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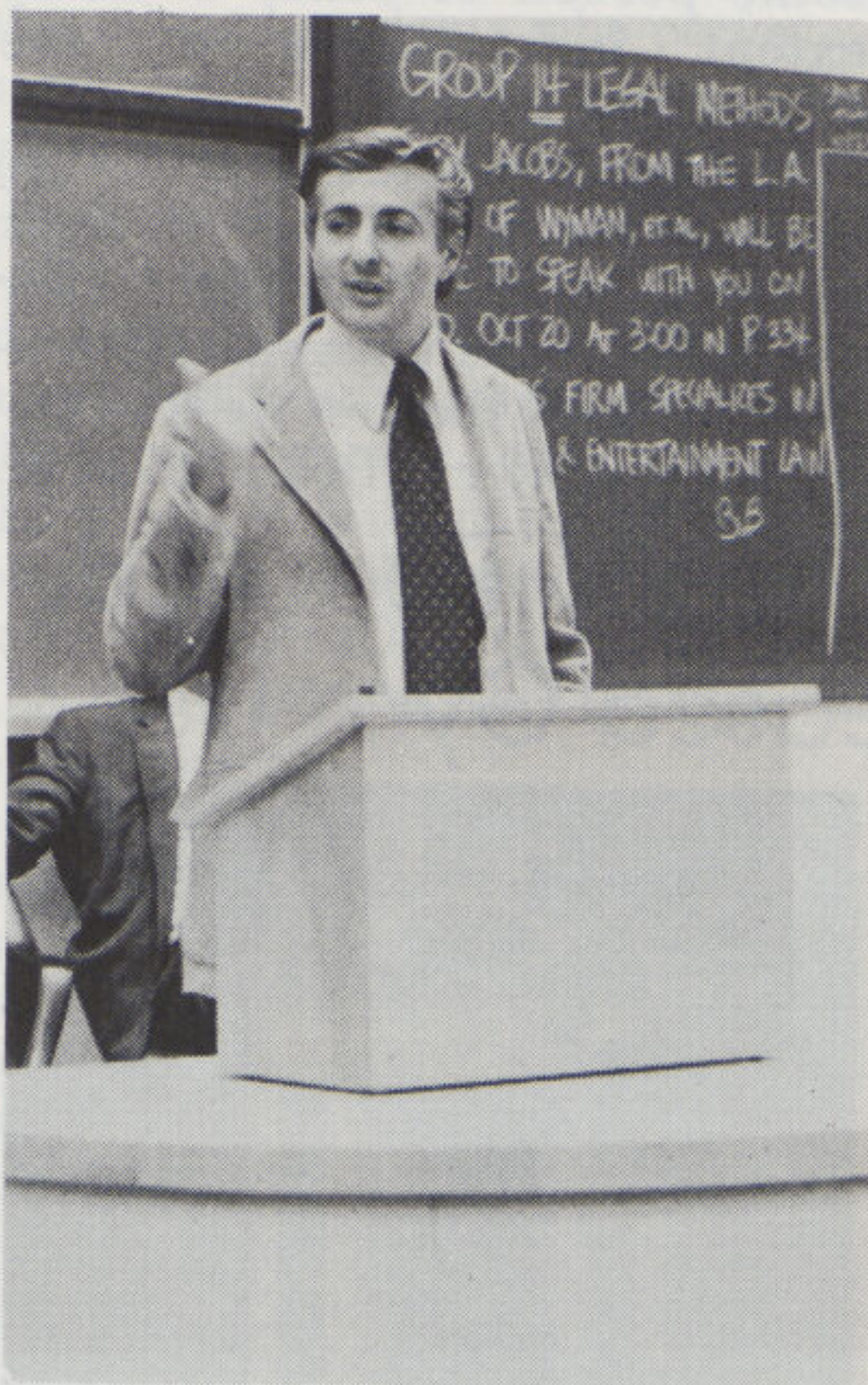
SPIL Panel Reveals Paths To Public Interest Practice

By Paul Coady

At this time of year, it is not unusual to see the Pound Building thronged with job-happy 2L's and 3L's — whether in three-piece Brooks Brothers attire or in expensive skirts. No doubt they are destined to see a corporate law firm's representative interviewing on the third floor. On Tuesday night, October 18, an altogether different sales pitch was delivered when four "public interest lawyers" took to the podium on the first floor of Pound and addressed a standing-room only crowd.

The public interest panel consisted of Charles R. Halpern, the Executive Director of the Council for Public Interest Law; Elizabeth B. DuBois, '65, the Director of the Legal Action Center in New York City; Bruce J. Terris, '57, the founder of a private firm concentrating

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Prof. Gary Bellow: "Make life consistent with politics."

New Review to Publish in April

By Andrea Brown

There's going to be a new kid in the legal publication neighborhood. A group of students at Harvard Law School have organized an Environmental Law Review, which will publish its first issue in late April, 1977.

Alan Gabbay, James A. McDaniel, and Deborah L. Williams began to work on the proposal last year after participating in the Environmental Law Society Ames Alternative. While the Society has been established at Harvard for several years, the group did not publish a journal.

Three years ago the Ford Foundation asked environmental law groups at several law schools, including Harvard, to submit proposals for an environmental law journal. Harvard's Environmental Law Society decided not to participate because the group was new at the time and membership was small. Members feared that interest in environmental law at Harvard was not sufficient to provide enough people for both a journal and the Society.

When Gabbay, McDaniel, and Williams became interested in creating a journal, they spoke to the third-year students who had been first-year members of the Society when the Ford proposal was discussed. Opinions among the veterans of the previous deliberations varied. Some believed that a journal had become a viable project

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Review Unveils New Staff

The *Harvard Law Review* has announced the names of the new members of its staff for Volume 90 (1976-77). The second year students selected either on the basis of grades or in the writing competition are John F. Barry, Laura Bartell, Wayne S. Braveman, Michael Chertoff, Richard W. Clary, Michael J. Dell, Henry C. Dinger, Robert J. Doris, Jay Dratler, Jr., John R. Ettinger, Helen Garten, Michael S. Giannotto, Penda D. Hair, David D. Hiller, Stephen G. Horowitz, Bruce P. Howard, C. Kevin Kelso, and C. Steven Kriegh.

Also, Cheryl LaFleur, Robert A. Licht, G. Ham Loeb, Gregory E. May, James H. McComas, R. Michael Peterson, Richard W. Petree, Jr., Lawrence S. Robbins, Jeffrey J. Rosen, Richard A. Rosen, Jeffrey S. Saltz, Peter E. Scheer, Warren R. Stern, David Strauss, William I. Sussman, Stephen C. Waterbury, Paul N. Watterson, Jr., Kelly R. Welsh, and Michael Wiseman.

The new third-year members of the *Review* staff are David R. Sawyer, Charles Tiefer, and Jess S. Wittenberg.

Overseers Recommend Reforms

By Charles Jordan

The hiring of an ombudsman for student grievances involving job interview discrimination, a counselor for students interested in public interest law and a gynecologist were among the recommendations included in recently released reports of three Subcommittees of the Overseers Committee.

The reports transmit student complaints that emerged from the tempestuous visit of the Overseers Committee, also called the Visiting Committee, to the Law School last April. The Subcommittee reports also offer recommendations concerning many of the problem situations at the Law School that gave rise to the voluble student dissent last spring.

The three contributing Subcommittees dealt with the **Concerns of Women and Minorities; Placement, Counseling and Career Alternatives; and Other Student Concerns.** Their proposals range from the recommendation that the Law School clinic retain a gynecologist to another that the responsibility for dealing with problems of discrimination in the interviewing process be centralized in some person or office to some extent independent of the Placement Office.

The Subcommittee reports were made public during the last week in September, although their availability was not generally announced until the first week in October. In a letter to Dean Albert M.

