lateral appointment that the law school has been able to make this year after a five year absence of such appointments. He accepted the appointment to the HLS faculty over an offer from the Yale Law School.

Jackson is a specialist in the areas of bankruptcy law, commercial law and contracts. He was a visiting professor here in the Fall term of 1985, during which he taught Corporate Reorganizations and Secured Transactions. He will continue to teach those classes after his appointment begins on July 1, 1986. He will also eventually teach a first-year



Harvard Communications

Newly appointed faculty member, Prof. Thomas Jackson.

section on contracts, and may add or expand his Corporate Reorganization class into a Bankruptcy class.

Jackson received his B.A. from Williams College and his J.D. from Yale, where he was an editor of the

Yale Law Journal. From 1975-76, Jackson clerked for Judge Marvin F. Frankel of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. From 1976-77, he clerked for Justice William H. Rehnquist of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Jackson joined the Stanford faculty in 1977. He took a two-year leave of absence to work for Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe, where he did basic corporate law work and acted as a specialist in commercial law and bankruptcy for the firm.

Jackson is also the author of three books: *The Logic and Limits of Bankruptcy Law* (which will be published this fall), *Cases, Problems and Materials on Bankruptcy* and *Cases, Problems and Materials on Security Interests in Commercial Property*.

Jackson stated that the appointment came as a surprise. "My wife and I came to visit. Neither of us expected anything more," he said. But after spending a semester here, Jackson said, "we loved it enough

(Continued on Page 15)

Dean Announces Tuition Hike

By Eric Sullivan

HLS Dean James Vorenberg this week released his proposed 1986-87 Law School budget calling for an 11-percent tuition increase, a larger faculty and more financial aid. He plans to submit it to the Harvard Governing Board at the end of March.

Students were notified that tuition would increase by about one thousand dollars. Vorenberg pointed out that HLS tuition will remain lower than that at other schools of similar caliber. Even after next year's increase, law students will pay less tuition at Harvard than their counterparts at Yale, Stanford

and Columbia. However, Vorenberg noted that "what is called tuition at some schools includes fees that Harvard and some other schools charge separately."

Several factors allow Harvard's tuition to remain less expensive than most of its competitors. HLS's huge endowment, its higher faculty to student ratio and strong financial support from the Law School's 28,000 alumni are factors which allow HLS to keep a relatively low price tag. The Dean estimates that alumni contributions for next year, for example, will be about \$4.5 million.

The largest single increase on the expense side of the proposed

(Continued on Page 17)

Legal Aid Bureau Handles Circuit Case

By Hillary Richard

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau is currently bringing to trial a class action on behalf of approximately 1000 tenants at a federally-subsidized housing project on Rindge Avenue near the Fresh Pond reservoir. The Bureau, which occupies the lower half of Gannett House, is a student-run legal organization of 2Ls and 3Ls interested in real-world litigation experience in legal aid. According to court papers filed by HLS students for the Bureau in 1982, a landlord in northern Cambridge undertook a massive eviction campaign by "holding" the rent of "undesirable" tenants and then evicting them for not paying the rent.

The 11 student attorneys working on the case are members of a "Rindge Committee" which was formed in 1982 to litigate the class action. The student attorneys were notified on March 8 that the class action had been put on a pretrial schedule. They have since worked around the clock to prepare for the first pretrial conference on stipulations.

According to the tenants' allegations in *Fontanez et al. v Federal Management Co.*, the owner and manager of two 22-story towers decided to evict some tenants they deemed undesirable by not crediting their rent payments to management accounts and then initiating eviction actions against the tenants. The complaint filed by the Bureau also alleges that tenants were repeatedly told that the rent crediting problem had been corrected, and that they should ignore court eviction papers served on them.

Documents provided by the defendants during discovery reveal repeated mention of "hit lists" comprised of the names of undesirable tenants. One document states in part: "The following is a list of residents at Fresh Pond Apartments which we feel are catagorized [sic] as 'undesirables', for various reasons. Please understand that this list is compiled not on hard evidence, but rather on hearsay, rumors and

a general feeling based on attitudes. Each time complaints are made or we observe lease violations, an incident report is made and filed. As far as evicting people for material non-compliance of the lease agreement, it is very difficult. The quickest and easiest way is to evict for non-payment of rent. To accomplish this, it is imperative that we do not accept rent from these people. If we do, it only prolongs their tenancy."

The Bureau has also filed a complaint with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, alleging that the defendants discriminated against tenants on the basis of race and wealth in their selection of tenants to live at Fresh Pond Apartments, despite Fresh Pond's acceptance of federal payments to subsidize the rents of low-income applicants.

When the Bureau first learned of the eviction campaign in 1982, it successfully obtained an injunction against bad-faith eviction practices. The injunction allows the Bureau access to the defendant's business files and affords them the opportunity to watch for possible landlord abuses. Each month, student attorneys review the list of eviction notices, looking for possible problems, and the Bureau has successfully brought contempt complaints for violations of the injunction against bad-faith eviction practices.

The Rindge class action is one of the largest class actions the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has ever undertaken and the stakes are quite large. Two weeks ago, Lisa Dowden, 3L, argued a motion for partial summary judgment in Middlesex Superior Court, requesting \$150,000 in damages for just one part of the tenants' claims of deceptive business practices and abuse of process. The Bureau is still awaiting the results of the motion.

The Rindge Committee's lead counsel, Virginia Veltrop, 3L, has been preparing to take on the New York Insurance Company, which would lose substantial amounts of money if the Rindge tenants win the class action. Because of the high

stakes, the company has sometimes dragged its feet when asked to provide the Bureau with requested discovery documents, according to Veltrop. "It's very much like pulling teeth. We see discovery documents that we have clearly referring to things that are obviously relevant and incriminating, and we have to just keep asking and asking until we get what we know is there," Veltrop says. She conjectures that the Bureau's total damage request will exceed a half million dollars.

The Bureau is working on several other large-scale advocacy projects. They run a *pro-se* divorce clinic which allows women to obtain a divorce with the help of student attorneys. The women attend regular meetings as a group, and often develop a "special camaraderie" that makes the divorce procedure a little easier, according to clinic organizers Leslie Callahan and Michele Dietch, 3Ls.

The Bureau is also involved in a class action against the Social Security Administration, arguing that delays in administrative appeals of denials of social security disability benefits are unreasonable. *Crosby v. Social Security Administration et. al.* has bounced between the First Circuit and the Federal District Court in Boston for five years. Crosby litigator, Jon Berck, 3L, explained the suit's progress: "The Bureau persists in winning in the First Circuit, but keeps losing in the District Court — which is better than vice versa, I suppose." Berck will argue in the First Circuit for the second time this May or June.

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BEWARE!

**Next
Record:**

April 1

Dershowitz To Argue Death Penalty Appeal

By Joe Brandolino

The United States Supreme Court on February 24 granted certiorari to review the death penalty appeals of Ricky and Raymond Tison against the State of Arizona. The cases are scheduled for argument during October of this year. Professor Alan Dershowitz will argue on behalf of Ricky Tison. Raymond Tison will be represented by a member of the Boston law firm Hale and Dorr. Student researchers will assist in preparation of both cases.

The Tison cases squarely present to the Supreme Court the issue of imposing capital punishment in a felony murder situation. The Tison brothers were sentenced to death for events which occurred when they assisted their father in breaking out of the Arizona State Prison. Even the government recognizes that neither brother actually committed the murders for which they were convicted.

Raymond and Ricky were teenagers when, along with their older brother Donald, they planned to help their father, Gary, escape from the prison in which he was serving life sentence for the killing of a guard in an earlier escape attempt. In July of 1978, the Tison brothers smuggled weapons into the prison by concealing them in a picnic basket. The brothers, along with their father and Randy Greenawalt (another inmate), then slipped out of the prison to a waiting car. Later transferring to another car, the group headed for the Mexican border.

For twelve days, the Tison group avoided a massive manhunt by the Arizona authorities. During that 12-day flight, their car became disabled in the desert with a flat tire. Four people in a passing car stopped to render aid. Those four included a young married couple, their two-year-old son, and their 15-year-old niece. Gary ordered the family four to switch cars with the escapees. At that point, the father and Greenawalt shot and killed all four family members while the Tison brothers stood nearby.

Twelve days after their escape, the Tison group was apprehended after running a police roadblock near the Mexican border. Raymond and Ricky's father and their older brother Donald were killed as a result of that roadblock incident.

Amidst public furor over the death of an innocent family, Ricky and Raymond were convicted, *inter alia*, of four counts of first degree murder. Although convicted under a felony murder theory because they had not actually committed the murders, the brothers were sentenced to death in 1979.

