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TWENTY CENTS

Auerbach on Bar: Public Regulation Or Public Service

By Randy Phillips

The legal profession should provide service to those who need it but can't afford it or the profession's monopoly over the supply of legal services should be abolished, professor-author Jerold Auerbach told HLS students last week.

One way to finance such service, Auerbach suggested, would be an "excess profits" tax on corporate law firms.

"If the bar is to claim au-
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Gauging Discrimination Behind Closed Doors

By Patrick Kennedy and Steven Miller

Last year a woman interviewing a New York firm asked about its policy toward hiring women and got quite an unexpected response: "Women are fine, it's blacks we don't want."

This incident was not reported to the Placement Office, but word concerning the firm's attitude passed through the Law School's informal communications network to black students so that they wouldn't waste their time interviewing the firm. The incident was not reported because the person who received the statement did not

believe the Law School would, or could, do anything about the situation.

At an informal reception held last fall at the Holiday Inn a woman asked an interviewer whether his firm would hire 60% women if women comprised 60% of their most talented applicants. The partner answered negatively, observing that there would be opposition from clients and senior partners. Angered, the woman sent a letter to the firm protesting the statement and filed a complaint with the Placement Office. Before any action was taken, the Placement Committee received a letter which argued that the discussion had concerned the problem of discrimination generally and noted that it would be extremely unlikely that women would comprise such a large percentage of their applicants. However, the firm did admit that clients and senior partners were one reason why such large-scale hiring of women could not be anticipated.

The Placement Committee took exception to the firm's remark about clients and senior partners, but, noting that 60% of the students hired for the firm's summer program were women, it accepted assurances from the firm that they would not discriminate in the future.

In an interview with an L.A. firm

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Halperin Seeks Disclosure Of Unpublished Pentagon Papers

By Paul Coady

The din of battle has subsided. Over three years have elapsed since the criminal charges against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo were dismissed and a mistrial declared. It is now over five years since the Supreme Court denied the government's request to enjoin the *New York Times* from publishing the Pentagon Papers. To most observers, the legal war over the Pentagon Papers ended long ago with the government suffering the heaviest casualties. As counsel to Morton H. Halperin, however, Prof. Charles R. Nesson and the American Civil Liberties Union have recently redrawn the

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Nesson: after all the papers

Teaching Jobs Are Plentiful For HLS Grads

By Vincent Pagano, Jr.

The competition is keen, but a Harvard Law School graduate is likely to do as well as anyone in landing a faculty position teaching law. Dorothy K. Chin, Assistant Dean and Director of Teacher Placement, says that almost all HLS graduates in pursuit of a teaching career will land a job.

Each year, with the assistance of the Graduate Division's teacher-placement service, between 45 and 50 law school graduates find teaching positions. Chin, in her second year of directing teacher placement, said the only HLS-educated candidates who fail to find teaching positions are those who restrict themselves to specific geographical areas or to particular law-school subject matter.

Harvard's teacher-placement service operates out of Chin's office in the International Legal Studies building. About half of those seeking positions are currently LL.M. candidates, and perhaps three or four are 3L J.D. students. The balance of the 60 to 70 teaching-job seekers are "J.D. alumni," who graduated from HLS an average of three to four years ago and are now seeking an academic career.

The teacher-placement office receives approximately 150 inquiries each year from universities interested in hiring law faculty. Chin compiles the information and distributes periodic memoranda advising all candidates of these opportunities.

In addition, says Chin, "We arrange interviews with the 20 or so schools who want to come here." Unlike the Placement Office, "there is no computer." Interview notices are published in The Ad-

viser, and those interested sign up on the schedule posted on the bulletin board outside Chin's office in ILS. "We've had no real problems with that procedure," said Chin, as nearly everyone who wants to interview with a particular school will have an opportunity to do so.

The kind of service Harvard provides to those seeking teaching positions is quite rare, and, according to LL.M. candidate Fred Snyder, "is a substantial step forward." Normally, the only means available to those seeking law-school teaching positions is the Association of American Law Schools' annual

faculty recruitment conference, held in Chicago in early December. Alternately described as a "slave market" or a "meat sale," this conference brings together the faculty appointment committees of all law schools seeking new faculty members and those candidates in search of a law-school teaching position.

