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35 CENTS

Smeal Voices Feminist Vision

By Dawn P. Ross

Former National Organization for Women (NOW) President Eleanor Smeal expressed optimism about the future of political power for American women and disputed claims that the women's movement was in decline, telling an HLS audience on Tues., March 1 that "these are the best of times for feminists."

Smeal, who is also the founder and current president of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, said feminist women should run for political office in numbers representative of their electoral strength, calling the process the "feminization of power."

"Many of us [women] are fed up to the gills with where we are," said Smeal, whose new organization is coordinating a nationwide campaign to encourage more women to run for political office.

Smeal noted that most progressive rights movements of the past have concentrated on lobbying and supporting sympathetic candidates, and then relying on those candidates to push forward the feminist agenda. Unfortunately, this leads to a "problem of choices," often leaving voters to opt for the lesser of two evils: "the candidate who will hurt us the least," Smeal said.

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Sal Casente

Mike Dukakis '60 won the HLS Democrats' "Super Monday."

Candidates Get Campus Boost

By Chris Crain

When Elizabeth Dole '65 told an Ames Courtroom audience in February that there was just one thing as important to a political campaign as money, she referred not to endorsements, consultants or even a good political resume. "Money and young people," she said, "are the lifeblood of any campaign."

The hotly contested 1988 presidential race has proven to be no exception, as no fewer than ten of the thirteen announced candidates have some form of campaign organization on the Harvard Law School campus. In fact, among the major candidates, only Vice Pres-

ident George Bush has no organized support from the HLS student body.

A Democratic primary straw poll conducted at HLS on March 7, "Super Monday," found support for Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis '60 and the Rev. Jesse Jackson at almost equal levels, with the governor receiving 32.4 percent of the 669 votes cast, with 29.3 percent for Jackson.

Tennessee Sen. Albert Gore ranked third in the contest, with 12.4 percent, followed by Illinois Sen. Paul Simon (8.2 percent), Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri (2.7 percent), write-in candidates New

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Abrams Exposes Gaps In First Amendment Law

By Chris Crain

Free speech advocate Floyd Abrams, speaking before an Ames Courtroom audience on March 2, claimed "it is time for the First Amendment to come out of the closet" and be recognized as one of the most absolute protections afforded by the Constitution. Abrams, who appeared as the Ralph E. Shikes Bicentennial Fellow, discussed recent developments in First Amendment law and their effect on the mass media.

While most areas of American law shy away from absolutism in favor of balancing, according to Abrams, the Supreme Court "really seems to mean 'not' means 'not' and 'no law' means 'no law,'" when it comes to abridging free speech protections.

Abrams said that even in those areas where the Court has established a balancing test, the practical result has been absolutist. Citing a test to determine when courts can cite journalists for contempt based on their coverage of court proceedings, Abrams said the test is "impossible to meet," and as a result "trial judges have no power to issue contempt citations" against reporters.

Abrams, who has argued nine times before the Supreme Court on First Amendment cases (more than any other lawyer in American history), said he is "uneasy with the gulf between First Amendment theory and practice," but added there "certainly are worse ways" for free speech protections to be interpreted.

Abrams said, "we try to have our non-absolutist cake and eat it too," because there is an inherent uneasiness in advocating an absolute position on free speech or any other legal issue. Such near-absolutist tests may be established "to leave ourselves room, or show that we're not absolutist," he said, adding that "a virtually insurmountable barrier is not one that can't be overcome."

Abrams conceded to a questioner that even near-absolutist tests have some chilling effect on the press, saying that he had "on very rare

occasions" advised a media client not to print something that might be construed to fit within such a test. He added, though, that he "may have been wrong in worrying" about that possibility, given the history of free speech actions.

Asked how he might alter current First Amendment legal doctrine, Abrams suggested that there be "more protection about speech everyone agrees is most important — political speech — to absolutist levels, while lowering protection on celebrity speech." Such a change would be more attractive to his mass media clients if he could "do a little deal about damages, to make sure they don't have to pay too much" when found in violation, he said.