Dershowitz noted that the brothers had no prior record and were misled by a father whom they

attorneys.

Dershowitz argued for the Tisons in their first appeal before the Arizona Supreme Court in 1980. After that court denied relief, the U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari. After a further collateral attack in the state courts, the Arizona Supreme Court again denied relief in 1984. In a 3-2 decision, that Court rejected the Tisons' argument that imposition of the death penalty was unconstitutional under *Edmund v. Florida*, 458 U.S. 782 (1982).

In *Edmund*, the Supreme Court held that the Eighth Amendment prohibits imposition of the death penalty absent a showing that the defendant killed, attempted to kill,



Hillary Richard

Prof. Alan Dershowitz surrounded by the Tison research team.

idolized and were separated from for most of their lives. In his book, *The Best Defense*, Dershowitz gives his characterization of the imposition of the death penalty in the *Tison* case: "Ricky and Raymond were to be executed for their guilt by association with their homicidal father."

Dershowitz's motivation to take the *Tison* case also stemmed from his ongoing opposition to capital punishment.

Dershowitz initially worked on the case with Cynthia Hamilton, a student volunteer. Hamilton graduated from HLS in 1981 and became an attorney at Hale and Dorr. She persuaded the firm to take on the case *pro bono*. Hamilton has continued to play a major role in the case along with other Hale and Dorr

or intended to kill. The Arizona Supreme Court found that the evidence in *Tison* supported a finding of intent, noting that "Intent to kill includes the situation in which the defendant intended, contemplated, or anticipated that lethal force would or might be used or that life would or might be taken in accomplishing the underlying felony." The dissenting justices argued that the appellate court did not have the ability to make factual findings necessary for *Edmund* analysis.

Sometime after the government brief is filed in the case, Dershowitz will conduct a moot court argument open to all students. Dershowitz encourages students to attend, bringing along their "suggestions and best Supreme Court Justice imitations."

Audubon Society Head Talks On Environment

By Bruce Kelly

The president of the National Audubon Society, Peter Berle, '64, presented his views on the development of environmental law and problems confronting environmental leaders in the 1980s on March 5.

Dave Sipiora, 3L, chairperson of the sponsoring Environmental Law Society, introduced Berle. Sipiora highlighted Berle's background which included three terms in the New York State Assembly, serving as head of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation and as a partner in the New York City law firm of Berle, Kass, & Case.

Berle prefaced his remarks by noting that in 1964, when he graduated from law school, "environmental law, as we think of it today, simply did not exist." He said, he would attempt to briefly cover "where the environmental law has come from and where it is going to."

First, Berle discussed what he described as "one of the fundamental problems" in environmental law. "The problem," he said, "is making the judicial and legal system work, [where] persons wanting to exploit the natural resource system make money [from the exploitation of resources] and the person who wants to preserve resources in the public domain doesn't."

These economic differences between opposing sides, he explained, posed the threat that a "neutral" governmental agency will invariably be persuaded by the party with the financial incentives and resources to create a sophisticated, in-depth evidentiary record favoring its position.

To illustrate this point, Berle discussed his early experience. "The first environmental case I got involved with was the Scenic Hudson—Storm King Mountain dispute... [while working] with Lloyd Garrison at Paul, Weiss."

Berle described the scenic beauty of the area about forty miles north of New York City, then commented, "Con. Ed. had come up with the notion that this would be a great place for a pumped storage plant."

As required by law, Consolidated Edison applied for a permit to the Federal Trade Commission. "On the other side, opposing the project," said Berle, "were three ladies who were birdwatchers." Thus, the Commission was faced with "a one million dollar presentation [by the utility] versus about two pages of handwritten notes."

Berle recounted that in challenging Commission approval, where the record contained almost no evidence in opposition, "We developed the notion... that when allocating a public resource, [agencies] cannot allocate just by 'calling balls and strikes.' They cannot rely solely on the record. They have to go out on their own and investigate."

Noting that this view "seems commonplace now," Berle emphasized that it departed from the prevalent view at that time of the agency as a neutral umpire through its stress that "the agency had a mandate to protect the resource." In the Storm King Mountain case, said Berle, "the Second Circuit bought the argument" concluding that the Commission "had that obligation... and could not just rely on the adversarial system." [The Storm King Mountain decision is at 354 F.2d 608.]

Although the establishment of

this view of a resource management agency's role represents a positive development, Berle explained, "The problem is: having said that his obligation exists, it still doesn't work that well. Having worked in a state agency, you still find yourself in the middle."

A second development highlighted by Berle was the requirement of Environmental Impact Statements, based on the view that "if you are going to decide on resource allocation, you should know the costs and benefits of what you are doing."

"Reasonable people can differ [on resource allocation questions]," said Berle, "But, as a society, we have to ensure that we know what we are doing when we make those decisions."

Again, Berle noted, having such requirements doesn't solve the issue. "One problem is impact statements that are fraudulent." He explained that in the Westway Superhighway project proposed for the west side of Manhattan, the Corp of Engineers' analysis of the impact of the project on fish in the Hudson River "looked fishy." Upon questioning, the Corp scientists testified that they had been ordered to reach certain conclusions. "The jig was up," said Berle.

"The requirement of complete analysis and full disclosure was what defeated the project," he concluded. "Fear of strong popular support [for resource preservation] led to the deception."

Turning to a third area, Berle drew on his experience at the New York Department of Environmental Conservation when toxic wastes were discovered at the Love Canal in Niagara Falls to demonstrate his assertion that, "We operate under the notion that a fair judicial system allows you to be compensated for your wrongs."

After outlining the difficulty with traditional legal remedies through civil litigation, such as state statutes-of-limitation, Berle concluded, "the normal process... simply is not available to these victims."

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Anarchists Show Favorite Films At Festivals

By Gregory Klima

The Anarchists are coming! The Anarchists are coming! And they are armed with movies.

The Anarchist film festival is becoming a regular fixture at HLS. It has presented three sessions of movies in the Backbench Pub, two sessions in Wyeth Hall and one in Hastings Hall. But their sessions consist not of propaganda films per se, but of obscure, foreign and off-beat films that received regular commercial release.

Each film festival usually has a theme. Recent festivals have included a Reggae night, a Japanese night and a Latin night. On Monday, March 17, they will present "Anarchist Animation Night" featuring six short animated films.

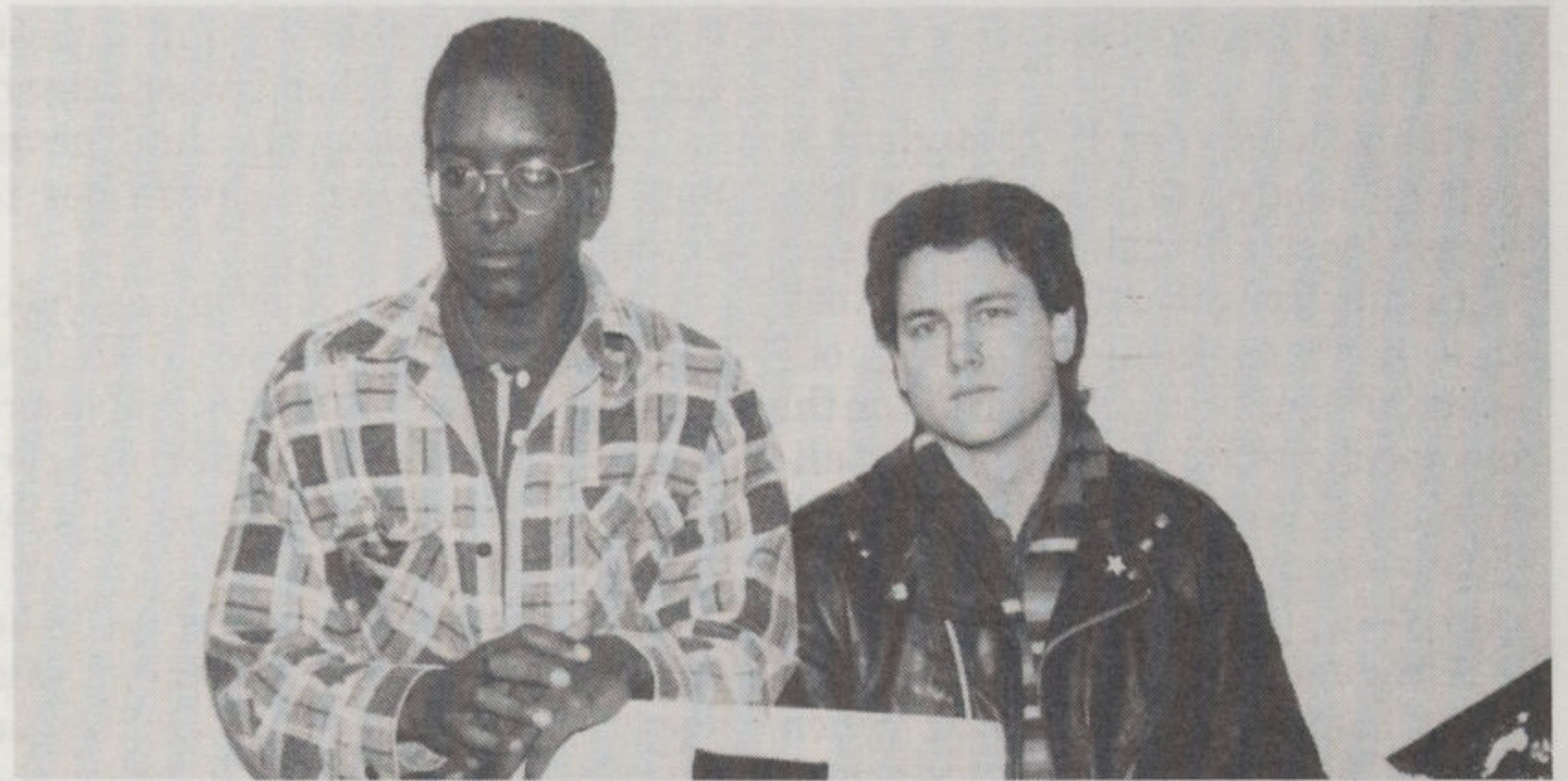
The Anarchist film festival had its beginning when Mike Anderson, 2L, wandered into a local video rental store. He was surprised to discover that more than commercial Hollywood-type films were available. So Anderson, who does not own a video cassette recorder, began to impose on friends who did in order to show movies. His friends began to tire of his presence and so Anderson took his movies out to the public.