Sacks, Judge Edward T. Gignoux, Chairman of the Visiting Committee, reported that the public release was unusual, and that the Board of Overseers "did not anticipate authorizing distribution of similar reports in future years in the absence of some compelling justification." Judge Gignoux was unavailable for comment when contacted about this year's "compelling justification."

In a memorandum accompanying the Reports, Sacks characterized them as "not in any serious sense critical of the Law School." Sacks's memorandum comments on each of the Subcommittee proposals.

The Subcommittee on Placement, Counseling and Career Alternatives, recommended that the Law School "take additional steps to . . . increase student awareness of and opportunity for placement in public services and public interest work . . ." The Subcommittee endorsed the decision to hire a counselor for this purpose.

The Report suggested exploration of other means by which to encourage placement in alternative careers, including the possibility of Law School subsidization of interviews by public service and public interest agencies. Also commended were the efforts of students last year who organized the Student Funded Fellowship program to encourage placement in alternative areas.

The Placement Subcommittee also recommended that the Law School hire an ombudsman-type figure to police student grievances concerning discrimination during the interview process. The figure would be as independent as possible from the Placement Office administration itself, in order to increase his objectivity and enhance his ability to deal with sensitive discrimination problems.

In the memorandum accompanying the Subcommittee Reports, Sacks noted that those
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Athletic Fees Drastically Reduced; Cut Reflects Increased Gym Use

By Joe Lacerenza

The Law School is subsidizing a fixed number of athletic cards for one year in order to reduce this year's athletic fees from \$80 to \$20, according to Dean Albert M. Sacks.

Sacks also has announced the development of a university-wide athletic committee which will determine policies concerning the use of facilities and fee structures for the separate schools based on that use for the next academic year.

This year's subsidy is expected to be slightly less than \$50,000 and will come from general funds which include tuition fees, alumni gifts, and endowment resources, Sacks said.

"The combination of inflated fees and the increased interest by law



It costs less to get into here this year than last.

students, faculty and staff in engaging in athletic activities is what really convinced me we should re-examine the situation and see whether the Law School could have a better deal," Sacks commented.

Since "the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been running a deficit
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Harvard Government Attorneys Project Seeks Placements, Broadens Horizons

By Madison King

Eager-beaver first-year law students who are not assured of secure summer placement in a private firm by Christmas shouldn't despair, according to 3L Ken Marvel.

Marvel, director of the Harvard Government Attorneys Project (HGAP), said hundreds of summer positions are available in governmental law — both civil and criminal — and a major effort is being made this year to match interested 1L's with jobs in the public sector.

According to Marvel, two factors combined in the past to make summer-job hunting a difficult task for most first-year students. First, 1L's have only limited access to the resources of the Placement Office. Second, most governmental agencies just can't afford to send recruiters to Harvard.

"We have not generally been satisfied with the kinds of opportunities that come out of the Placement Office in governmental law," Marvel said, "so we are keeping more than 500 addresses of prospective government employers on file in our office."

"Now, if a 1L is interested in a placement, we will make contact with the employer as an organization and assist in the application and interview processes," he said.

In addition to its commitment to 1L placement, HGAP is expanding in other areas as it moves into its tenth year of operation as the Law School's primary conduit to public sector law.

This year, HGAP is sponsoring two student prosecutors' programs where 3L's actually prosecute misdemeanor cases in Middlesex and Norfolk County District Courts.

In addition, the group is sponsoring two programs in the Massachusetts District Attorney's Office, where students are exposed to the civil side of governmental law via litigation in consumer protection,

civil rights and state anti-trust cases.

In both the criminal and civil programs, students are divided into those who are participating in the clinical Introduction to Advocacy workshops for credit and those participating on a voluntary, non-credit basis.

Although students begin prosecuting misdemeanor cases before a judge and gradually move up to six-person and 12-person juries, Marvel said students who perform particularly well are allowed to prosecute cases in the Superior Court on an experimental basis.

Marvel said the civil component of the HGAP program is the product of last year's brainstorm when the group received "good vibes on the prospect of opening a clinical program in the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office and the U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts."

"Apparently there was a lot of interest in civil as well as criminal governmental work," he said, "so we changed our name from the Harvard Student District Attorneys to reflect the change."

"And now that we've got a civil dimension, a lot more people are deciding to move into governmental law."

Marvel said HGAP lists 400 members. Since more than 200 1L's have expressed interest in the program, the group is making a major effort to bring them in the fold.

In addition to the placement activities, HGAP hopes to pair 1L's with 2L's and 3L's to assist in major research projects, the preparation of appellate briefs, and other writing exercises.

"After Legal Methods, most 1Ls can handle just about anything," Marvel added, "and this will give them some practical experience in research and writing beyond the abstract."

1L's may take the HGAP Alternative to the required Ames competition in the spring semester.

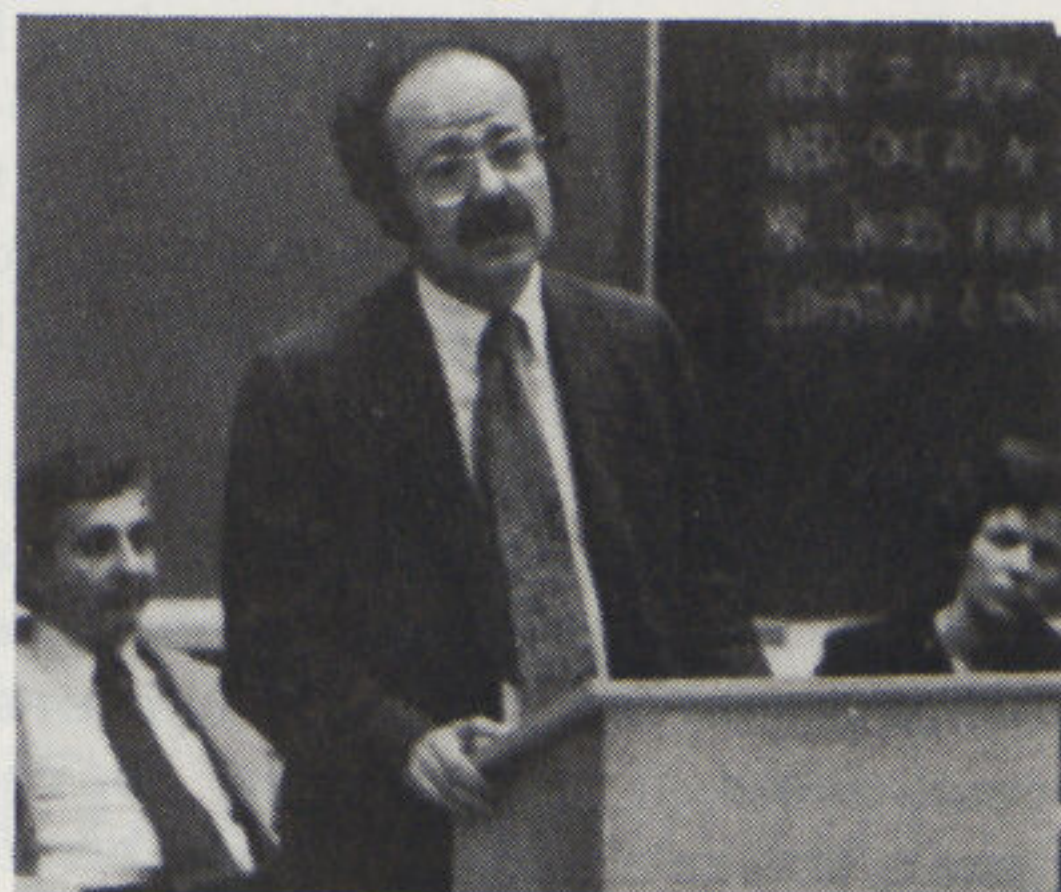
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SPIL's Speakers View Their Jobs In Different Ways

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in public interest cases; and Gary G. Bellow, '60, HLS professor and an innovator of clinical education at the Law School. While the Placement Office supplied the funding for the meeting, the Students for Public Interest Law (SPIL) furnished the organizational talent.