The key to success in landing a teaching job is the candidate's series of interviews with the faculty appointment committees in Chicago. Julian Eule, an LL.M. student and teaching-position candidate. (Continued on Page 9)

Judges Framed in Law School Collection Begun by Dean Pound

By Larry Zelenak

The ubiquitous oil paintings of eminent jurists that line the walls of the Law School library, classrooms, offices, and hallways are part of the world's largest art collection on legal subjects. In addition to 250 paintings and sculptures dating from the 16th to the 20th Century, the collection includes more than 6000 prints and photographs.

That the collection exists at all is attributable to the determination and ingenuity of the late Dean Roscoe Pound. During World War I, many aristocratic English families, faced with high wartime expenses and a burdensome income tax, began selling portraits from their family collections. Many of the paintings were sold for ridiculously low prices.

Pound saw a chance to start a collection of portraits of great



More to portraits than meets the eye

judges—if he could somehow raise the money. President James Lowell of Harvard offered no help, so Pound went looking elsewhere. Part of the money he finally raised came from his own pocket, and some of it came from alumni, but he borrowed most of it from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Gerrard. When she saw Pound's purchases, however, she changed her loan to a gift.

As the collection grew, so did enthusiasm for it among professors and alumni. Urged on by Pound, many faculty members sat for portraits. (Continued on Page 14)

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Street Parking Permit Needed

By Adrien Mally

The Cambridge resident parking program, requiring permits for parking in residential areas, will soon restrict available parking in streets surrounding the Law School for students with cars registered outside the city.

December 15 is the target date for starting the permit parking program on the streets near the Law School, according to Cambridge Traffic Director George Peso.

To get a permit, cars must be insured in Massachusetts and registered in the state, with Cambridge indicated as the local residence. Each registered household also receives two visitor permits which cannot be used on out-of-state cars owned by visitors who establish temporary residence, such as students, said Gary Moorcroft, Cambridge City Parking Coordinator.

A \$15.00 fine is levied on cars without permits parked in permit zones. When a car accumulates five or more of any type of parking ticket in a calendar year, the city can impound the car under the "tow and hold" law until all fines are paid, Moorcroft said. He added that Cambridge participates in a mutual computerized system with Boston which has been particularly useful in keeping track of out-of-town, as well as local, violators.

Cambridge is the first city to take advantage of a 1972 state law which empowers city traffic directors to post as "permit parking only" any street which is zoned residentially, Peso said.

Moorcroft noted that other cities may have been slow to begin their own programs because of questions about the constitutionality of the law. The issue is now being tested in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court but a decision is not expected until next fall.

Cambridge initiated the use of

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Crimson Crimes Not Serious; Lesley College More Cautious

By Bill Ross

The subject of criminal law holds more than an academic interest for the many Law School students whose dormitory rooms are burglarized each year. But although thefts and other crimes in the Law School vicinity occur regularly, the crime problem here is neither particularly serious nor increasing, Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) officials say.

The static crime rate at the Law School contrasts with that of its

said. "Theft tends to be worst at the outer perimeters of campus where thieves can get away quickly."

Mudge noted that crime problems are constantly changing. In recent months, the Law School has been plagued by what he called "internal theft." Employees have been suspected of stealing janitorial supplies and petty cash. The problem has been investigated and is being brought under control, he said. For example, a rash of bicycle thefts in the Science Center area



Mass. Ave. crime increasingly serious

neighbor, Lesley College, where officials say there has been a sharp increase in crime. Police generally arrest five persons each week for trespassing in the Law School dormitories, according to Robert Mudge, HUPD Coordinator of Records and Communications. Persons found wandering the corridors for no apparent reason are let off with a warning the first time and thereafter are charged with trespassing.

No statistics are available on the amount of dorm theft at the Law School, but Mudge said reported dorm thefts for the entire University last year exceeded \$300,000—or about \$25 per dorm resident. The Law School is less susceptible to theft than are the College houses near the Charles River, Mudge said.