Anderson calls the film festivals "political organizing on a subliminal basis." "It's really an anarchist's festival of films instead of an anarchist film festival," said Anderson.

Why The Film Festival Started

He explained that the film festivals came about for a number of reasons. First, he wanted to present the movies in the context that they deserve, instead of in a sterile, commercial setting.

Second, Anderson believes that the juxtaposition of films can help stimulate ideas. "We are programming the movies with an eye towards influencing how people think," said Anderson. "It is really a most subversive tactic because people's guards are down," he added. However, Anderson added, "The content of what we were prosely-



Hillary Richard

Anthony Farley, 2L, (left) and Michael Anderson, 2L, are the primary organizers of the Anarchist Film Festivals.

tizing doesn't go beyond the content of the films. People who don't see anything beyond the entertainment value aren't missing anything." He believes, however, that people come out of the film festival thinking in more humanistic terms.

Anderson said that the festival's organizers considered having formal discussion sessions, but opted not to because, "It might turn people off." He believed that such sessions would defeat the purpose of the film festivals because the sessions would become too formal and because "we don't want to promote the 'correct party line.'"

No Preaching In Message

Anderson is very concerned that the film festival get its message across without preaching. He points to the recent "Sun City" video, which makes frequent appearances at the festival, as an example. "The video makes people more predisposed to the cause without preaching at them," said Anderson.

Another of the film festival's purposes is to bring lesser-known films to campus. "We want to get movies that people haven't seen but people should see to the people who want to see them," said Anderson. "We don't want to show a lot of patsy liberal films that everyone has already seen," he continued.

Anthony Farley, 2L, another of the students in the forefront of the film festival, agrees with Anderson.

Farley said that the festival's purpose is "to show a lot of interesting movies." Anderson commented, "If nothing else, we are enhancing the cultural space at HLS. We are the equivalent of public television."

Farley hopes to get a strong diversity of people involved in the festival "in order to get a wider variety of films." The film festival has already conducted an event with the Committee on Latin America, and has discussed co-sponsoring events with BALSA and HJLSA.

Future Festival Nights

In the future, the film festival hopes to sponsor nights with the themes of "Life During Wartime" and Viet Nam. They would also like to have a "Prof's Night," with several professors selecting their favorite films, and a "Sci-Fi Liberalism Night," showing old science fiction movies from the '50s where the message was that science could save everyone.

For right now, the Anarchist Film Festival seems to be holding its own. They cover their expenses by collecting contributions at the showings. "This far we have covered our costs. If we didn't, we wouldn't be able to go on," said Farley. Anderson stressed that the contributions were completely voluntary and that everyone is welcome whether they want to give or not. "We make it a point not to harangue people about money," he said.

2L On Tenure Track At UCLA Law School

By David Snouffer

One second year HLS student is getting ready to teach law on the West Coast after she graduates.

Taimie Bryant, 2L, said this week that her appointment to a "non-specific" tenure-track position on the law faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles last month "just seems far away to me and not real yet."

Although Bryant has not decided what courses she will offer when she starts work in fall 1987 or spring 1988, she will specialize in Japanese law, a subject that first interested her when she studied anthropology in Tokyo.

After completing a masters thesis on the friendship patterns of Japanese and U.S. women, Bryant was considering how to focus her doctoral dissertation on Japanese marital disputes, when she met HLS Professor Frank Sander. Sander was in Tokyo while on sabbatical in 1982.

Her interest in legal issues deepened after she discussed her research with Sander, and she eventually focused her dissertation on the Japanese family court's mediation of domestic disputes.

Bryant enrolled at HLS in 1984, less than three months after UCLA's Anthropology Department awarded her a Ph.D.

At UCLA Law School, Bryant will join Mark Ramseyer, '82, who will start teaching Japanese law there next fall after he returns from Japan, where he is doing research funded by a Fulbright grant. Bryant said she may in time also offer a course in property.

Law professors from UCLA first approached Bryant about the possibility of her joining their faculty in November, when she was attending a conference on Japan at the university. As an anthropology student, she had helped UCLA Law Professor Arthur Rosett develop a syllabus for a course on Japan about five years ago.

Final word of the appointment came Feb. 15, when UCLA Associate Dean Carol Goldberg-Ambrose

telephoned to offer Bryant a position, and many other law professors — including some she had never met — soon called to urge her to accept.

Bryant said one reason she looks forward to joining the UCLA law faculty is that although professors there have widely different perspectives, they "really seem to enjoy working together."

UCLA has been building its Asian law program intensively for several years, Bryant said. Specialists on Chinese law have already joined the faculty, and UCLA recently started publishing a journal on the subject, *The Pacific Basin Law Review*. And UCLA has long had specialists in Japanese history, political science and other fields.

UCLA has many Asian-American students who take a special interest in learning about Japanese law, Bryant said, and some others "think it would be exciting to have a practice with Japan connections." While Japanese courts are largely closed to U.S. attorneys, U.S. lawyers can advise U.S. companies that trade with Japan or have franchises there, she added.

Japan also interests some students because it is a civil law society and is non-Western, Bryant said. "It has a very different tradition and a very different background" from the U.S. common law system, she said.

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BAR REVIEW

HLS Studies Insanity Defense

By Lisa Rodensky

Something different happened when the first year Section Two criminal law class examined the insanity defense. Instead of assigning case materials, Professor Charles Ogletree, a former deputy director of the Public Defender's Office in Washington, D.C., showed the class a videotaped interview of Skip Adams-Taylor, a former client. The client, just convicted of one murder and about to stand trial for a second, was interviewed as part of Ogletree's preparation for an anticipated insanity defense.