The issues took the speakers far afield. They ranged from the ever-present problem of "discovering" what the public interest is, to the paltry sums paid as salaries; from finding clients, to the relative intellectual rigors of corporate and public interest practice; from the



Bruce J. Terris, '57, addresses SPIL symposium audience.

history and prospects of public interest law, to the notion of making one's career consistent with one's politics.

Charles R. Halpern referred to his own experience in dispelling the idea that the truly "interesting legal questions" can be found only in corporate law firms. Halpern, who jointly founded what is generally regarded as the first public interest law firm after leaving private practice with Arnold & Porter, termed this view a "myth." "When I fled from corporate practice into public interest law," Halpern said, "I found a level of complexity and excitement that purely in an intellectual way, the work I did was tremendously enhanced."

Halpern saw the notion of the corporate law firm as "the only al-

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Tax Law 'Dynamic' for Wolfman

By Bill Ross

At the end of five years as Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Bernard Wolfman decided he wanted a change of pace. So after a year of research and reflection at Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, he decided this year to accept Harvard's Fessenden law professorship.

"I was ripe to try something different," Prof. Wolfman, age 52, explained recently in his office in the Langdell stacks. "Sitting high in the foothills above Palo Alto, I had a chance to think about what I wanted to do for the rest of my professional life. It just made sense at this particular time for me to go to a new place to work with different people."

Wolfman, a native Philadelphian and graduate of Penn's college and law school, said he considered teaching at Stanford but decided he wanted to remain in the eastern urban environment to which he is accustomed.

A leading tax-law expert, Wolfman often travels to Washington, D.C. to share his expertise with the government. "Stanford is a long way from Washington," Wolfman noted. "It's a lot easier to commute there from Harvard."

Wolfman, who teaches a basic 2L taxation course and a course on the taxation of corporate transactions, said he is delighted to find that students share his enthusiasm for the subject.

"Tax law is lawyer's law in the real sense," said Wolfman, who was in private practice for 15 years before teaching at Penn. "There probably is no more dynamic field of law. It is constantly changing so there is no such thing as allowing yourself to become stale."

Wolfman would like to see even more dynamism in his field, for he

is an ardent advocate of tax reform.

"The personal income tax should be made fairer and simpler," Wolfman said. "It should pass more of a burden away from lower income strata to higher strata. I'm also disturbed because there are such grossly arbitrary distinctions between the taxes paid by people who economically are equally situated."



New Taxman Wolfman

Wolfman, one of seven lawyers and tax economists who advise Jimmy Carter's staff on tax reform, said "there is a real opportunity for major tax reform if Carter is elected."

"Just because Carter isn't out to 'get' anyone doesn't mean he isn't serious about tax reform," noted Wolfman, who served as an advisor to Eugene McCarthy during McCarthy's unsuccessful bid in

1968 for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In addition to advising Carter, Wolfman serves in numerous other advisory capacities, including consultant to the American Law Institute's Income Tax Project.

He has also published a score of scholarly articles and book reviews and is the author of *Federal Income Taxation of Business Enterprise*. Wolfman also recently published, with two co-authors, *Dissent Without Opinion*, a critical study of William O. Douglas' voting behavior in Supreme Court tax cases.

In the work, Wolfman chided Douglas for his frequent failure to explain his dissents. Wolfman pointed out that Douglas' silence in tax case dissents sharply and curiously contrasted with his eloquent opinions and dissents in civil liberties cases.

After his first two months at Harvard, Wolfman says he perceives little difference, except for size, between Harvard Law School and the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

"I don't find the size in any way intimidating," Wolfman said. "I don't see it as a disadvantage."

Wolfman noted that his only gripe against Harvard is that he has been so busy that he has only had time to practice what he calls "my regrettably permanently intermediate game of tennis" once a week.

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Landers Offers Advice To Forum

By Bob Ruxin

If you want to get a letter published in the 890 newspapers that run Ann Landers' advice column every day, be sure to switch from ink to pencil in the middle, misspell some simple words, scribble in the margins and spill coffee or, better yet, bourbon, on it.

Then if Landers, rather than one of her eight secretaries, happens to read your saga and prefers it to the 999 other letters received that day, some 60 million people will learn of your troubles and Landers' solution.

But it probably won't get past her Chicago office.

"Every letter is strictly for real," Landers told a near-capacity Pound multi-purpose room audience on October 13. "A person would have to be psychotic to make up those letters."

Mixing grandmotherly cliches and ungrandmotherly one-liners — mostly about sex — the 58-year-old Landers drew bursts of laughter, occasional hissing, and a flurry of questions.

Her writers, she said, range from wealthy suburbanites to ghetto poor, from cabinet members ("Earl should have written to me, but I didn't hear from him") to the woman who is having an affair with the plumber just to get faucet handles at a reduced price.

Almost half her mail — each of which with a return address is answered by someone in her office — comes from men. Most of the women who write Landers are worried about men.

"Did you know that Niagara Falls is the second greatest disappointment to the American bride?" she deadpanned.

After responding to a question by declaring that "the sex problems of Harvard lawyers are just about the same as those of Yale lawyers," Landers asked the Law School Forum

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Athletic Card Fee Subsidized

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overall, it was not in a very good position to give assurance that (new and proposed) athletic facilities could be maintained without difficulty," Sacks said. "The Business School has agreed to commit \$2,000,000 of its endowment for maintenance of athletic facilities. And the Law School has committed \$1,000,000 of its endowment to maintenance."

Through this commitment the two schools are viewed as "buying into" the athletic facilities. The agreement also envisages a university-wide athletic committee that will have on it representatives of Arts and Sciences, the Business School, and the Law School.

"The committee will concern itself with key issues such as priority in use of the facilities, rules of access and fee structures" Sacks said. This means that the Law School will have a say in each of these matters.

"The formula for allocation of charges for operation and maintenance of athletic facilities will be

based on use. If the Law School people make greater use of the facilities, the Law School will have to pay for that use," Sacks added.

The income from the \$1,000,000 endowment will count as a credit towards the allocation charge. This mechanism will enable the Law School to reduce the fees, Sacks explained.

"For the moment no one is quite sure what the exact amount will be since we don't know what the ratio of use will be," Sacks said. We will have worked out the details of a formula based on use by the end of the year."

Although the Law School representative to the university committee is as yet unnamed, Sacks said he has talked to Professor James Vorenberg about the possibility of Vorenberg doing it. "I think he is willing to try acting as the representative at least at the outset in order to see whether he can have an effect on the university-wide committee without a great loss of time," he concluded.

Halpern Spells Out Convictions

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ternative" as one which is entertained by scores of law students. He confessed that it was one to which he fell victim while a student at Yale Law School. "Although I arrived at law school as a relatively uninformed first-year student with vague idealistic preconceptions and inclinations, when I left there I came extremely close to going to work for Sullivan & Cromwell. I wondered what it was that took place during the three years that turned me from a career that I might have called a public interest law career — although that term didn't exist in 1964 — to a career whose corporate practice of the straightest and narrowest kind seemed attractive and desirable. As I look back it seems to me that law school, in a lot of reasonably subtle ways, channeled me into a frame of mind that made the

corporate practice of law seem of the highest status, the best kind of training experience, and that if you really were going to practice law in a first-class setting, that was the way you did it."

Halpern recommended that the student contemplating a career in public interest law of any sort should look for a first job that offers the best available training. But again, he strenuously denounced the claim that the place to get such training is only in corporate law firms. He recognized the enormous difficulty of discovering the practices and policies of various firms, but spelled out his conviction that students must somehow go through this process of discriminating among potential employers.

"No matter what curriculum you

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Kunstler Urges Social Changes

By David Remes

In a ringing attack on the American legal system and social structure, William Kunstler urged students at the Law School to join the "communality of human experience" and serve the revolutionary movement.