Abrams said he supported moves by the Reagan administration to repeal the "fairness doctrine," which

requires television and radio stations to air equal time to opposing points of view. "We're getting close to the moment when the court will start to treat electronic journalism in just about the same way it treats newspapers," he said.

In fact, a number of the president's judicial appointees are "extremely libertarian in the First Amendment area," he said, adding that Reagan's veto of Congress' attempt to codify the fairness doctrine was replete with Justice Douglas' language on the need for broad protection of free speech.

Abrams, a partner in the New York firm of Cahill Gordon & Reindel, spent the week at HLS as part of the Shikes Visiting Fellowship program, which honors distinguished civil liberties advocates.

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Musical Malice: An Inside View

By Karyn Langhorne

The audience trickles into Pound Hall's Ropes-Gray Room to find a carefully crafted stage surrounded by rows of chairs. Lights and microphones are suspended from the ceiling while heavy black draperies line the walls. In the large kitchen area which abuts the stage, costumes are being slipped on, and finishing touches are applied to faces which will soon appear under the bright stage lights. A funky orchestra warms up with a little "jam" session as people take their seats.

Reporter's Journal

Normally just another university multi-purpose room used for everything from negotiating workshops to banquets, on March 11, 12, 16, 18, and 19, the Ropes-Gray Room will be transformed into a theater. Almost a full year of planning and preparation will culminate with the two week run of the HLS Drama Society's *Malice in Wonderland*.

Shawn Hays, 3L, and I, the producers of this year's musical, nervously hope to do justice to this law

school tradition, now in its 28th year. Since 1961, law students have contributed the enormous amount of time and work that goes into each year's spring musical. The process begins with an idea, the script and music must be written, money must be raised to produce it, the roles must be cast, production rehearsed, sets designed and built, and finally the performance must be publicized. By performance time, however, it seems to have sprung from the floors of Ropes-Gray fully formed: the actors speak as though they haven't had to memorize lines, the work that went into building the stage fades into memory.

What is *Malice in Wonderland* about? It's about life at Harvard Law School . . . but set to the background of Lewis Carroll's classic story.

Alice (Carolyn Curtis, 2L) is an idealistic HLS law student who wants to make a difference in the world . . . but who also wants to make a name for herself. She determines that the best way to do this is to join a law firm, and during

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Bork Addresses A U. Va. Symposium

By David Snouffer

Eleven HLS students joined several hundred of their counterparts from around the country last weekend to hear constitutional scholars debate whether the U.S. Constitution provides or allows for unenumerated individual rights at the Federalist Society's seventh annual symposium, held at the University of Virginia Law School. The conference, hosted by the U. Va. chapter of the Washington-based society, a national organization of conservative and libertarian law students and attorneys, ended with a speech by Robert Bork, unsuccessful nominee for a seat on the Supreme Court, who told his audience that conservatives "can win this fight in constitutional law, as elsewhere, with ideas."

During the two-day conference, held on March 4-5, panels of law professors and practitioners discussed the extent to which the Ninth Amendment, the Privileges and Immunities Clause and the Due Process Clauses may encompass rights they do not mention specifically and, if they do, how courts should determine what they are. Speakers also addressed whether courts or legislatures should take the lead in fashioning or safeguarding individual rights and how the Constitution can or should be amended.

In his speech, Bork, a former judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, warned of "long-term effects" from the way the Senate considered his nomination to the high court last year and, in response to an HLS student's question, also condemned the Critical Legal Studies movement.

Bork said the fight over his confirmation thrust him in a "battle for our legal culture," which is part of a "battle for our general culture." His critics, he said, form a "knowledge class" of "left-liberals" whose members "hold their ideas as weapons to use in a fight for power for its own sake" over the "bourgeois remainder of society." People who try to act as the nation's opinion

leaders want judges to implement their values, including "rights in no way indicated by the text, the history and the culture of the Constitution," he said, because they "cannot get their ideas enacted by legislators."