"Crime at Harvard is concentrated in peripheral areas," Mudge

led to three arrests a few weeks ago, he added.

While crime may not be bothering many Law School students, it is causing considerable concern across the street at Lesley College.

"Crime in the whole area seems to be increasing," said Marion Ritvo, Dean of Students. "A number of very skillful rip-offs are being conducted by people who blend into the horizon and pass as students."

Theft of wallets is a particular problem, according to Vaughn Black, director of security at Lesley.

If crime is rising at Lesley, one might expect it to do so at the Law School, but HUPD officials say this is not the case. One HUPD official said that

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Discrimination Passes Unreported

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last year a woman was told that the firm held meetings at an all-male club and was not looking for women who would squawk about it. The woman walked out of the interview immediately. Again, no complaint was ever filed.

According to student monitors for the Placement Office, James J. Lopes, 3L, and Vicki R. Hastie, 3L, reports of discrimination and offensive conduct in interviews are more common than most white males would believe. Many more instances of such conduct, they believe, go unreported.

Assessing the problem of discrimination at the Law School is not merely a matter of collecting all complaints about interviewing conduct. Even when complaints are brought, there is no litmus paper test to distinguish that conduct which reflects an intent to discriminate from that which is merely tactless. The situation is further complicated by the fact that tactless remarks can reflect a state of mind underlying subconscious discrimination. Moreover, there is undoubtedly additional

discrimination that does not surface as offensive behavior in interviews.

The Law School commissioned a study of hiring patterns for the years 1971 through 1974 in an attempt to determine the extent of the discrimination problem and to uncover means of combating it. Based upon the statistics in that study, no discrimination can be proved. Where possible discrepancies appear, such as in lower offer

A total of seven firms from Cincinnati are listed in the Placement Office. According to the information they provide Harvard, collectively they employ 253 lawyers. Of these, only one is black and only seventeen are women.

Last fall a black woman interviewing with several of those Cincinnati firms reported discriminatory and offensive statements sufficiently serious to provoke a trip to the city by

Do "tactless" interview remarks reflect subconscious discrimination?

rates to non-honors black graduates than to their white counterparts in Placement Office interviews with New York firms, the number of individuals involved is too small to attribute statistical significance to the findings. But, as Dean Alfred Daniels told the RECORD in an interview last week: "We know there is discrimination, so where does that leave us?"

In the same interview, Daniels also offered the opinion that there are "some cities which are simply not ready to accept women in large numbers." Dean Sacks could not concur: "I literally do not know whether that is true or not."

Currently a new survey is being conducted concerning discrimination in interviewing at the Law School, drawn up by interested students with the cooperation of the Law School. But until many studies of this sort are completed, until students regularly record their complaints with the Placement Office, and until larger numbers of schools cooperate in compiling such figures, it will be difficult to make an accurate quantitative assessment of the discrimination problem.

Leaving the quantitative question aside, the issue remains: What should the Law School do when it spots discrimination, or thinks it spots it in a particular firm or legal community?

Dean Albert M. Sacks and Dean Alfred Daniels. In an interview last week this woman, who prefers to remain anonymous, related the substance of her complaint to the Record.

In one interview this woman states she was told: "As a black woman you must be in great demand, but not here." When she asked the firm if they had ever hired a black attorney, the interviewer reportedly responded: "We had one boy once, and he worked out really well, but we lost him to another firm."

The complaint further alleged that in response to a question about *pro bono* work, the interviewer answered: "We don't have any offices in the ghetto, if that's what you mean." Finally, in discussing a criminal case he had handled for a black client, the interviewer reportedly stated: "And he didn't even have a record. Can you imagine a black man without a record?"

In an office interview with another Cincinnati firm, the woman states that a senior partner confided to her: "You know that you're a black and a woman and some of the partners here just don't like that. Even though you're qualified, I don't know what I can say about your chances for an offer. Personally I would like to

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Nat'l Mock Trial Deadline Nears

Monday is the deadline for entering the National Mock Trial Competition. The competition is sponsored by the Junior Bar of Texas.