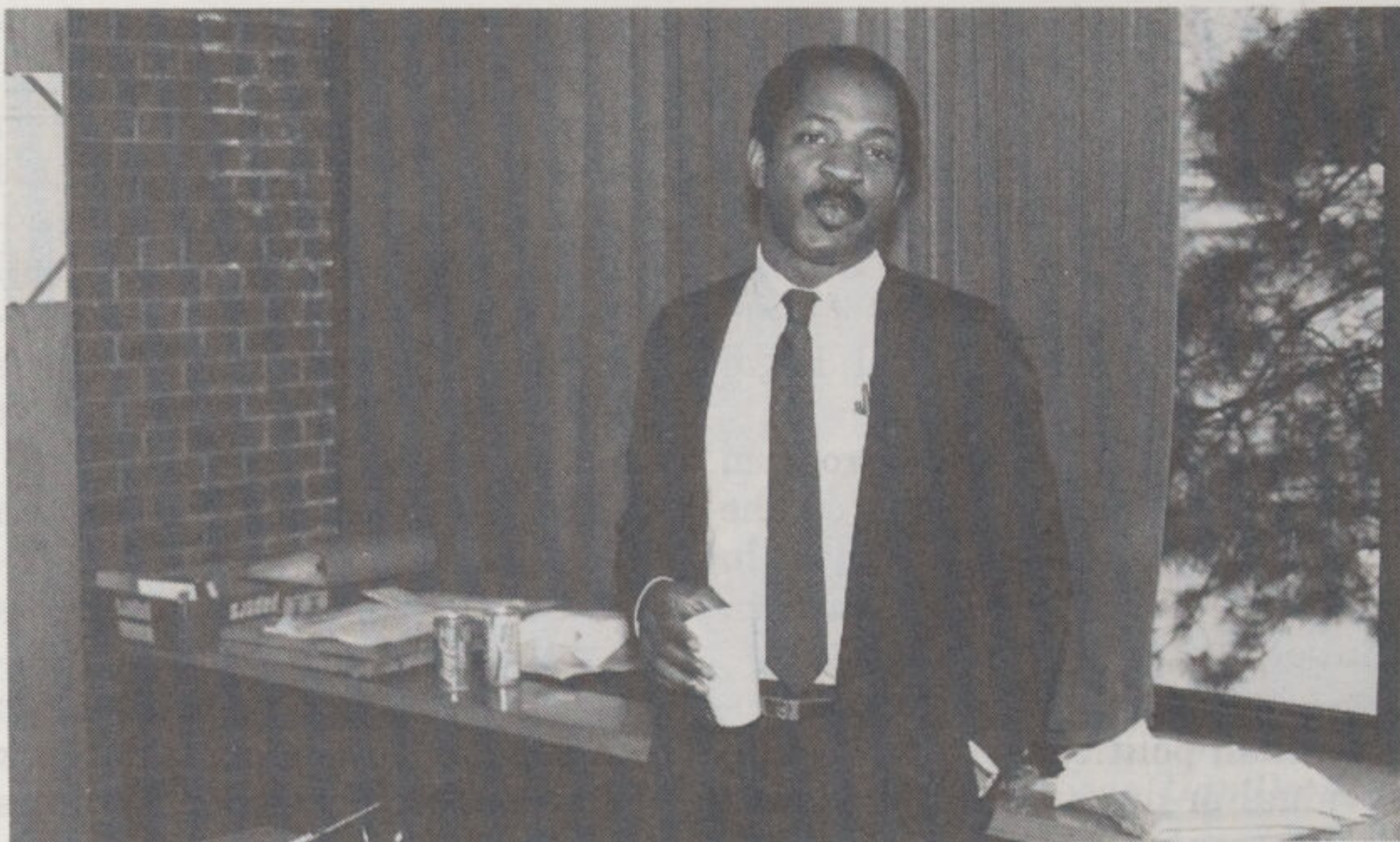
After examining the videotape, some class members felt Adams-Taylor a deeply disturbed personality in need of serious psychiatric therapy, while others thought him no more than a frighteningly dangerous criminal mind.

The viewing generated scores of questions, which stemmed from the perceived ambiguities of the insanity defense. Discussion focused on the tension between society's desire for retribution and its desire to treat illnesses compassionately.

From similar classroom discussions, Professor Ogletree developed the idea for a longer range project centered on the insanity defense. Such a project is now underway this semester. Ogletree and members of his criminal law class have organized a research agenda to attack the issue. The members represent viewpoints ranging from supporters of a broader defense to those who wish to abolish it entirely.

The project is not only designed to describe the models for the defense currently in use, but also to articulate new models acceptable to courts, to legislatures, to the medical profession and, perhaps most importantly, to the public. Ogletree sees his role in the project as synthesizer as well as creator of a framework which would begin to define mental illness.

The group as a whole will collect information on the legal history of the insanity defense — focusing on the common law and legislative development of insanity "tests" — as



File Photo

Prof. Charles Ogletree

well as on the medical history of the defense. Ultimately, the group hopes to use its research for either a law review article or a manual for individuals in need of statistical and historical data. The manual would give such individuals the framework for making informed choices about future prospects for the defense.

Tenuous Status As Defense

What seems to draw the members of the project to the subject is both the complexity of the issue and its tenuous status as a defense. Ogletree views the post-Hinkley legislative response to the insanity defense as just short of hysterical. As public opinion builds against a process which apparently allows known offenders to "get away with murder," the public condemns the de-

fense. On the other hand, as Ogletree notes, people still recognize that society undergoes a tragic moral loss when individuals diagnosed as mentally ill are punished.

At its core, the project attempts to do something quite extraordinary and difficult: to articulate the definition of "criminal" activity. When should individuals be held responsible for their acts? While this task may seem too ambitious for even the most committed workers, according to Ogletree, the conflicting viewpoints of the project members may generate the necessary power to push the project to completion.

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Speaker Discusses E. European Dissidents

By Maurice S. Kane

Scholar and activist Jan Kavan of the East European Cultural Foundation addressed "Human Rights in Czechoslovakia: The Charter 77 Movement" on Monday, March 10th, in the International Legal Studies Graduate Lounge.

The Human Rights Program sponsored the presentation on the status of opposition perspectives in this Communist-ruled nation of 15 million.

Kavan said that in the Czechoslovakian political system, "No individual or organization is viewed as innocent...and from cradle to grave, people are subjected to monitoring, constant supervision, and interference by the state."

This interference, said Kavan, has manifested itself in vastly different ways. In the 1950s, "the regime expected people to act and to believe in the ideology," whereas "today, [the party leadership] want passivity, and expect corruption, apathy, and preoccupation with private concerns like careers."

Kavan said that the government is concerned only with the overt behavior and that "conformism is necessary to survive." Conformity need not express itself in verbal support for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC). "Silence, whether it means disagreement or not, is what the government wants," said Kavan.

Kavan challenged the traditional notions of "dissident" and "opposition" insofar as those terms are used in Eastern Europe. "Those who speak out are the minority, but they reflect what many think. The word 'dissident' is inaccurate and highly misleading," said Kavan. "Dissident," in his view, suggested erroneously that the persons opposed to regime policies were numerically small.

In addition, Kavan said that "'opposition' usually refers to a group with a clearly defined political program" that could be used if the group achieved power. In Eastern Europe, however, "where governments perceive anything which is nonconformist as a threat," oppo-

sition also involves diffuse and ill-defined criticism.

The Czechoslovakian opposition "dates from the early 1970s," said Kavan. He added, "the forms of opposition have differed. From 1970 to 1971, the opposition was clandestine, underground, and more political than those forms used at the moment.

"Everything is permeated with hypocrisy and lies," observed Kavan. The system is Orwellian in its self-promotion, he said. "The government of bureaucracy claims to be a popular government; the lack of freedom of expression becomes the highest form of expression; uncontested elections are the highest form of democracy," Kavan noted. Even so, the "regime doesn't expect people to believe these lies, but to live without overtly questioning them. There are some people who do say, however, that 'the Emperor has no clothes.'"

The Makeup of Charter 77

In 1977, a movement developed to exert pressure on the government. This group, Charter 77, consisted of several different types of human rights and political activists.

Charter 77 could not form a political party given its heterogeneous character, said Kavan. But the members share a "determination to bring about basic civil and human rights." The chief disagreement lies in strategy and tactics, according to Kavan. Some believe no dialogue with the government is possible; others think dialogue is necessary. "Constructive dialogue has become a sharp bone of contention." Change has occurred as a result of such debates, Kavan stated. A debate between, on the one hand, Charter 77 members desiring the Polish Solidarity model of self-organization and, on the other hand, advocates of "no organization, no politics" has resulted in an "informal organization" developing in the 1978-1979 period.

Charter 77 was a response to the Czechoslovakian ratification of the International Covenants on Civil

and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. "People discovered rights — rights to expression, association, and assembly, the right to strike," said Kavan. "And they compared the [new] laws and practice" and found the two United Nations Covenants unimplemented by the governmental authorities. Charter 77, which derived its name from the Political Prisoner's Year [of 1977], issued its manifesto on January 1, 1977. It stressed the "need for constructive dialogue...to show that the covenants can be implemented."

The members of Charter 77, said Kavan, "committed themselves to operating openly, stressing the legal basis" for their existence as a group of citizens concerned about basic decency and moral behavior. "Within months, the signatories to the Charter 77 document numbered a thousand" and the popularity of the movement eventually spurred the regime to repression. The increased repression was spurred by the 1981 ascendancy of the independent Polish trade union, Solidarity. From the summer of 1978 to May 1979, before Solidarity came into being, a "parallel society" evolved in Czechoslovakia. There were "unofficial publishing companies, an unofficial university" of teachers and students from politically suspect households, and alternative "Living Room Theatre." Despite government crackdowns and reprisals against Charter 77 members, the activity continues, said Kavan.