While conceding that some of his opponents were "honest," Bork said many critics, including Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Planned Parenthood, had seriously distorted his record and views with the help of the news media. He singled out law professors for not attacking such distortions.

"The law schools seemed to have lost all interest in process," he said. "They were interested only in results."

Bork said that his confirmation battle may deny the nation the service of many qualified jurists by limiting the breadth of views a successful judicial nominee can have. "Lessons have been learned by both sides, and they won't be forgotten for a long time," he said.

Bork claimed that his critics have also "deliberately" chilled academics from expressing their views if they think they might have a chance of being nominated to the Supreme Court. "Certain ideas are to be banished and outlawed" by the "insidious incentive" to remain silent, he added.

Bork characterized Critical Legal Studies as "nihilistic, unprogrammatic radicalism with nothing to offer the law" and predicted the movement would "disappear within a few years with the '60s generation." Bork said he used to say that HLS Professor Duncan Kennedy, a leading CLS adherent "was a student of mine. Now I say he was in some classes I taught."

"The battle about the proper role of the courts is not over," Bork declared. "I intend to be in it, and I know you do too," he told the group.



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Aspiring Candidates Benefit From Activist Aid

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York Gov. Mario Cuomo (1.5 percent) and former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt '65, with former Colorado Sen. Gary Hart (one percent) coming in last place. Of those casting ballots, 9.4 percent listed themselves as uncommitted.

Not surprisingly, the strongest campaign organization on campus belongs to favorite-son Dukakis, whose supporters say as many as 40 students have taken an active role in the campaign. Along with campaign workers from the other major presidential camps, Dukakis supporters spent a great deal of time doing fieldwork in New Hampshire before the Feb. 16 primary.

"We went door-to-door, identified supporters, invited them to events, held signs in the streets, organized the staff in the campaign office and drove supporters to the polls," said Sara Miron, 3L, a leader of the HLS students for Dukakis effort.

Dukakis has also garnered the support of several HLS faculty, including Susan Estrich '77, who is on leave while serving as his national campaign manager, and Chris Edley '78, who works as the director of issues for the campaign.

One of Dukakis' student supporters went so far as to travel to Iowa to do advance work for the governor. Ron Latz, 3L, flew to Iowa the week before the caucuses there, and set up events for Dukakis. "Besides being a break from the law books, I got a sense of participating in democracy," Latz said.

The Jackson campaign has the second-largest amount of campus support, attracting more than 30 students to an effort that has concentrated mainly on two Cambridge voting precincts. Jackson organizer Rob Wilkins, 2L, said the Cambridge effort had proved very successful, predicting Jackson will either carry or match Dukakis in the heart of the Boston area.

Whites Back Jackson

"There are a lot of fervent white Jackson supporters," said Wilkins, who added that about half the HLS students working in the Jackson campaign are white. "There is also a substantial number of whites who did not like Dukakis, and say they will vote for anybody but Dukakis."

About 30 students have also supported the Simon candidacy at some point in the school year, according to organizer Matt Tuchow, 3L. Many of these students were active in New Hampshire fieldwork and phone-banking, but others have worked in issue research for the senator. Tuchow said Simon had a lot of faculty support at HLS, including Milton Katz '31 and Martha Minow.

Only three students are active in the HLS for Gephardt effort, according to organizer Sandy Boxerman, 3L, despite the congressman's strong showings in Iowa and New Hampshire. "The people who are receptive to Gephardt's message are not the type predominately at Harvard Law School," Boxerman said. "He's not a yuppified candidate."

About ten students have actively supported the Gore campaign on campus, organizing fundraising activities, working on phone banks, and canvassing in New Hampshire. Gore organizer Jeff Tolk, 1L, said the fieldwork in New Hampshire "definitely made a difference," noting Gore's improved showing from Iowa.

No Bush Organization

The number of students active in campaigns for Republican candi-

dates is markedly less than that for the Democrats, a fact HLS Republicans President Joe Anderson, 2L, attributes to the larger number of Democrats in the student body.