The prominent radical lawyer acknowledged that probably few would heed his call.

In his speech, Kunstler portrayed American society as one in which the few live in comfort at the expense of the many and employ the legal system ruthlessly to maintain their position. He said that most Americans accept this situation because the elite have turned them into "zombies" who can appreciate neither the inequitable nature of society nor the oppressive use of its laws.

Kunstler asserted that non-whites in America pose the greatest threat to the system because they bear its heaviest burden, but he said that such white groups as the Weather Underground also "present a vista of possible danger" to the establishment.

Predicting that "armed struggle" alone will succeed in bringing about basic social change, Kunstler exhorted Harvard Law School students to represent those committed to such a struggle. "If you are going to be worth the air you breathe or the food you eat," he declared, "you must take this course."

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Need Job Ombudsman

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presently in charge of handling charges of discrimination "should be careful to avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of such." However, Sacks did not commend the proposal to create a new position.

Asked if the Dean's office planned any other response to the Subcommittee proposals, Sacks responded that his memorandum "... was my complete reaction" as of the date of the memo (September 28). Sacks continued, "If issues are raised and discussion takes place, that might change the picture. The process of resolution is a continuing one." Sacks's comment did not quite close the door on the possibility that a neutral figure might be hired to deal with student grievances concerning discrimination.

The Subcommittee on Concerns of Women and Minorities seconded the proposal for hiring a student grievance counsellor. Sacks's memorandum responded to this particular proposal by calling attention to the fact that a tenured

professor has been designated, for the past three years, to a Grievance Committee.

Sacks noted, however, that that Committee had received little publicity, and therefore had accomplished little. Sacks then indicated that he planned to name a tenured professor at the Law School to a grievance committee of the type recommended by the Subcommittee on Concerns of Women and Minorities.

This Subcommittee also recommended that the Law School take "more vigorous affirmative action" to recruit promising teachers from the ranks of women and minorities.

The Subcommittee on Other Student Concerns reported that its "amorphous responsibility" prevented it from accomplishing as much as it had planned. Consequently, the Subcommittee recommended overhauling the procedure for next year's visit by the Subcommittee on Other Student

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Environmental Journal Fills A Gap

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because interest in environmental law and membership in the Society had grown. They no longer feared that two groups would split a limited pool of participants, leaving neither able to perform well.

Other members, perhaps influenced by their past decision, were not so confident. Williams and McDaniel maintained, however, that there was generally a positive feeling towards the project within the Society last year.

There are now 50 students actively working on the Review's first issue, an indication that interest in environmental law has indeed grown. The feared diminution of participants for the Review and the Society has not occurred. This year, relations between the two groups are amicable, perhaps partly

because, as one Society member said, those 3L's unenthusiastic about the project have graduated. There is some overlapping of membership, and each office has a bulletin board and a mail-drop for the benefit of the other group.

Williams explained that the development of a substantive field of environmental law is very recent, dating perhaps from 1970. The people attracted to the area have been action-oriented, becoming involved in on-going cases. This has been the orientation of the Society.

Today, journal founders believe environmental law has become so complex, that there is a need for law journals like the new review to analyze the latest developments.

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Corporate Firms — "All Are Not Benign"

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design for yourself here in law school, you will not be a fully competent lawyer when you get out. . . . There is no reason to think that corporate law firms have a benign and uniform interest in completing your education for you. . . . Often they're interested in maximizing profits at your expense. It's hard to find out what one firm does and what another firm does in that regard, but it's certainly worth investigating."

He also advised the job-seeking law graduate that a much greater measure of aggressiveness in pursuit of public interest employment would be called for than in a search for a more conventional career position. For some, this might entail waiting until the end of the third year to discover whether a public interest job would be forthcoming. He also encouraged students to broaden their angle of vision when

ferreting out public interest openings. Private law firms — even corporate firms — were cited as examples where such opportunities could be found, but within certain limitations. "There is an extraordinary amount of leeway in those firms to do public interest law if you want to do it, and if you're insistent upon doing it. Almost any interviewer you talk with will tell you that the younger people in the firm are encouraged to do public interest work consistent with their other obligations. Well, if you view public interest work as one of your major obligations, I suggest that you will find ample time to do your corporate work consistent with that primary obligation."

According to Halpern, the last 11 years have witnessed a startling growth in public interest law opportunities. In 1964, a few tax-exempt organizations — such as the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund and the ACLU were doing systematic test case litigation, and some lawyers in private practice were also doing work they considered "ideologically satisfying." What is currently

regarded as public interest law positions were otherwise unavailable. In 1969, there were four or five tax-exempt public interest law firms supported largely by foundations, with about 40 or 50 lawyers involved in this sort of practice. Today, the Council for Public Interest Law has determined that there are approximately 90 public interest law firms with a budget totalling about \$40 million and 600 lawyers pursuing this sort of work.

Adding in the private law firms which also devote some resources produces what Halpern terms "a reasonably large universe of public interest practitioners and significant opportunities for recent law graduates." The figures pale, however, when compared with private practice. "The number is reasonably large compared to what the situation was ten years ago. But it's certainly not large if you look at the total dimensions of the legal profession — which is, after all, an industry that grosses \$11 billion a year and in which the most successful practitioner might make three- or three-hundred-

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Ann Comments, Fields Queries

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audience, "How many of you think bisexuality is O.K. on a trial basis?" When a scattering of hands all over the room went up, she noted that she has been receiving a large volume of mail from campuses about bisexuality. "Another thing I can't understand," she said, "is the three-in-a-bath business."

Landers, who said she has neither smoked a cigarette nor had a drink in her life, said the most difficult letters for her to answer came from young girls who are physically handicapped, but desire a normal social life.

She discussed her divorce after 36 years of happy marriage — "a complete shock" — and how she copes with her own problems ("I talk to myself") as well as commenting on her relationship with her twin, "Dear Abby" ("We get along just fine"). When asked how

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SPIL Speakers Not All Ideologues

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and - fifty - thousand dollars per year and in which two of the largest Wall Street firms — taking their combined gross income — are larger than all of the tax-exempt public law firms combined."

Halpern also pointed to proposed and recently-enacted legislation which will award attorney fees in all civil rights actions, permit tax-exempt public interest firms to lobby on the Hill, and which will reimburse the expenses of public interest groups participating in administrative agency proceedings as opening up the market for the aspiring public interest lawyer.

Halpern, who succeeded in setting up one private interest law firm and establishing a "private interest trade association," exhorted students to seize the initiative on their own. "I think you can just do a lot more than you think you can, and I think that you're now approaching the end of a 16-year training designed to highlight your own sense of incompetence. You're trained that you can do tasks that are put in front of you. And the way the Placement Office works is to perpetuate the thing by giving you a range of choices and you pick one. You don't need these affiliations. Go get some senior member of the Bar of Albuquerque to back you up in setting up a public interest law center of Albuquerque, and do it," Halpern said.

Elizabeth B. Dubois founded the Legal Action Center in 1973 after working on President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, worked at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and served as counsel for the Vera Institute in New York City. She also strongly emphasized that students should be wary of taking too narrow a view of the supply of job openings they face. This outlook must include the possibilities of working for organizations other than "law reform centers." "When you think of doing something other than working for a corporate law firm, you should think of things that range from politics to government service, to working for government agencies — federal, state, and local, to working for legislators as legislative aides, to working in legal services, public defender offices, and prosecutor's offices — though I suppose the last one's not my bent," she said.

Dubois was candid in explaining her reason for choosing her practice as "day-to-day selfish pleasure." Like Halpern, she downplayed the benefit of traditional law firms as finishing schools, citing the natural inertia that young lawyers often experience after several years of work. "It's an exaggerated burden when you spend seven or eight years trying to make partner — and it's very hard to break out of that, and also to break out of the level of salaries you're earning after three or four

years and to take a step down from that," Dubois warned.