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"A Commencement Carol": A Haunting Experience

The night watchman in Pound Hall complained recently about strange noises (including dragging chains, blood-curdling screams and insane laughter) and eerie shadows in the Ropes-Gray Room. Rumors began to circulate to the effect that the room was haunted; visitors were warned to avoid the area, or to approach it only in large groups and with garlic cloves aplenty. Asked to explain the strange goings-on, one student observed; "Yeah, well, it's either haunted or those crazies from the Drama Society are letting loose again."

Actually, it's a little of both. The HLS Drama Society continues its tradition of providing an innovative and irreverent look at law school life with "A Commencement Carol," its 26th annual spring show. Directed by Sarah Herbert, 3L and written by a team headed by Rick Ellrod, 3L, the show is loosely based on Dickens tale *A Christmas Carol*.

Ebenezer Scrooge, played by Dan Daniels, 2L, is an unethical Wall Street lawyer who, while preparing to return to HLS to deliver the commencement address, sings of the virtues of his style of practice in "Hardball." Later, he is visited by the ghost of his former partner Jacob Marley, played by Mike Tomkies 3L. Marley is hilarious as he sings, "You've Been Bad," an attempt to convince Scrooge to change his tune before it's too late. Predictably, Marley is assisted by three other spirits, representing Commencements Past, Present and Future.

Outstanding performances were turned in by Pamela Thomas, 1L, and newcomer Shawn Hays, 1L, respectively, Scrooge's former lover and his meek, lowly associate Bob Cratchit.

The highlight of the first act (and perhaps the entire show) however, was the cameo appearance by Dean Mary Upton, whose performance was, as always, quite topical. The audience roared as she parodied her own involvement in the recent pub/coffee shop controversy. (Coming performances are to include cameos by Professors Herwitz, Warren,



Francis Fitzpatrick

The Ghost of Marley (Mike Tomkies, 3L, left) tells Scrooge (Dan Daniels, 2L) that he'd better mend his evil ways!

Clark, Ogletree and Wiseman).

Another highlight is the rousing "We Love You Just the Same," in which Bob Cratchit's family expresses admiration for him, despite the fact that he is, among other things, "just a slob." (Music by Jacques Semmelman, '83, lyrics by Jack Balkin, '81). Jerry Rietveld (the tallest cast member) is hilarious as Tiny Tim; Eileen O'Hern, 2L, is poised and graceful as Annie, the newest lawyer in the Cratchit family.

Despite its strong start, however, the show dragged a bit in the second act. The pacing was off in spots, resulting in a loss of momentum and continuity. Moreover, several of the singers were almost completely lost beneath a loud, but generally excellent, orchestra. Two singers who are exempt from this criticism, however, are Kyle-Beth Basson 2L and Susan Power Robinson 3L, whose strong, beautifully

clear voices were heard clear up to the lighting booth.

One thing is clear. The cast, crew and orchestra enjoyed the show almost as much as the audience. Remaining performances are scheduled for Friday and Saturday, March 14 and 15. Tickets are available in the Hark or at the door, although advance purchase is recommended.

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Money For Nothing?

On March 10, 1986, Dean James Vorenberg announced that tuition for the 1986-87 school year would be increased by 10.88%, resulting in a total tuition of \$10,700. The Dean distributed a memo justifying this increase, but a few issues should be examined.

The first interesting fact about the budget is that 41% of the amount generated by the increase will be dedicated to "faculty instruction and support." The fact that this area will receive so much of the increase is never clearly stated. In fact, the Dean never clearly reveals what portion of the increase will be devoted to each area.

The Dean gives several reasons for the increase in the amount dedicated to this area. One reason is small sections for first year students. However, this past year there were two "experimental" sections, instead of one like in the year before, and experimental sections do not have small section classes. So where is the increase?

The Dean also points to an increase in funding for student organizations, which he says will expand past "the \$1,000,000 mark for the first time." That sounds like an impressive figure, but what is the per capita spending on student organizations? How does it compare with the per capita spending at other schools?

The Dean also compares the tuition here with that at other law schools, but then says that the figures do not reveal the whole story because the definition of "tuition" varies with each school. If the figure is basically meaningless, then why give it to us as a justification? The figures that really should be published are the total costs that the student will have to cover for the academic year. These figures are readily available from each school's financial aid office and comparing them would provide the student with much more useful information.

Another reason offered for the expanded budget is an increase in financial aid. This is a circular argument. When the tuition rises, then of course financial aid goes up. More people are going to need financial aid in order to afford to go to school here.

The rate of inflation for this past year was 4%, as the Dean admits in the first paragraph of his memo. The increase in tuition is 10.88%. Just last year, the RECORD quoted the Dean as saying, "[I]n a year in which cost of living is up between 4 and 5%, a 9.7% tuition increase seems as large as we should have sought." (RECORD, Vol. 80, No. 5, p. 17). Yet as the rate of inflation goes down, the acceptable increase in tuition goes up. Where is the logic in that?

—G.K.K.

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Fenno

Fenno emerged from the elevator on the 4th floor of Langdell and peered grimly into the gaping maw of the library. Today he had received in his Hark mailbox the fourth threatening note from his third-year paper advisor in the past two weeks, and this one had an unmistakably hostile tone to it. The threat of academic sanctions didn't bother Fenno much, but this latest note contained unsettling references to large, hairy men with baseball bats being dispatched to Fenno's dorm room to collect his paper if he didn't turn it in himself by the deadline.

With that deadline a few weeks away, Fenno had resolved to choose a topic, or at least to read Zippy's latest strip in the *Globe*.

Fenno walked into the library. "Young man, I need to see some ID." The last time Fenno had seen his ID, it was somewhere in the pile of 2700 pages of multilith materials assigned for his winter-term class that he had picked up from the distribution center on January 2nd, deposited in the corner of his room, and not touched since.

"Sorry," Fenno replied, "I left it in my room. But I'm a student here — just look me up in the directory."

"I'm afraid that's not good enough, son. Please step behind the Circulation Desk for a strip search and retina scan for identification purposes." Fenno was glad he'd showered this morning. Otherwise this could have been an embarrassing situation.

When library security was satisfied they had a positive ID, Fenno was released from Circulation. He wandered, dazed and confused, into the smoking section of the library. He collapsed at a table and sat quietly collecting his thoughts and trying to purge the "Dedham Racquet Time Athletic Club" jingle from his mind.

Within minutes, a couple standing at a xerox machine in the alcove off the Treasure Room began an animated discussion about their relationship. The acoustics in the alcove were superb. Their voices were amplified and carried to all parts of the smoking room with perfect clarity. As the subject matter or their conversation became more interesting, Fenno was grateful that they hadn't the consideration to lower their voices to less than a normal speaking volume.

Fenno listened, aghast, and then turned to the woman beside him. "Can you believe he had the gall to say that about her mother? Especially after that whole affair with his second cousin and the food processor."

The woman shrugged and went back to her book. It was obvious that she studied in the smoking room on a regular basis and had become calloused and indifferent to the intimate personal sagas broadcast regularly from the alcove.

Fenno stumbled out of Langdell, bitter and disillusioned, and went to beg for yet another extension from his paper advisor. He felt he had a valid excuse.

National Law Firms Expand, Seeking

By Brian D. Rance

In the last ten to fifteen years, many law firms have dramatically expanded their geographic representation. For graduating law students, the existence of these multi-office, national law firms adds

NEWS ANALYSIS

another dimension to the choice among prospective employers. As a result, a number of law students seem interested in the growth of the national law firms, especially in whether the benefits of working for a nationwide organization outweigh the costs.

The RECORD recently contacted four law firms widely recognized as leading examples of the "national law firm." Based upon conversations with members of these four firms, there appears to be a reasonable consensus about the origins, benefits, and problems of the large, multi-city law firm. However, there is substantial disagreement about the future of the legal marketplace given the recent growth of these national firms.

The initial growth of the national law firms resulted more from the need to follow clients than from premeditation. Although firms point to several criteria that they employ in choosing whether to launch a branch office, most firms do not approach inter-city expansion as a goal in itself.

Steven J. Kumble, the managing partner of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley & Casey, noted that his firm's "new offices were opened as the needs presented themselves. We opened an office in Miami to service a very important client. The same situation occurred in Washington and California. We didn't have any master plan or great strategy."

Similarly, Ellis H. McKay, the national administrative partner at Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, observes that "a mixture of client needs and specific economic opportunities drove our first expansions. We don't want to expand to a city

just because it's there. We do not intend to blanket the country."

Latham & Watkins "evaluates new cities from the point of view of present and future profit opportunities," according to John F. Walker, Jr., a member of the firm's management committee.