Sponsored locally by the Board of Student Advisers, the competition is open to teams of two or three students. Winners at the local level will compete in the regional tournament to be held here in January. The national rounds will be in Houston in February.

Application forms are available at the Board of Student Advisers office in Langdell.

More than 50 schools participated in last year's competition, when Harvard won the national title.

The Problem With Discrimination: Is Equality Possible?

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see a black work here, but some of the others wouldn't like it." The partner, whom she admitted was trying to be sympathetic, then reportedly suggested that she try Washington, D.C. "You might have better luck there."

A complaint concerning the above incidents was filed with Dean Daniels. Although the complaint was filed informally, it was the woman's impression that the matter would be brought before the Placement Committee. However, after the Placement Committee meeting last Spring, Daniels informed her that Sacks and he had decided to handle the matter themselves and would fly out to Cincinnati to meet with the firms.

In an interview with the **RECORD** last week, Sacks acknowledged that Dean Daniels and he flew to Cincinnati last spring to confer with representatives of each of the firms that interviewed at Harvard. As the Dean explained: "My concern in that instance was to affect how they would behave and deal with this matter in the future. I certainly had a sense that I had an impact . . . and because the individual involved wanted the matter treated in a general way, I dealt with it that way."

Sacks further explained that he did not see the issue to be discussed as involving discrimination but rather as concerning "interview practices." When asked by the **RECORD** whether he had inquired into which students the firms had given offers to, Sacks replied: "I addressed myself to the issues that had been raised. The particular incident did not seem to warrant my getting information that would inevitably require my getting into individual qualifications. The issue was what was said and the treatment received in the interview."

Although Sacks was handling

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Dorm Trespass, Burglaries Normal in Law School Area

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crime is more of a problem at Lesley because its security force is notoriously less efficient than the Harvard police.

Perhaps like many Law School women, Lesley College women often are afraid to walk alone along Massachusetts Avenue, Ritvo said. Carol Kort, Director of Public Relations at Lesley, agreed with Ritvo that there is a growing awareness at Lesley about the dangers of walking along Massachusetts Avenue.

"People are being more careful," she said. "There isn't a tremendous fright, but rather

just a growing realization that Cambridge is a city and we must all be realistic. There are a lot of ratty groups running around."

According to Ritvo, Lesley women have long been warned not to walk along Massachusetts Avenue unless in pairs or in a group.