Even so, Dole has won the active support of more than 20 students, according to organizer Steve Eisman, 3L. HLS students working for the Dole campaign performed the usual phone-banking and fieldwork for their candidate, but were also asked to compile issue summaries on major constitutional issues, which were added to the senator's briefing book.

Anderson said he and seven other students have worked actively for the nomination of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-NY), canvassing New Hampshire before that state's primary. Anderson also participated in a number of surrogate speakers debates, in which he often debated state representatives supporting other Republican candidates.

A number of theories were advanced to explain the lack of organized support for the Republican frontrunner. Anderson said that "very few people are passionate supporters of George Bush, and most young people found other candidates."

Eisman added that "everybody [at HLS] doesn't think much of him at all," and that Bush's support was not helped by the "overwhelmingly liberal" nature of the HLS student body.

Bush supporter Paul Cellupica, 3L, disagreed with both analyses, attributing the lack of Bush organization to "the combination of the fact that no one took the initiative plus the fact that he doesn't have the ideological appeal of some other candidates like Kemp and [the Rev. Pat] Robertson." Cellupica said the current absence of Bush support will be compensated for in a full-blown HLS Students for Bush organization if he wins the Republican nomination.

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Ethical Considerations: MPRE

There seems to be something just the slightest bit counterintuitive about learning how to be ethical. Yet on Sunday morning, hundreds of HLS students made the decision to forego sleep in order to be taught the art of ethical lawyering in four painless hours. This, all in pursuit of jumping through yet another hoop on the way to becoming a real live lawyer — the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE).

It seems that it has been deemed necessary to test the future lawyers of America not only on the vast legal intricacies they have mastered over the span of a three year legal education, but on whether or not they are familiar with the code of ethics that will soon become their creed. Sounds like a good idea? Maybe. But what does it really accomplish?

It's a crazy system. Sit in an albeit very enjoyable four hour review class, get an outline, and take a three hour, fifty multiple choice question exam, with or without having taken any course on Professional Responsibility, receive a score and be deemed ethical? Come on!

A passing score may indicate merely that you have attended a review class and have paid attention, and/or that you have read an outline, and/or that you have taken a class and have paid attention. All these factors boil down to a talent for memorization which is well-honed after three years of law school. And, memorization does not necessarily mean retention.

And what *is* a passing score? In California a score well above 30 out of a possible 50 is required, whereas Illinois requires a score under 20. Does this mean that lawyers as a whole are less ethical in Illinois or that the state takes professional responsibility less seriously? Clearly not.

The very administration of the exam grates on the nerves of the most even-tempered of law students. To sit for this exam, HLS students are being sent to such unknown and distant places as Newton and Milton. The exam is administered at Harvard, but they do not have space for all of us who would like to take the exam "at home." It is far from elitist to say that those of us who attend school here should at least be offered the opportunity to take the exam here. Charity does begin at home.

Why, then, are we made to take this exam? Perhaps so that later on we *can* be subject to discipline. We may not remember any of what we learned on Sunday or what we'll learn in the next week, but at some point in time we did "know" it. We did study ethics. This is not necessarily a bad standard. Certainly, lawyers should be held accountable to the Code. But, if this is to be the case, develop an exam that tests more than just short term memorization. Develop an exam that does not test whether we've *learned* to be ethical, but rather one which determines whether we *are* ethical.

—T.M.F.

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Fenno

Fenno's foot refused to move. Staring down, he saw his Pro-Keds cemented to the floor by some unholy paste of beer, Dorito bits and grime. The onslaught of newly-arrived 1L's jarred him loose. Ah yes, another Somerville law school party.

"Yo dude! How's it hangin'?" bellowed a 3L from across the kitchen. Before Fenno could respond to the salutation, he was tugged away by a group of hulking 2L's and challenged to "do shots" of tequila in the lounge.