Peter P. Mullen of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom state that "we have no intentions of opening offices in all U.S. cities." Mullen is Skadden's managing partner.

As these four firms expanded to meet client needs in specific cities, often as a result of the movement of a major client to a new location, the firms began to offer a wider range of legal services in each of the cities to which they had branched. Partners at these four firms point to several benefits that have accrued from this expansion.

For instance, Jones, Day, which grew from under 150 lawyers in Cleveland in 1970 to 540 lawyers in ten offices in four states, the District of Columbia, and three foreign capitals in 1986, finds that its main advantage from operation as a national law firm is its ability "to attract more challenging, more complex, and more remunerative work," according to McKay.

Latham & Watkins's Walker believes that their geographic expansion is at least partly defensive in character. Aside from resisting the intrusion of outside firms into California, Walker argues that nationwide expansion makes the "firm diversified and well-hedged against business cycles. Also, the quality of work improves. Because of the [freedom of] movement [by the firm's lawyers] between offices, we keep our attrition rate down."

Kumble argues that because "business today is carried on on a national scale, some clients look to one-stop shopping for legal services." To respond to the growth of large, geographically dispersed business enterprises, Kumble believes that national law firms have developed "to deliver cost-effective services in an expeditious manner."

Mullen, who argues that greater competition among law firms and

the development of in-house counsel has eroded the strong, continuing ties that used to dominate relationships between firms and clients, observes that Skadden has "hundreds of clients for which we offer a narrow range of legal services. Nonetheless, the more areas of expertise within the firm, the more likely we are to succeed [in increasing the share of a client's legal work that we perform]. Geography plays a similar role. It strengthens ties between the firm and a client for which we perform specialized work."

Surviving Coming Shakeout

Skadden has grown from one office of 30 lawyers in New York in 1970 to 530 lawyers in six offices today. Mullen predicts that "competitive forces affecting law firms [will create] a real shakeout in the future. Our belief is that a broad-based national firm is likely to be a survivor."

To learn how law students react to the "national firms," the RECORD contacted June Thompson, the Director of the Placement Office at HLS. HLS has a computer system that monitors placement patterns, but until this year, the system could not monitor student interest in firms according to size. Data from the 1985 recruiting season have not yet been compiled.

Despite the lack of "scientific" evidence, Thompson states that "most of our students are interested in the larger firms in the larger cities, but they are not attracted to the branch offices. This conclusion can be backed up by looking at sign-up sheets [during the interviewing season] for firms and their various offices." Thompson went on to say that HLS students are sometimes interested in multi-city firms "because [students] can split their summers in different cities, but I don't get the sense that it greatly influences their final employment decisions."

One other factor that enhances the attractiveness of the national law firms is the perception that their

Client Service, Profits For Partners

rapid growth increases the prospects of promotion to partnership status. Of course, this perception relies on the assumption that past growth will be followed by continued expansion.

Disadvantages of Growth

The benefits of a national presence must be weighed against the detrimental effects of increased size and geographical dispersion.

The RECORD asked the partners at the four firms what they see as the disadvantages of their recent expansion and what they do to mitigate the problems created by expansion.

Each of the lawyers contacted acknowledges that potential conflicts of interest create problems. Skadden; Latham & Watkins; Jones, Day; and Finley, Kumble each employ sophisticated computer software to identify and check conflicts. Each firm analyzes the conflict identified by the computer and decides, on a case-by-case basis, whether the potential conflict is a real conflict. The firms take steps to remedy the conflict, including, in some cases, declining representation. To some extent, the "national" law firms face problems no different from those of large, single-office law firms.

Peter Mullen states that, given Skadden's current size and geographic representation, "we don't see any danger signals from conflicts. I doubt whether there is any law firm that does more than 1% of the [nation's legal] business.

Andrew L. Kaufman, Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professor of Law at HLS and an expert in the area of professional responsibility, was less sanguine about the ability of large, national law firms to identify and resolve conflicts. For instance, he states that "using computers just doesn't solve [the problem of conflicts]. You have to put in data for clients, affiliates, controlling interests, management names, trade associations, and so forth. You may even need to include issues. You

also have to do the same thing for the other side."

Conflicts More Likely

Kaufman believes that increased size and geographical territory make it much more likely that law firms will run into serious conflicts. "If issue conflicts are included and you push them very far, you can create an insoluble problem for large firms," according to Kaufman. "Computer resolution of conflicts is feasible, but not perfect."

In Kaufman's opinion, the rules of professional responsibility have been weakened at the margin to accommodate the growth of large firms. Nonetheless, he is satisfied with the development of the rules and their narrow common-law exceptions. Moreover, Kaufman states that "the disqualification of large, national firms may hurt clients. Loyalty and fiduciary duty considerations cut both ways."

Another area of concern for the national law firm is the loss of collegiality among its constituent lawyers. Jack Walker noted that Latham & Watkins attempts to avoid impersonality by "communicating a lot. Our committees are staffed by people from different offices."

According to Steven Kumble, Finley, Kumble has a 25-member management committee that proportionately represents the legal staff in its various offices. "Management has to travel to the different offices and be responsive." Finley, Kumble is less centralized than the three other national firms which the RECORD contacted. Kumble notes that "other firms that have expanded revolve around one particular office. We don't revolve around our home office. Each office is a general service office. The world doesn't revolve around New York."

Skadden has reacted to the problems of size and dispersion with better managerial systems, a policy of staffing assignments from several offices, and a philosophy that individual clients are clients of the

firm as a whole, according to Peter Mullen.

McKay notes that Jones, Day's "main concern is that our geographical dispersion does not lead to a totally impersonal atmosphere or to a slip in quality control." McKay lists six ways in which Jones, Day tries to combat the problems of size and dispersion.

First, the lawyer in charge of each branch office must have a lengthy affiliation with the firm. Similarly, a significant number of lawyers in any new office come from existing offices to maintain continuity. Second, Jones, Day employs a matrix management system that organizes the firm by nationwide practice groups as well as by office. Practice groups have real responsibilities within the firm and regularly meet and confer by telephone. Third, major projects are staffed by lawyers from every office that the firm maintains.

Fourth, an advisory committee with representatives from each office meets quarterly to discuss firm policy with Richard Pogue, Jones, Day's managing partner, who regularly spends time in each of the firm's offices. Fifth, the firm maintains an inter-office quality-control checking system that monitors the performance of lawyers in each Jones, Day city. Finally, younger lawyers are thoroughly evaluated at both the practice group and firm-wide level.

Ultimately, management costs; the difficulties of monitoring effort, performance, and rewards; and conflicts of interest will constrain further growth of the national law firms. The four firms to which the RECORD spoke, while conservative about predicting the pace of future expansion, seem confident that the constraints that will eventually limit growth are unlikely to bind in the near future.

As for future expansion plans, Kumble acknowledges that Finley, Kumble has held "conversations about other offices that might open. [There is] serious intent about

(Continued on Page 16)

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Sports Quiz

By Russ Marsh

This year spring training — normally a time for rejoicing among baseball fans — opened on a sobering note. Last summer's well-publicized federal drug trial in Pittsburgh brought much attention to the growing problem of drugs in professional sports. In the aftermath of that trial, baseball commissioner Peter Ueberroth recently announced the conditional suspension of eleven players implicated for drug use. This week's quiz concerns some of those players.

1. This former member of the Philadelphia Phillies hit over .400 batting lead-off for the Kansas City Royals in the 1985 World Series. Name him.
2. Although he is probably better known for his temper, as exhibited in the final game of last year's World Series, this right-hander has compiled over 20 wins during the last two seasons. Name this pitcher currently with the Oakland A's.
3. This journeyman utility infielder has played for four different teams during his 14-year major-league career. Now with the Houston Astros for the second time, he was released by the Detroit Tigers after their 1984 world championship. Name this player.
4. After several decent years with the Pittsburgh Pirates, this player went on to play for a team managed by his hall-of-famer father. Name this Yankee infielder.
5. 1985 was a comeback year for this player as he led the National League in RBI's, after several mediocre seasons with the Cincinnati Reds. Name this former member of the Pirates who was the 1978 National League MVP.

New Prof. Praises HLS Students

(Continued from Page 1)

that thoughts of coming back were not unlikely."

Dean James Vorenberg said "Professor Jackson is one of the most distinguished and productive specialists in bankruptcy law. He has accomplished an enormous amount for a young scholar."

When asked if Jackson's appointment signaled an end to the apparent deadlock between faculty factions, Vorenberg replied, "I never thought of it as a deadlock. During the last few years we have concentrated our attention on junior faculty." He added, "This appointment did not focus on any particular need. Instead, this appointment reflects our judgment that [Jackson] is one of the most outstanding young legal scholars in the country, no matter what field."