Bruce Terris, formerly an Assistant to the Solicitor General, set up a one-man law firm in 1970 in Washington with one secretary and no clients, and according to Terris, no prospect of any clients. At present, the firm boasts of nine lawyers, and the clients consist of individual people who happen to walk in off the street, the national environmental groups — such as the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, and the National Wildlife Federation — as well as community groups and other individuals, both rich and poor, across the country. Terris maintains that if public interest practice is to have a future at all, it will be found in small firms like his own, without backing from government or foundations.

The "glory days" of going to the Ford Foundation with hands outstretched, he asserts, are over. Moreover, Terris underscored the need to serve the individual, in contrast to waging national, high visibility cases. "It can be a great deal of fun to practice law before the Supreme Court — against the twenty major corporations, and against the government. We've done that. But the trouble is that these cases don't have real life in the sense that there are individual people with burning problems that sit in front of you. There are organizations thousands of miles away — like the Sierra Club — who decide on litigating by weighing the pros and cons of all kinds of things. But these cases really don't have a tremendous amount of blood and guts in it. The individual people who sit in front of you do."

Terris explained that his career was in no way ideologically motivated. He chose his line of work, he claimed, not because he wanted to be a crusader, but be-

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Innkeeper — JOSEPH ESKENAS

HLS Student Entrepreneurs Found New Journal: Corporate Funds, Grants Sought

(Continued from Page 6)

They find that much of the literature on the environment tends to be polemic and of uneven quality.

"Even when you agree with the point of view, you fear you can't trust the facts," McDaniel complained.

McDaniel said the Review is planned as an "annual analytic, synthesizing review" of the developments in environmental law in state and federal courts, federal legislation, administrative hearings, foreign treaties and groups, and scientific research. The journal will not only analyze but criticize decisions not believed to be soundly

page prospectus with a projected budget to Dean Sacks, who was very receptive, McDaniel said. Sacks made several suggestions, such as publishing the journal annually rather than three times each year. Sacks promised that the Law School would supply the Review \$10,000 for the first two years, about one-quarter of its required budget. In two years, the Law School will decide if the quality of the publication justifies complete Law School funding of the Review.

One thousand dollars was allocated as "seed money," to obtain the additional necessary funding from other sources. The

consisting of litigation, headed by Kurt M. Hunciker and James B. Weber, 2L's; Legislation, headed by David A. Bricklin, 3L; Administrative Law, headed by Donald G. Rez, 2L; State Affairs, headed by Michael L. Williams, 2L; Foreign Developments, headed by James Z. Pugash, 2L; and Articles Review, summarizing important developments in non-legal fields, headed by Glenn E. Morrical, 3L.

In addition, a Board of Advisors will review the student-written material that will make up each issue. The faculty members of the Board currently are Stewart, Charles M. Haar, Lewis D. Sargentich, Elizabeth A. Owens, and Julian Gresser.

The Board will also include members who are involved in environmental litigation. So far, William Butler, Chief Counsel of the Environmental Defense Fund, and Thomas Stael of the Natural Resources Defense Council have agreed to be advisors. The editors are looking for additional advisors in government and corporate positions.

Williams said the editors hope to tap the experience of the Society members for the Review, expecting that some people will rewrite their projects for publication. This could benefit Society members as well as the Review, she pointed out. Sometimes Society projects cannot be used because the problems have been settled before the project was finished. While this will always be frustrating to the people who have done the research, it may be less so if the work can be used for another purpose.

Staff members of the Review will also benefit by gaining the type of experience rarely obtainable elsewhere. Since the journal will be entirely student-written, it offers students a unique chance to publish their own work.

Sacks promised that the Law School would provide the Review \$10,000, about one-quarter of its required budget

based.

One of the problems confronting anyone involved in environmental cases is that the field, besides being so new, is very technical. According to McDaniel, courts are rarely able to master these technicalities and frequently admit that they have neither the background nor the resources to handle the relevant material which is often hard to locate.

Once the founding group had identified a need for the new Review and decided to try to meet it, they faced an administrative barrier: How does one start a new journal? In this case, Gabbay, Williams, and McDaniel took their idea to Professor Richard B. Stewart, who was very enthusiastic and agreed to act as faculty supervisor. He suggested that the group plan the first three issues and draw up a prospectus to be given to Dean Sacks.

After speaking with people on other journals, McDaniel, Gabbay, and Williams submitted a twenty-

editors sent a prospectus, budget, explanatory letter, and cover letter from Sacks to foundations and corporations to solicit funding.

Several of the foundations are seriously interested in the new Review and will be reaching decisions about contributions within a few weeks. Response from the corporations was less favorable, although not uniformly so. International Paper Company, for example, contributed \$1000.

Williams said the editors do not fear any appearance of impropriety because of corporate funding. She pointed out that the prospectus and letter made it clear that plans for the Review were finalized. Contributors will have no influence on the format or substance of the journal.

The three students who initiated the Review are its coordinating editors, and seven other students are section editors. The sections are the topical divisions of the Review,

Pick Up The Gauntlet

Six months have elapsed since students confronted the Board of Overseers Visiting Committee with varied suggestions for improving education and life at the Law School. To some, it might have appeared that the students were merely airing their gripes and letting off steam as spring exams drew near. In spite of the emotion-charged atmosphere of the meetings that afternoon and the occasional excess of student opinion, it is beyond doubt that the students had the best interests of the Law School in mind. If nothing more, the fervor of student participants in forwarding their views suggests that serious problems lurk beneath the placid surface of HLS.

This reality is what makes the Report of the Visiting Committee and Dean Sacks's comments to it so incongruous. For instance, the Report commends the faculty and the Administration for "the vigorous health of the Law School" and remarks upon "the premium quality" of its teaching and scholarly achievements. Yet it notes with seeming resignation that the problems students pointed to — including the Legal Methods program, the second and third year curricula, faculty aloofness, scarcity of public interest law courses, and the need to acquire legal skills after law school — are but "expressions of student dissatisfaction rooted in the larger society."

In response to a host of concerns voiced during one of the subcommittee meetings and a number of specific recommendations, it deplored the "lack of time" to study the proposals in detail. To do so, the subcommittee feared, might "cause the school to miss great educational opportunities."

It is easy to denigrate the Visiting Committee's occasional lapses into the world of vague and glittering generalities. But this is not to state that the Committee totally sidesteps substantive problems or fails to address what students perceived as unsatisfied needs. Among such concrete suggestions are recommendations for a grievance counselor, a more vigorous affirmative action program, additional commitment to alternative career development, a full-time Law School gynecologist, limited first-year access to the placement machinery, and the hiring of an additional clinical professor.

Much more unsettling about the Report is the response of the Administration to the proposals. The comments in the Dean's memorandum all too often run from "our hands are tied by institutional restraints" to "we're already in accord with the recommendation, although the features of our plan are different."

Whether the response thus far will amount to foot-dragging remains to be seen. The gauntlet has been thrown down to the Administration. We think it is time to pick it up.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno straightened, reached around to depress the silver-plated handle, and hurried out into the dim tunnel. It was bustling with activity, even though the sun had barely passed the horizon.

By the time he reached the fifth floor landing of the dormitory he knew he was too late. Although the 3L had only put signs in selected stalls of the Langdell basement lavatories, by 8:45 there had already gathered a rowdy crowd of 1L's and 2L's outside his room. The sign had been simple and to the point:

SELL-OUT SALE — MEMORABILIA OF A LOST INNOCENCE. MONEY TALKS, NOBODY WALKS. 9:00 WED OCT. 20, PSHAW 522.

Peering over the shoulders of his more timely comrades, Fenno could see the newly-roused 3L pulling together his pajama top against the cold morning air.

"Okay. Let's have five at a time and no tourists." After some pushing and shoving, five law students passed into the recesses of his room.