"No problem, dudes. Listen, I may not have your Hemenway-tuned physiques, but I've been working out on the key muscles myself," said Fenno, as he confidently gripped his belly and strode down the hall.

Like all HLS bashes, this "Only-Twelve-More-Tuesdays-Till-the-MPRE" commemoration took place in a traditional Boston triple-decker. Fenno was most at home in this milieu, through which he could easily proceed blindfolded or blasted out of his mind. He headed down the narrow hall, bucking the flow of thirsty partiers panting toward the keg perched on the back porch.

All the Regulars were there. In the bedroom-cum-dance floor, bunches of Funpeople fawned unceasingly over each other. Each cluster featured a boopsie-headed girl and one or two ripped Hemenway gods. Fenno pitied the poor wallflowers who fingered the rim of their beer cups and stared at the St. Pauli Girl posters. He knew they were vowing to themselves to start "lifting with the guys" tomorrow.

"They'll soon figure out that Meister Brau is the only answer to life," said Fenno to the Big Guy behind him. "Yeah, yeah," the Big Guy responded.

"Jose Cuervo, you are a friend of mine. . . ." At the prospect of sucking on limes and salt, Fenno leapt into the lounge. There, underneath the desk lamp stood a row of gleaming, golden shots.

"To you, my friends," toasted Fenno to his fellow imbibers. Soon, all that remained were a pile of lime peels and scattered salt. The Big Guy, who never could stand unaided for long, began to lean on Fenno's aching shoulder. Another hulkster, obviously possessed by the tequila worm, began wriggling on the floor. A boopsie-head joined him and soon the whole floor started shaking like a trampoline. One vibration hurled Fenno onto a nearby couch and into the arms of a tipsy blond.

"Buenos noches, senorita," Fenno whispered. She smiled and Fenno was happy.

Later, the bruised boopsie and the bloodied Big Guy carried Fenno home, as friends are wont to do. The evening was over, but all of them knew they were fated to repeat it again, and again.

"Next week, Beacon Street!" he shouted, and the gang all cheered. ☺

College Athletics Need Infusion Of Integrity

by Dr. Wilford S. Bailey

Dr. Wilford S. Bailey is University Professor and President Emeritus of Auburn University. He is president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

On February 18, 1898, a conference was convened at Brown University to discuss concerns about ethics in intercollegiate athletics, increased professionalism in college sports and the need for standardized rules for the inter-institutional control of these problems. Among the specific concerns were, "...[t]ramp athletes transferring with impunity from one college to another to participate in athletics, baseball players participating in summer resort leagues for pay, students participating in athletics without making normal progress toward a degree, the hiring of professional coaches, pre-season and summer practices, and the commercialization of athletics through large gate receipts. ..."

Nearly a century later the same concerns persist, and some of the problems appear to be exacerbated quantitatively, even if no different in nature. The "...fiercely competitive, win oriented system which had developed in American colleges ..." at the time of the 1898 conference persists today. In addition, colleges and universities are not only expected to fulfill their traditional responsibilities of teaching, research and public service; they have, as Christopher Fordham expresses it, "...been increasingly captured by a fourth mission — that of providing entertainment."

Only during the past couple of years, as I have been privileged to be a part of what I think is correctly characterized as a "reform of intercollegiate athletics," have I developed an adequate understanding and appreciation of [former Auburn] Dean Petrie's insight into the proper relationship between athletics and academics in higher education and his commitment to integrity in those endeavors.

Before proceeding, I want to make a couple of observations about the importance of this subject and about the current state of intercollegiate athletics. For several years I have been convinced that integrity, or its absence, in the administration and practice of intercollegiate athletics is one of the greatest problems facing higher education. For intercollegiate athletics is a very real part of higher education in America, and its problems are shared to some extent by all of us. Dick Schultz, the distinguished athletics administrator who, on October 1, 1987 became the Executive Director of the NCAA, concurs with this judgment, as evidenced by statements he has made in a number of interviews and presentations since his appointment.