Why is Jackson leaving Stanford and warm California for Harvard and cold Cambridge? One reason, Jackson said, is that HLS is an exciting place with a constructive atmosphere. Jackson commented that the people at HLS are "interesting and nice" and that the place on the whole is "surprisingly stimulating."

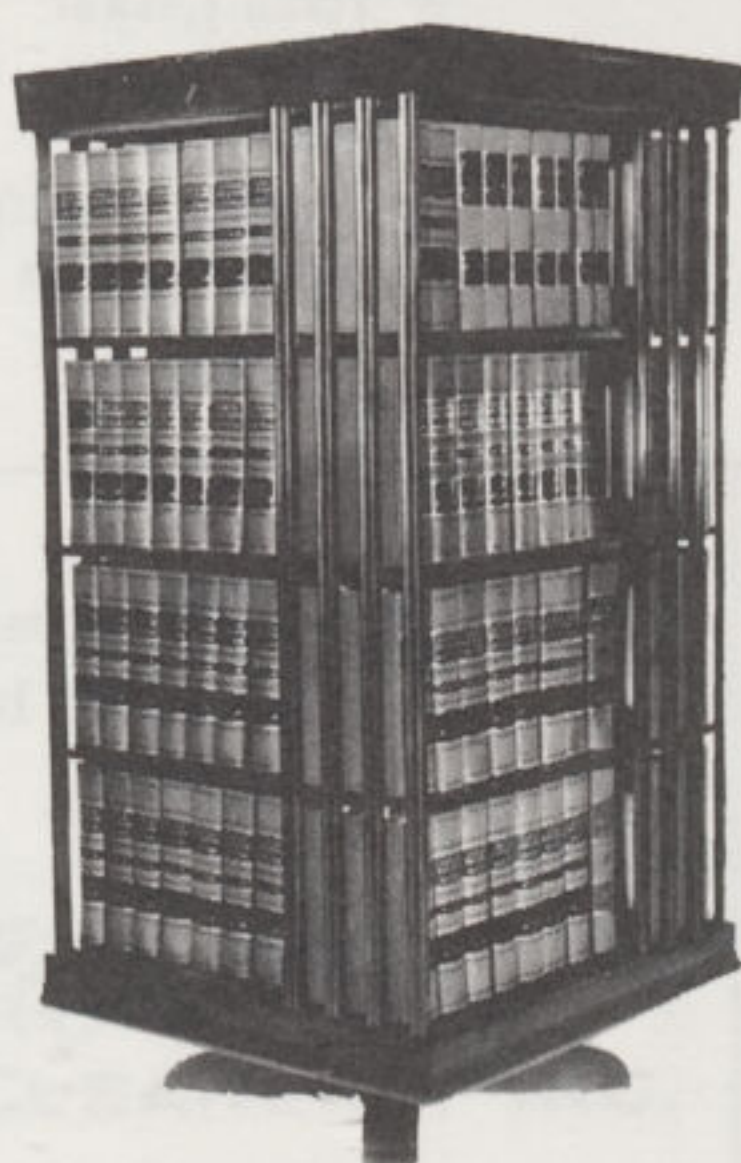
Another attraction at HLS for Jackson are the students. "I had the best time teaching upper-level classes that I ever had," said Jack-

son. He added that the student body was "not an insignificant part of the decision." He explained that students "pushed back" in his classes, and he often left his classes believing that he had learned something that day.

The current controversy about CLS did not play much of a role in his decision. "I didn't see much of it as a visitor, except that everybody talked about it," explained Jackson. "People across the spectrum were nice to me," he added.

As for his future work, Jackson stated that in the short run, he will be working on a "mild revision" of his casebook on secured transactions to reflect recent changes in the bankruptcy law. Over the longer term, he hopes to work on a treatise on bankruptcy or a book on commercial transactions examining transfers of property and the competing concerns that arise therefrom.

Jackson believes that HLS can assist him in his work in two ways. First, other faculty members here have the technical proficiency in his areas of expertise. Jackson looks forward to discussing current ideas with them and exploring new ones. Second, he said that other faculty members here, who might not have proficiency in his subjects, can help him make connections between doctrines.



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Some Firms Strongly Oppose Going National

(Continued from Page 13)

opening an office in Chicago."

Jones, Day has "one or two cities, one in the U.S., in mind. We may have additional, but probably more limited expansion after that," according to McKay.

Walker states that Latham & Watkins has "[g]eneral plans for expansion, but no specific plans."

Mullen observes that "it is unlikely that [Skadden] will be opening new offices in more than a few more cities in the U.S."

In contrast to the national firms, two firms that have refrained from national expansion are Ropes & Gray in Boston and Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York.

Thomas O'Donnell, the managing partner at Ropes & Gray, explains that his firm, which has been growing at about 7% per year, has no plans to expand nationwide. He states that his firm's "culture and tradition is to have a large, but cohesive partnership. Expansion would mean adding lawyers from other communities who we don't know. We're not sure that sending our lawyers to other communities [would permit our firm] to do better than the firms that are already there."

Samuel Butler, the managing partner at Cravath, Swaine & Moore, observes that he and his partners "don't see any need to [open branch offices]. Our clients are sat-

isfied as it is." He states that "to start up offices, we would have to acquire firms or send people from New York. We're not sure that quality control could be maintained [if we were to acquire firms], and we're too busy in New York to send people to other cities." The emphasis at Cravath, according to Butler, is service to the client and income per partner. "Expansion for the sake of growth is not in our interest. We would dilute income if we were to do it." Also, Butler argues that "the type of transactional work that we do and our major litigation sets us apart" from the "national" firms still adjusting to the growth of in-house counsel.

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NATIONAL VERSUS SINGLE-OFFICE LAW FIRMS—THE FACTS AND FIGURES^{1,2}

Firm	Offices and Lawyers per Office	Total Lawyers/ Rank (1985)	Total Lawyers/ Rank (1984)	Number of Partners (1985)	Starting Salary (1985)
Finley, Kumble	NY—180 Bev Hills—130 DC—105 Miami—68 San Diego—23 Newp Beach—14	520/3rd	462/2nd	160	50,000
Jones, Day ³	Cleveland—171 Dallas—108 DC—75 LA—70 Columbus—35 Austin—17	476/5th	386/8th	179	43,000
Latham & Watkins	LA—144 Chicago—38 DC—36 Newp Beach—33 San Diego—30 NY—24	305/17th	256/26th	105	40,000
Skadden, Arps	NY—322 DC—58 Chicago—40 LA—37 Delaware—24 Boston—17	498/4th	416/4th	121	52,000
Cravath	NY—251 London—4	255/32nd	261/24th	57	53,192
Ropes & Gray	Boston—192 DC—7 Providence—2	201/67th	195/62nd	93	38,000 (1984)

Notes: (1) Figures as of August 1985, unless otherwise noted.

(2) Figures gathered from *National Law Journal*, Sept. 30, 1985; *Harvard Placement Directory*, 1985.

(3) Jones, Day has since increased its size and numbers of offices via a merger with Surrey & Morse.

Students To Dig Deeper Into Pockets Next Year

(Continued from Page 1)

budget stems from forthcoming additions to the faculty. According to Vorenberg, the faculty will be expanded "significantly" to allow the continued growth of various law school programs. Smaller classes and integrated sections in the first year, and the continued expansion of HLS's clinical program require "greater faculty resources," he added. Forty-one percent of the total increase in expenditures is due to increased faculty instruction and support costs.

Next year, Harvard will have two new faculty members, Mary Ann Glendon and Thomas Jackson. They are both currently tenured faculty members at other universities who have been laterally appointed to the Harvard faculty. Besides other prospective lateral appointments, there will be nine Visiting Professors at Harvard Law School next year.

The Dean's budget also incorporates changes opposed by the Financial Aid Committee. Beginning next year all student need which exceeds the "initial loan amount" will be covered by a direct grant. The "initial loan amount" next year will substantially exceed its current level. Under the current system,

student need exceeding \$9,900 is provided by 70 percent grant and 30 percent loan.

Students will be pleased to note that there are changes on the agenda for the library. Major structural improvements will begin next fall. Those students who have experienced difficulty choosing clothing appropriate for both sub-freezing outdoor temperatures and sauna-like Reading Room conditions will appreciate the proposed improvements to the air-conditioning system. In addition to bearable climates, students and faculty can look forward to continued availability of Lexis in the Library.