Those who remained outside could hear muffled grunts of approval from the lucky quintet and raised voices bargaining for and giving in exchange.

The first to emerge was rapidly interrogated. "Whad' ya get?"

The 1L beamed and held aloft his prize. "A full set of the *Cannabis Reporters*. Now I can really have some parties." He pushed his way through the crowd and disappeared down the corridor.

A second stumbled out with a stack of Zap Comix held in place by a Mothers album and a 14-inch raised fist carved in mahogany. A third came out rolling up a life-sized poster of Mao Tse-tung.

Anxious purchasers entered and exited. Piece by piece the radical chic ambiance of the room was dismantled and carted away. Eventually Fenno reached the door. The last scavenger was sweeping something off the 3L's desk into a bag. He handed over 75 cents and left.

"What was that?" Fenno said, pointing to the receding paper bag.

"Scraples. 15 cents apiece." The 3L thumbed his fistful of greenbacks and sat down on the bed. "Yup. This ought to pay for that new briefcase and digital watch."

Being in a pensive mood, the 3L continued. "Last year I thought I would only rent out for a while, but it looks like I'm going to convey the whole fee simple. Besides, Porque, Schnout and Squeel looks down on tie-dyed headbands."

"How 'bout some breakfast?" The 3L reached for his wallet, only to realize that he had sold it in all the confusion.

Fenno shook his head. "No thanks. I think I've lost my appetite."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Report Is A Must In Fuss Over Butz

To the Editor:

The recent precipitous resignation of Earl Butz is another unfortunate example of the serious national consequences of delays in the Harvard Law School administrative process. Professor Corman of the University of Pennsylvania has just completed a full investigative report on Secretary Butz's alleged remarks for the Placement Committee — but too late to save his Butz. Fortunately, a copy of this report has been obtained from Daniel Shorr, and I would like to offer excerpts from it to set the record straight on this "good and decent man."

In its Summary, the Report concludes: "The Secretary of Agriculture is innocent and much abused. First, Secretary Butz said 'coloreds' because our generation has always used 'colored' interchangeably with 'black'. In fact, the alleged remarks were made on an airline flight from the Colored Hills of South Dakota where Mr. Butz had addressed the Colored Angus Cattleman's Association. Would a prejudiced man go there and speak to such a group?"

"Other external evidence refutes all imputations of prejudice. Mr. Butz, as is well known, is a National Director of the ASPCA and Chairman of its Pets and Drugs Subcommittee. His widely applauded campaign against making any of our little animal friends, such as a pussy, "tight" makes it ludicrous to suggest that he would accuse any one racial group of supporting such pet abuse.

"Also, the Secretary himself told me that he earned his way through school working in an integrated neighborhood as a footwear salesman, and he knows first hand that all his customers preferred their shoes snug. He certainly would never claim anything else. Besides, his wife often has shoe salesmen (and women) of both races out to the house for dinner.

"Finally, the Secretary claims that he, like all men and women of good will, supports central heating for all Americans. Everyone should have a warm place to sit. The slight lisp which the Secretary has, due to an injury which he sustained rescuing several pickaninnies while serving as a poverty worker in Harlem, may have obscured this statement. But I am sure that the Secretary would no more say something derogatory than I would.

"To sum up, Secretary Butz didn't say it, and if he did he didn't mean it, and if he did he was misinterpreted and promises never to do it again. Any other interpretation would be an Ellis in Wonderland story. And if you don't believe Earl Butz, ask the man who hired him."

Dean Robert A. Corman

Before Dean Sacks could get this approved report mimeographed and made available in the Library, however, Mr. Butz resigned, so these excerpts will have to serve as a memorial to what might have been.

Thomas E. Foster 3L
Cambridge, Mass.

Nader Raider No Dominator

To the Editor:

There is a simple reason why the so-called Nader study of Harvard Law School is taking a long time to prepare. We have not compromised a determination to write a book that will be carefully researched, broad in its scope, hopefully novel in its proposals, and appropriately respectful of the substantial contributions Harvard Law School has made to American legal education.

The implication of the article "Reins in HLS Study Pass From Students; Held By Nader Aide" published in your issue of October 8, 1976, that because of this determination I have "dominated" a project in some unfair way or that the students involved have failed to do their part I believe is unfair both to me and the ten students who have worked on this project. If insisting upon a high level of scholarship amounts to domination, I suggest you should indict the entire law school. How could you expect me or any of the students involved with this project to put our names to anything less than the best possible book?

Moreover, for you to deprecate the efforts of students like Don Russell, Lynn Bernabei, Gail Bowman, Bruce Howard, and Elizabeth Bernstein who spent months last year, without salary or any other remuneration, doing careful research and detailed memoranda and chapter drafts is incredible to me. Each made a real and substantial contribution to the book that ultimately will emerge. I have been very proud to work with each of them.

Although I was troubled by a number of factual inaccuracies in your article (e.g. I was surprised to read that I am a "former" member of the Corporate Accountability Research Group; I was under the strong impression that I still work for the Group) and journalistic bias (e.g. citing Mr. Smith's statement that I treated him as a persona non grata without asking my response to that statement before you printed the article. In point of fact, my last words to Mr. Smith were that I harbored no ill will. I wished him luck in the Law Review writing competition and stated that although I be-

lieved he had been guilty of an error of judgment, I stood ready to write for him a letter of recommendation because I had been impressed by how hard he had worked on the project). My main disappointment with this article is your failure to recognize the very hard work that the students involved have and continue to perform.

Joel Seligman '74
Cambridge, Mass.

Ed. Note: It is equally incredible that Mr. Seligman perceived the review of the lines of authority of the Nader book as somehow "deprecating the efforts of students." Journalistic bias is a two-way street.

RECORD Demurs: No Datelines Here

To the Editor:

After five years of newspaper reporting, I finally found myself on the wrong side of the dateline — I was quoted in your last issue. The quotes appeared in a story about the Nader-sponsored book about the Law School. Overall the story by Paul Coady was excellent — well-researched and well-written. Most of the quotes attributed to me were fairly edited and chosen, as well. However, I would like to clear up one misunderstanding left in the wake of one of my statements. I have been told that my statement about Joel Seligman, a lawyer employed by Ralph Nader, left the impression that Joel had wrestled control of the book from its student authors. It is true that Joel is now pretty much in charge of the book, but it is a responsibility he assumed quite reluctantly and for the sole reason that none of the student authors, including especially myself, were able or willing to commit the time and energy needed to run the ever-expanding project. Joel was disappointed that we could not do more, but he understood. When some of the authors left the Law School or joined various law reviews instead of continuing on the book, Joel first attempted to fill the spots with other students, and finally assumed much of the work himself only as a last resort. When I see Joel nowadays around the Law School he complains about missing Washington, and tries to entice me back into an active, even controlling, role in the book. The image of him as an ambitious schemer/tyrant overthrowing the student authors of the book is a bit humorous, and if some readers got that impression, it is also unfortunate.

Bruce P. Howard, 2L
Cambridge, Mass.

Ed. Note: We challenge Howard, a former RECORD associate editor, to find a single dateline in any of the RECORD pages.

(Continued on Page 12)

Reward To Locate Tax Paid In Coneys

To the Editor:

In 1964, Prof. Austin Wakeman Scott told the following intriguing story to the Class of 1934 on its 30th Reunion:

Robert Dodge [of Palmer & Dodge], who died very recently at an age well over 90, told me he attended Langdell's classes, but Mr. Dodge was a very practical young man, and he didn't think that Langdell was a very practical teacher. He said he came in class one day, and Langdell said, "Now we have a very interesting case. It involves tithes payable in coneys." Mr. Dodge got up and left the room, and never returned. I have tried to find that case and I offer a reward of \$5.00 to anyone who will produce a case not just involving tithes — there are plenty of cases cited by Blackstone involving tithes — but payable in coneys. Why any rector should have commuted his tithes into rabbits, I don't know. It must be a remarkable case.