This is not to say that integrity is the greatest problem facing the NCAA as an organization, even though it obviously is one of the most important. The most important problem facing the NCAA, with respect to the ability of that organization to fulfill its obligations and responsibilities, may very well be the great diversity found in the athletics philosophy and programs in the approximately 800 member institutions.

There is no question, I believe, about the commitment of all these institutions to the fundamental principle of integrity in their athletics programs. There is, however, considerable difference of opinion about the nature of those programs, consistent with the role of member institutions in higher education, and about how those programs should be financed and administered. These differences will be explored in depth during the coming year in research to be conducted by the NCAA and in dialogue in what has been identified by the NCAA Presidents Commission as a National Forum. From this research and the dialogue scheduled through the 1989 Annual Convention will come, I am con-

vinced, changes in NCAA legislation that will affect intercollegiate athletics into the 21st century.

In spite of the great diversity within the Association, and in spite of the abuses in intercollegiate athletics which have been all too frequent and serious in recent years, I am convinced that the state of health of college sports in this nation is far better than most critics would have us believe. College sports provide a highly visible and well-illuminated mirror of the problems of our society.

This is not to excuse wrongdoing in college sports. It is important however, that we maintain a proper perspective on these problems and the efforts of colleges and universities to deal with them. I am convinced that much progress has been made in just the last few years in facing up to the existence of those problems, their causes and the responsibilities of colleges and universities to ameliorate them.

To understand, and to address effectively, the problem of integrity in intercollegiate athletics, we must, I believe, reexamine the definition of "integrity." To be sure, integrity means honesty and truthfulness, beliefs affirmed by Dean Petrie and which are given as synonyms for integrity in most dictionaries. Institutions must, of course, insist that their employees, their student-athletes and their "boosters" be honest in complying with all institutional, conference and NCAA regulations in such areas as recruiting of prospective student-athletes and in the treatment of enrolled student-athletes. When this laudable objective is achieved, most of the blatant abuses in college sports will have been eliminated.

But if our definition of integrity is limited to honesty and truthfulness in college sports, our approach is far too superficial and neglects the fundamental justification for

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Women Politicos Will Advance Sexual Equality

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Instead of continuing to promote these candidates, the "feminization of power" movement is actively encouraging women to become candidates themselves, she said.

Smeal issued her challenge

"across the board," noting that recent polls show a majority of American women are willing to say, "I am a feminist."

Smeal took issue with the common belief that America is in the "post-feminist era," telling the Austin North audience composed

mostly of women that "the best is yet to come."

Lose To Win

Smeal downplayed some feminists' fears that losing elections will hurt the women's movement. "Politics is taking chances, risk-taking. We have to run and lose to win," she said. Other candidates will often adopt the feminist platform for fear of alienating the feminist vote, she explained, adding that even if the feminist candidate loses the election, the platform succeeds.

Even though Smeal expressed the view that women will "assume their rightful place at the top in the '90s," she said that Congresswoman Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.) had to drop out of the presidential race because the climate is not yet right for a woman to hold the highest office in the land, and because there is a common fear among feminists that the price of "losing one [woman] we have in the legislature" in an unsuccessful presidential bid is too great.

The importance of electing women to political office is demonstrated by the observation that women and men view world and national problems differently, Smeal said. She claimed that a "tremendous gender gap in public opinion on key issues," exists, including military spending (men favor more spending than women), education, social security and public health care (women favor increased spending).

The most crucial current issue, according to Smeal, is the lack of funding for child care in the United States. Noting that no child care bill has passed Congress since 1971, she said that child care "is not a luxury, it is an absolute necessity."

Smeal expressed anger at present political leaders for neglecting important issues like child care and general health care, saying she was particularly incensed by what she termed the "going backwards, the unraveling" of 25 years of civil rights and women's rights activities, adding, "it pisses me off."