A significant new component of the Dean's Budget will be funding for the Law School's Communications and News Office. The function of this new department within the Alumni and Fund Office is to pro-

vide more accurate, centralized information to the media and alumni. Other parts of the University, including both the Business and Medical School, have had similar organizations for years.

The Dean stated that the Communications and News Office will serve two important functions. Considerable media attention has focused on HLS over the past few years and he hopes that more reliable reporting will result if journalists are able to contact a representative whose job is to provide them with accurate information.

Vorenberg also believes alumni are extremely interested in what happens at HLS. He thinks that if the Law School wishes to maintain strong alumni support it must provide them with reliable information about HLS affairs.

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Sports Answers

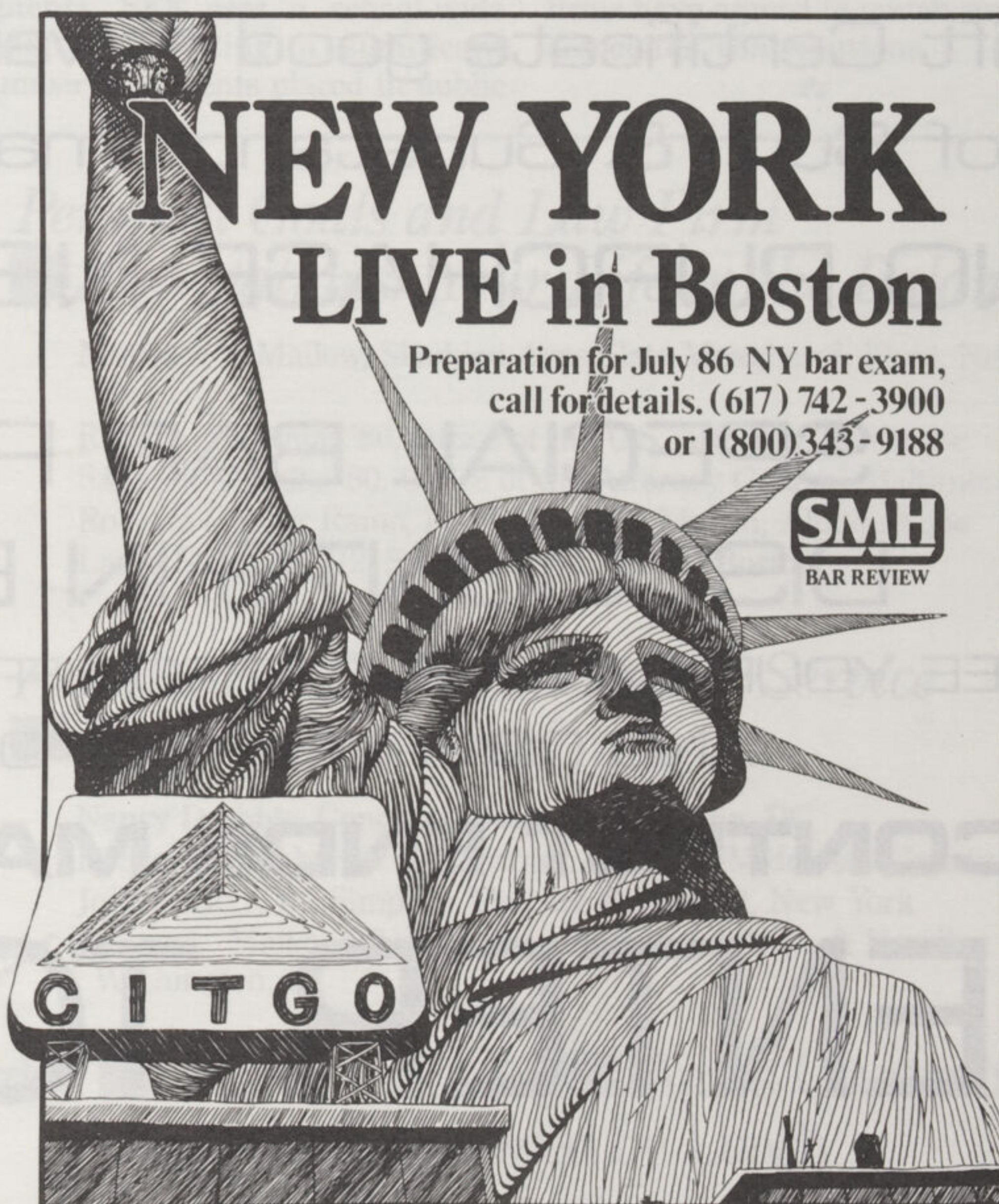
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Students Urged To Fund Public Interest Fellowships

By Bruce Kelly

This Sunday, March 16, Student Funded Fellowships (SFF) begins its annual phone-a-thon. They are seeking pledges to provide funding for students working in public interest placements this summer.

Every year approximately 100 SFF volunteers take time out from the rigors of law school and spend more than 200 hours obtaining pledges from their classmates. The pledges have traditionally been the equivalent of a day's earnings from a summer job.

Last year, SFF raised nearly \$30,000. The money came primarily from student pledges, with approximately 65 percent of the student body contributing. The remainder of the funding came from faculty, alumni and law firms.

With these funds, SFF awarded full or partial fellowships to numerous HLS students. The students were employed at a variety of organizations.

The fellows worked for such groups as the National Center for Immigration Rights in Los Angeles, the International Institute in Boston and the Legal Action Center for the Homeless in New York City.

Although most grants have benefited students employed by relatively liberal groups, SFF stresses that the program contains no ideological requirements. "SFF has intentionally not attempted to define the concept of public interest or public services," says SFF board member Sandra Grannum, 3L.

HLS students are eligible for grants if they have a tentative offer to work for a tax-exempt organization in a position that requires use of their legal skills. SFF encourages all students, especially 1Ls, to consider using this opportunity to gain public interest experience.

Beyond the direct benefit to recipients, SFF sees a school-wide benefit in getting a significant number of students placed in public

interest summer jobs. When a large number of students work in public interest jobs, their private firm-bound classmates gain at least second-hand exposure to alternative careers.

SFF board member Nathaniel Lawrence, 3L, characterizes pledges from students who have chosen to work in the private sector "as an opportunity to, in effect, spend a day working in the public interest."

Each year, after a funding level has been established, SFF determines how many students will receive full or partial grants. In an effort to award grants to more applicants, the organization is expanding its efforts to reach additional sources of funding.

SFF hopes more students will support their classmates' public interest work this summer than in years past. In addition, SFF notes that increasing numbers of law firms have agreed to match summer associates' contributions.

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Student Appears In Hit Police Series

By Paula Tuffin

During the month of February, most 2Ls are getting into the swing of second semester and waiting for spring. Karen Russell, 2L, however, broke out of the winter doldrums and went to Florida to take part in the filming of an episode of "Miami Vice". Bill Russell, sportscaster, former member of the Boston Celtics, and Karen's father, was the guest star in the episode. He suggested that Karen come to Florida and watch the filming. The younger Russell did admit that her father had never seen "Miami Vice" and that she convinced him that taking time out of his schedule to do the role would be worthwhile. Mr. Russell played the role of a judge who was being blackmailed. Ms. Russell appeared as an extra in the opening scene at a race track.

Ms. Russell met Don Johnson, whom she describes as "the sexiest man in America." Johnson plays the part of Sonny Crockett, one of the stars of the show.



Karen Russell, 2L; Phillip Michael Thomas, star of "Miami Vice"; Sally Lopes; and Bill Russell, Karen's father and former NBA star.

Ms. Russell found Johnson to be "funny and gregarious." The Russells met Johnson in-between filmings. They went to his trailer, and Mr. Russell asked for a picture of Johnson and Ms. Russell. Johnson, who is 5'8", asked to stand on the steps of the trailer so that he would appear to be the same height as Ms. Russell, who is 6'2". But he

changed his mind, saying "I love tall, pretty women."

Ms. Russell also had the opportunity to meet Phillip Michael Thomas, who plays Ricardo Tubbs. She found Thomas to be "...overwhelmingly nice...". Thomas took time out from work to speak with Ms. Russell for 45 minutes. Although she had many questions to ask Thomas, he was more interested in hearing about life at HLS. He even asked for a little legal advice. Thomas was also interested in finding out what it was like to grow up as the child of a famous person.

Ms. Russell found that women play an important role in the production of "Miami Vice." A young woman, Brooke Kennedy, is the head of production on location in Miami. Ms. Russell also noted that she has more respect for prime-time television, particularly those shows that are shot on location. Her days on the set lasted from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. each day. In addition, the variables in on-location shooting, such as cloud cover, make it nearly impossible to predict when a scene will be completed.

Ms. Russell said she really enjoyed the experience and hopes to return to Florida to watch another filming sometime in the near future.

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