Last week I asked Prof. Scott if he had succeeded in locating the case yet. "No," he replied, "I haven't found it yet, and no one has come forward with it either." His \$5.00 offer is still open. According to Prof. Scott, "Langdell had all his cases just arranged chronologically . . . to about 1850 — he didn't care much about cases after that." Thus we know that the coney case came before 1850. And since Mr. Dodge most likely abandoned Langdell's class before it was half over, the coney case is probably an old English case indeed. Prof. Scott has already scrutinized Blackstone.

A clue may lurk in Langdell's manuscript notes, but one would think Prof. Scott would have covered them as well. Perhaps we should loose all the 1L Legal Method students on the question. Besides learning a lot about the English Yearbooks, there's always that \$5.00 reward tendered by Prof. Scott. And Prof. Scott, who marks his 70th year with the Law School this term, would certainly appreciate it.

Charles C. Goetsch '77
Cambridge, Mass.

Cryptic Law

The World Series brought to mind this famous case. Decode the following excerpt. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"Qt ptth . . . lsbl lst ntaerwtn ip lst
gtptugbul bat ip nyws b yurkyt wsbabwlta,
bug grnzhbj nyws b nztwrhb xuiqhtgvt,
nrxhh, bug borhrlj, bn atugtan lstd ip
ztwyhrba ebhyt li lst zhbrulrpp, bug ni
grpprwyhl ip nyonlrlylriu lsbl lstra hinn
qrhh zaigywt 'raatzbaboht rufyaj' . . . li lst
zhbrulrpp. [L]st wbnt . . . zaiztahj wbhnn
pia lst brg ip tkyrlj ru utvblrethj tupiawruv
lst ztapiadbwt ip lst wiulabwl oj tufiruruv
bvbrunl rln oatvws."

(Solution on Page 16)

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Name the five charter members of the Baseball Hall of Fame.
2. Which college basketball star scored 62 points in his final game, only to see his team lose by a point when he missed a 10-footer with seconds remaining?
3. Which Hall of Fame first baseman's career totals include 20 home runs and a .297 batting average?
4. Who invented the curve ball? the slider?
5. Which were the only three baseball teams ever to win 100 games three years in a row?
6. Who played 16 years in the minor leagues, yet led the National League in wins five times?

HGAP 1L's Get To Witness Law As It's Happening

(Continued from Page 3)

"The HGAP Alternative provides an opportunity for practical legal advocacy in government law, from the taking of depositions through the trial process," Marvel said.

Another popular HGAP program has been the Ride-Along Program where law students sign up to accompany a Cambridge police officer on daily rounds.

Marvel said the program, which has been solidly booked since it began last month, gives 1L's an excellent opportunity to actually see some of the things they study in criminal law.

Tom Papageorge, director of the HGAP clinical program, said the group's agenda calls for a public law placement to be formalized within the lawyering process clinical program. It also plans to open a government law section at the Law School which will provide instruction specifically in the area of public interest work.

Papageorge said HGAP clinicians attached to the Attorney General's Office have often found themselves thrust directly into major litigation following their lawyering process seminars.

FREE LAW BOOK CARRY-ALL BAG

With each purchase of the Student Edition of Bittker and Eustice's text, *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders* made during the month of November.

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Bring your instruments and voices and share with us.
In English, Hebrew and Yiddish.

Both events at 1 Bryant Street.

More Song Fests to Follow on November 7 and 21
and December 12.

Professor Bellow: Make Life Consistent With Politics

(Continued from Page 8)

cause he felt he would find "boring" the run of the mill corporate practice. "I guess I would label myself a liberal and a Democrat and all those nice things, but I'm really not terribly ideological. I don't know whether the public interest is in the litigation I conduct, whether I'm on the side of goodness and justice, and that God will reward me someday for all the positions I have taken. I just feel that it's critical for the small guy to get first-class representation," Terris said.

Terris also took issue with law students who divide the legal world into three parts — corporate practice, governmental work, and public interest law — the latter being generally seen as a hopeless area for getting a job. The majority of lawyers, he argued, conduct practice in small firms and deal with individuals, small corporations, and community groups. The opportunity to practice this kind of law is present if the young lawyer is willing to make the financial sacrifice. "You won't get that glorious feeling that you are some kind of angel," Terris said, "but it's re-

ally wrong to feel that either you're going to be entirely pure and work for a great public interest law firm, or be entirely sordid and work for the corporations. And that's what many law students decide. If they can't be entirely pure, they might as well make the biggest buck they can."

Professor Gary Bellow served as Deputy Director of the Legal Aid Agency in Washington, D.C., Director of the United Planning Organization, and Deputy Director of California Legal Assistance before becoming a professor of law at USC and subsequently taking a position at Harvard. For him, the relevant question was not "How do I do public interest law?" but rather, "How do I make my life in the law consistent with my politics?"

Bellow stressed that public interest work demands an enormous amount of what he called "rule knowledge" — such as knowledge of constitutional law and advanced civil procedure. He stressed that it is vital for students to hone their legal skills — both inside and outside of the classroom — and to deepen their own knowledge of social science.

"I'm surprised at how much I refer to economic, political, and statistical theory in doing the kind of work I'm interested in. I think you should look at the catalog of this University . . . It makes sense for you to think again about your undergraduate education in terms of the kinds of politics, the kinds of political economy, the kinds of sociology, the vision of the world that you used to think about as undergraduates before we said to you that everything you did before doesn't matter."

Bellow also scored the Law School for "taking a cut" at doctrine which he regards as insufficiently practical on a day-to-day basis without relying on "on-the-job training." He warned students that in the final analysis, wherever they might be working or studying, they would have to teach themselves. "The education from public interest practice and legal aid work to the very best of the firms just does not compare with what you'll need, given how little you're exposed to learning from experience. You'll have to be self-teachers. You should begin to work through that, and be aware of it."

Bellow called the attention of the students to the tendency of the Law School to be dominated by welfare state values. While he defended this trait as "not especially evil or the end of the world," he noted that these values pervade all firms — including public interest law firms.

"You need to ask yourselves," he said, "how much the firm you are going to — large or small — thinks of law and legal reform as rule change; how much they think of political processes as dominated and controlled by the professionals, as distinguished from nonprofessionals; what kind of a learning environment they create. You want to get an environment where you can grow and where this need can be met. Lastly, you have to ask yourselves 'what are their politics.'"

Landers Sleeps Well Nights After She Plays God All Day

(Continued from Page 7)

mail would change if Jimmy Carter is elected President, she responded, "Fewer people would be writing about unemployment."

After noting her \$35,000 annual telephone bill (mostly to consult her unpaid expert friends), she drew hisses for describing her income from her column and 100 annual speeches as enough."

She got a much more favorable response when she observed, "I have met Norman Mailer and I can tell you he is going to be very disappointed the first Easter after his

death."

Answering the "question asked at every campus" before anyone could ask it — "How do you sleep at night after playing God all day" — Landers said, "I sleep very well. All my answers are carefully researched; I tap the best experts in the country."

She advised the audience, "Be kind. You never know how much a little friendliness, a smile can help someone depressed just trying to get through the day."

Interview Trip? Watch What You Eat !

By Gary D. Hailey

Interviewing season began on September 27 and officially ends on November 23 this year. For most students, the season will pass as one undifferentiated group of eight weeks, distinguished from the rest of the year only by the large amount of time spent in local hotel rooms wearing uncomfortable clothing.

But to the experienced interviewee, things are much different. He or she is aware that at this very moment we are passing not only from Libra to Scorpio, but also from the time of talking-to, feeling-out, and putting-off to the time of writing-to, calling-up, and (hopefully) inviting-down.