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HARVARD LAW RECORD

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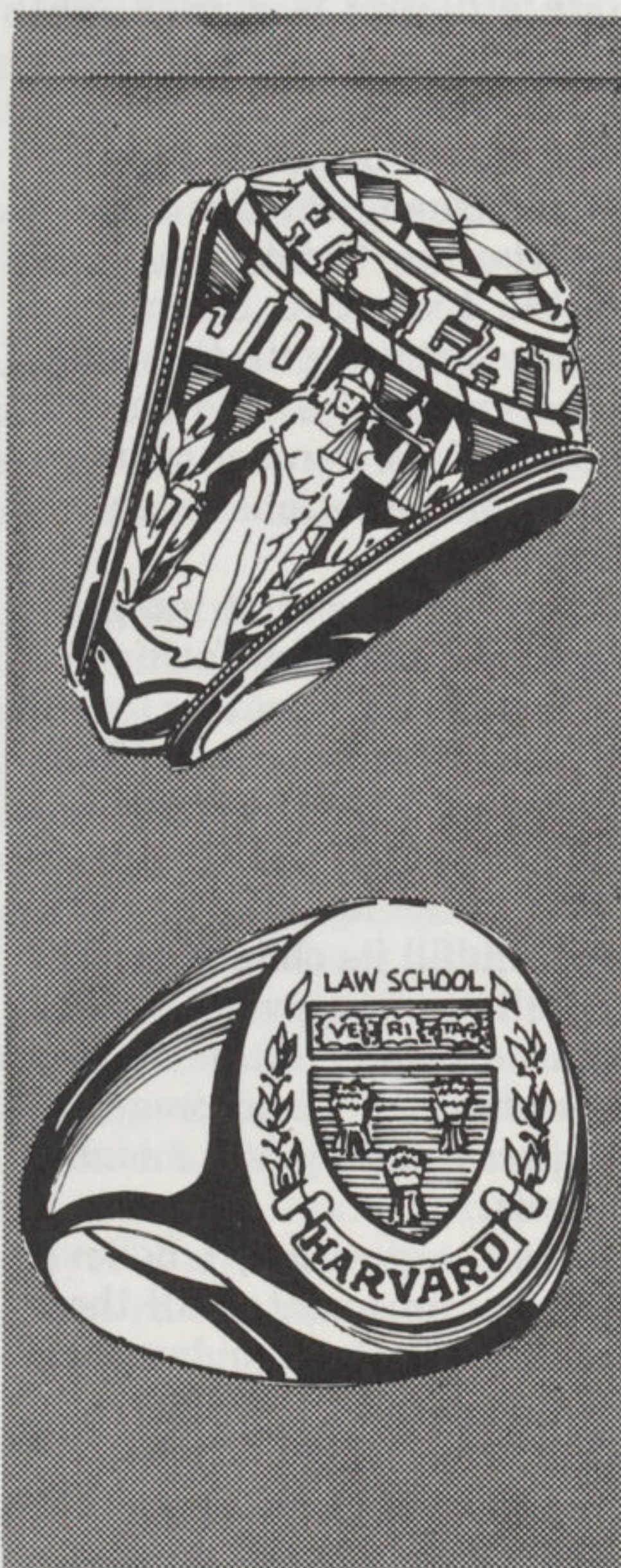
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NCAA President Urges Return To Ethical Values

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colleges and universities to conduct athletics programs. We must look at a more basic meaning of the word integrity — wholeness or completeness.

If there is not a proper integration of athletics with education, so that the life of the student-athlete is whole or complete, then the integrity of intercollegiate athletics has been eroded. Furthermore, I believe that it is in this area that the greatest harm has been done during the past 15 years.

When the integral relationship between education and athletics has been compromised, then it is easy to justify dishonest conduct calculated to achieve the goal of success in athletics, for an individual or an institution. Participation in intercollegiate athletics must provide a meaningful educational experience for the student-athlete, and the individual must be a student as well as an athlete or the integrity of intercollegiate athletics, indeed of higher education, is compromised.

Being a student in name only in order to be an athlete is no more acceptable than it would be for a scholar to sign onto a team and expect the privilege of competing without making a commitment for training and practice.

This is not to say that every student-athlete must excel equally on the playing field and in the classroom, but it is to emphasize that the integral relationship between athletics and education must be maintained in order for the sport to be sponsored as a "collegiate activity." I submit that without that integral relationship the integrity of intercollegiate athletics is shattered just as powerfully, and as sadly, as when overt dishonest behavior occurs in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes or in providing improper benefits that violate the spirit of amateurism affirmed by NCAA member institutions.

I agree fully with President Timothy Healy (of Georgetown University) that when the traditional

relationship between education and athletics is maintained it is possible to conduct major sports programs that culminate in bowl or tournament participation, with significant financial rewards, while retaining the benefits for the student participants and for other constituencies of the institution without compromising integrity.

In the final analysis, teams and institutions can only achieve integrity when individuals who comprise or represent them conduct themselves with integrity and commit themselves to the completeness of the academic and athletic components of the programs. In support of this affirmation, I close with a quotation from Lewis Thomas, the distinguished biomedical scientist

and writer who as a participant just a few years ago in Auburn's Franklin Lecture program said: "INTEGRITY IS THE MOST PERSONAL OF QUALITIES. GROUPS AND SOCIETIES CANNOT POSSESS IT UNTIL INDIVIDUAL MORTALS HAVE IT IN HAND: IT IS HARD WORK FOR CIVILIZATION."

Integrity is indeed hard work for intercollegiate athletics, but it is a goal to which we must constantly strive if we are to maintain the integrity of higher education.



Bringing "Wonderlaw" To Life

(Continued from Page 2)

interview season she signs up with almost every law firm in every city. Exhausted from the grueling process, she falls asleep in the Placement Office. She is awakened by the Red Rabbit (Marty Mead, 1L), a Wonderlaw creature who bears a striking resemblance to HLS professor Duncan Kennedy, who advises her to put her ideals to use in service to the poor. But that is only the beginning of what happens to Alice in Wonderlaw.

The Cast

Among the other characters Alice encounters are the Catermiller (David Pimentel, 3L), the Gilbert's Cat (Rudy Rodriguez, 1L), Tim and Fannie Mae Fakker (Tim Moore, 2L, and Leigh McAfee, 1L), Scott Burow (Marc Benjamin, 2L), and Dee and Dum Tweedle (Jennifer Matteis, 3L, and Garry Harrington, 3L). Going through Wonderlaw changes Alice's hopes of what she can accomplish in life.

The story is the brainchild of Susan Power Robinson '86, and that idea was shaped under the comic

genius of Michael Hughes, 2L, who spent most of the summer and fall refining contributions from numerous writers into one cohesively funny plot.

Before rehearsals could begin or a cast could be selected, however, a director had to be chosen to interpret the script and bring it to life on stage. Karl Austen, 2L, was that choice. Austen also brought choreographers Catherine O'Neil, 1L, and Kathleen McAchran, 1L, to the production, as well as Musical Director Steve Emery, 2L.

Raising money for the show began in November, as the Drama Society Board launched a campaign to solicit advertisements from local businesses to pay for the program and the posters. Parents and law firms were also contacted to contribute money to the production. The rest of the funds will come from ticket and sweatshirt sales.

Auditions were held in December, with first rehearsal scheduled for Feb. 3. Dedicated to the success of the show, the cast has been rehearsing almost every night during February and March.



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Feminization

(Continued from Page 8)

Smeal also touched on issues of abortion/birth control rights, gay/lesbian rights, parental leave and elimination of racial bias in educational testing. She commented that it has been difficult for women to overcome the view of many men that these are "soft, domestic issues" — something for the girls to make do with while the men are taking care of the economy" and other "hardball" issues.

Smeal ended by urging activists to "keep marching. Don't we intend to enter the 21st century as one nation, with race questions and sex questions put behind us?"

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CORRECTION:

In our last issue the photographs of Professors Jackson and Heymann were taken by Glen Gilbert. The RECORD regrets not providing the correct attribution.

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