It is an anxious time, indeed. Rejection letters may be disappointing, but at least all uncertainty has been removed. Invitations to visit law firms bring only temporary euphoria because the underlying ambiguity of one's position remains unchanged. The first hurdle may have been cleared, but an offer is by no means a certainty. The trips begin in nervous but happy anticipation, but end in gnawing self-doubt. "What do they really think about me?"

There are clues to be gleaned from a re-examination of the whole experience. If the firm sent a chartered business jet to whisk you to its city, it's obvious that you are in pretty good shape — they want you, and it's time for you to start evaluating them.

Sometimes the clues are not so obvious. For instance, what about that restaurant to which you were taken for lunch? Did they take you there because it is the finest luncheon spot in the city? Or because it's across the street?

If you know the answer to that question, you may have a good indication of where you stand with that firm.

Where you go to lunch may not be the most reliable indicator of

what your standing is with a firm, and we can't claim that this guide is exhaustive — there are a lot of cities and restaurants — but our theory is that a little information is always helpful, and an unfounded rumor is better than no information at all.

1. "Fly me, I'm delicious."

First, a preliminary word about airline food. All the food for flights leaving a particular airport are prepared by a few in-flight caterers who maintain facilities near the terminals. In Boston, Marriott prepares the meals served by Delta, Eastern, and Northwest, and Sky Chefs cooks for TWA and American. In many cities, only one caterer serves the airport — so any meal-service flight originating from that airport will serve food cooked by the same people in the same kitchen.

2. "Why don't we just eat lunch right here in the building?"

Going to lunch in the law firm's building is most often a neutral indicator and tells you little. It may be a terrific restaurant, or it may just be convenient.

But if you're interviewing a firm in Rockefeller Center and you're taken to the **Rockefeller Luncheon Club**, you'll get great food and a great view, and you can feel pretty confident about your chances. The opposite is true if a firm in Chicago's Sears Tower takes you to

the building cafeteria — the rejection letter may already have been written.

3. "One of our senior partners is taking us to his club."

A line like this is usually a positive sign. You can expect a good meal in a heady atmosphere of wealth, power, and privacy. The waiter will know the partner's name, of course.

The **Chicago Athletic Club**, the **Duquesne Club** in Pittsburgh, or the **Missouri Athletic Club** in St. Louis are solid but unspectacular. The **Jockey Club** in Washington, D.C., the **Union League** in Philadelphia, the **Houston Club**, and the **India House** and the **Downtown Association** in New York are more exclusive — the members will be a little older, and the young associates who accompany you will likely be a little awestruck as well.

But don't get too cocky. The VIP partner may be making a special effort to meet you, or he may eat at that club every day and merely be anxious to have Uncle Sam pick up some of the tab as often as he can.

4. "I'm sure you've read about this place. We made reservations last April."

Now you know you've got it made. The firm is really trying to impress you if you're taken to lunch at **Twenty-One, Four Sea-**
(Continued on Page 16)

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RECORD, *Review* Gridiron Rematch: It Was Rained Out, Or We're Not About To Tell You Who Won



Opposing coaches *Estrich* (Review) and *Coady* (RECORD) look on as gridiron events unfold. RECORD ringer, *Charles Jordan* (right), yucks it up.



Unidentified Review blocker, wearing shorts, displays knock-out punch.



Above: RECORD defenders dig in; game still in progress when this edition went to press, so final score unavailable for publication.

PURPLE HEART

The RECORD staff would like to recognize the valor of, and offer its condolences to, staffer Michael Collins. Collins was injured on the field of battle during the final play of the RECORD-Review clash.

Right: New Harvard athletic construction plainly visible as Review quarterback unloads under pressure.



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Meals May Be Meaningful

(Continued from Page 14)

sons, or Lutece in New York, or Sans Souci in Washington. (Look! Isn't that Barbara Walters eating with Henry Kissinger over there?)

Equally impressive are such restaurants as Paoli's in San Francisco, Maxim's in Houston, Le Bec Fin in Philadelphia, the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Chicago, the Midnight Sun in Atlanta, Delmonico's or Windows on the World in downtown New York, or the Pyramid Room in Dallas' Fairmont Hotel.

The important point here is that a firm that takes you to any of these places has gone to some trouble and expense to impress you. Q.E.D., you must have already impressed them.

Be forewarned: such luncheon opportunities are rare indeed, and they tend to be offered to the same small select group of students. (You know who they are, and so do they.)

5. "We've arranged for a hotel room, and we'd like to take you out to dinner."

The pleasures of an overnight trip are denied to those students who focus their attention on New York, Washington, or other comparatively nearby cities. Those who venture very far west or south must fly in the night before. This usually means a night in a posh downtown hotel after a leisurely dinner with a couple of lawyers and their spouses.

Most interview luncheons will take place within a few blocks of

the interviewee's offices. But there are no such geographical constraints on "night-before" dinners. You may be chauffeured to such places as Scandia or Le Bistro in Los Angeles, Canlis in Seattle, Le Perroquet in Chicago, Tony's or Foulard's in Houston, the Oz in Dallas, or Ernie's or the Top of the Mark in San Francisco.

So keep your eyes as well as your mouth open when a potential employer wines and dines you. There may be a lot to learn from the experience.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

and Ty Cobb, is a favorite of HLS sports fans. 1910 batting title contest between Lajoie and Ty Cobb, is a favorite of HLS sports fans. "Unique?" describing the climax of the 1910 batting title contest between Lajoie and Ty Cobb, is a favorite of HLS sports fans. Their note, "Were Lajoie's Talents Unique?" describing the climax of the 1910 batting title contest between Lajoie and Ty Cobb, is a favorite of HLS sports fans. Eisenberg had a field day with this case. From playing for Cleveland, Fuller and justice required that Lajoie be restrained remedy, the court found that substantial tion that the contract lacked mutuality of of the terms of the contract and the allega- his contract. After considering the fairness land Indians during the period covered by Nap Lajoie, from playing for the rival Cleve- Athletics, sought to restrain its star hitter, 793-94 (1972). Plaintiff, the Philadelphia & M. Eisenberg, Basic Contract Law 792, 210, 51 A. 973 (1902), reprinted in L. Fuller Philadelphia Ball Club v. Lajoie, 202 Pa. tract by enjoining against its breach." tively enforcing the performance of the con- properly calls for the aid of equity in nega- jury' . . . to the plaintiff. [T]he case . . . that their loss will produce irreparable in- the plaintiff, and so difficult of substitution ability, as renders them of peculiar value to display such a special knowledge, skill, and dant are of such a unique character, and "We feel . . . that the services of the defen-

Report Issued By Overseers

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Concerns to allow for more efficient operation.

Evidently in response to the wave of student participation last spring in this Subcommittee's session, the Report expressed its concern "about the impression it has evidently created that it functions as some sort of ombudsman, striding collectively through the halls of legal academe, instantly righting wrongs willy-nilly wherever they may appear."

This Subcommittee Report also made general recommendations concerning the "amenities of life" here, commending student efforts to improve these amenities.

The Subcommittee suggested that the Law School hire a second clinical professor and endorsed the Law School's financial aid policy.

Sports Answers

6. Iron Man Joe McGinnity.
- Orioles, 1969-71.
- Louis Cardinals, 1942-4; Baltimore
5. Philadelphia Athletics, 1929-31; St.
4. Candy Cummings; George Blaeholder.
3. Frank Chance.
2. Rick Mount, Purdue.
- Johnson.
1. Ruth, Cobb, Wagner, Mathewson, W.

Dorm Council Activities This Week

TGIF — Today, 4-6 p.m.
Harkness Downstairs Lounge

WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

Starring Charles Laughton,
Marlene Dietrich
Saturday, 8 and 10 p.m. in Harkness
\$1.00 or 50c with
Dorm Council Card

HALLOWEEN PARTY

Thursday, Oct. 28, 8-10 p.m.
Pound Multipurpose Room
25c or free with Dorm Council Card
Dancing, refreshments, prizes!

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