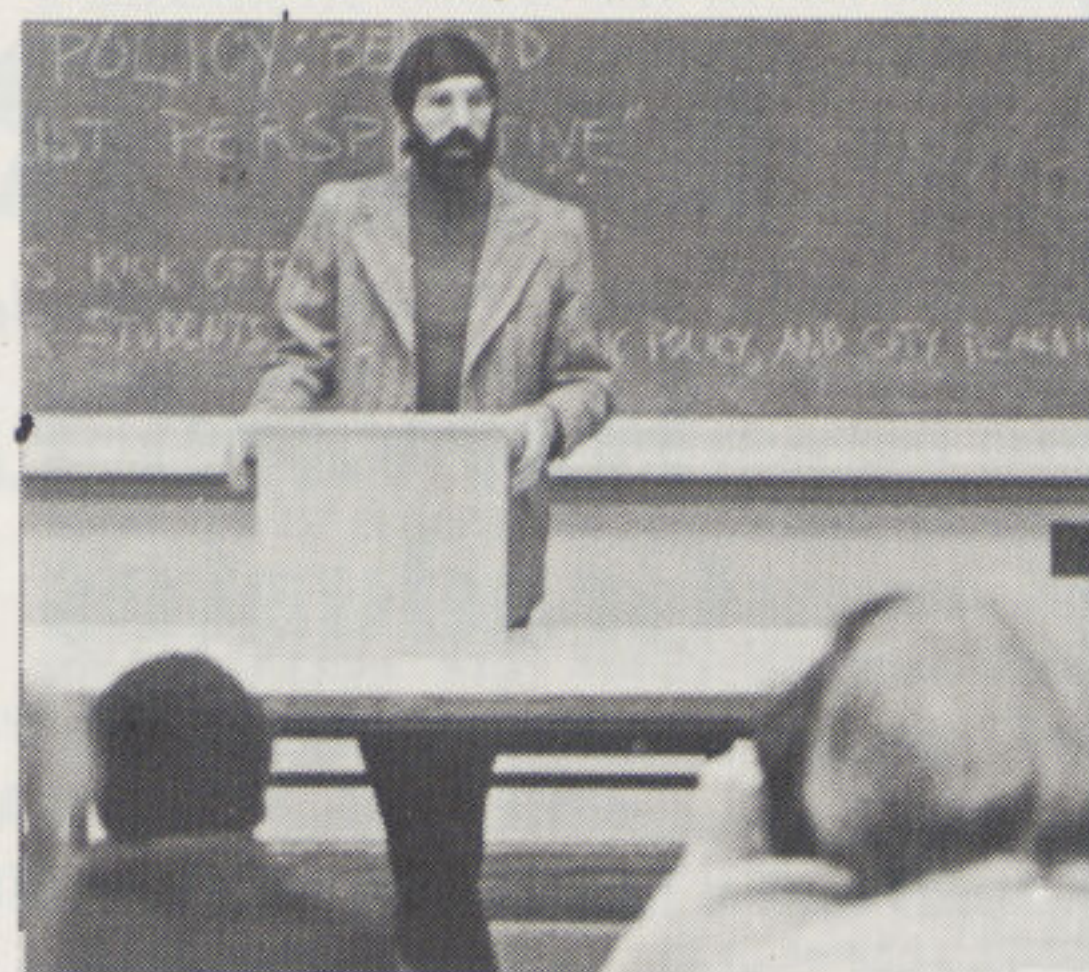
Mudge, however, said he does not regard Massachusetts Avenue as particularly dangerous. He said he sees no reason why anyone should be afraid to walk there alone. He noted that the only area near the Law School where there is any danger is Cambridge Common, which one should avoid at night if one is alone.

Auerbach Proposes Profits Tax On Corporate Firms

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tonomy from any public regulation," he continued, "it deserves that autonomy only as long as it delivers public services."

Auerbach, who now teaches history at Wellesley College, dropped out of Columbia Law School in 1957 after only one semester —



Auerbach on the attack

"dying of boredom," he recalled. Even now, he admitted, the mere act of walking into a law school classroom arouses "primal terrors."

The youthful bearded professor is the author of the recently published *Unequal Justice*, a history of the American legal profession that takes lawyers to task for protecting the status quo and their own

pocketbooks under the guise of furnishing equal justice to all. In an article in the October *Harper's*, Auerbach characterized America's growing reliance on lawyers as evidence of social pathology.

Qualifying that thesis here last Wednesday, Auerbach conceded that it is good that some people now have access to legal assistance who formerly did not. "But at the same time I'm wondering at what point this tips the whole society over the brink to where there's nothing going on but organized legal warfare," he said.

Auerbach admitted that he is unsure whether the blame should rest on lawyers or American society.

"American society encourages a double standard," Auerbach continued. "It permits lawyers to monopolize the instrumentalities of justice and yet encourages them to be interested — like most folks — in self-interest and higher fees. They wrap the pursuit of fees in the cloak of justice and so claim to be doing one thing while doing another. . . . They reap the benefits of

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Kissinger, Rumsfeld Sued Under FOIA

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battle lines: they have filed a complaint to force the disclosure of four as-yet unpublished volumes of the Pentagon Papers.

The current dispute surrounds the so-called "Negotiating Volumes" of the massive study of American involvement in Indochina which the Department of Defense prepared in 1968. The complaint names as defendants Henry Kissinger, the Department of State, Donald Rumsfeld, and the Department of Defense. The four sought-after volumes relate the cable traffic between the United States and foreign intermediaries which took place during the closing days of the Johnson Administration in an ostensible attempt to end the Vietnam War.

During the defense of Ellsberg, Halperin testified as an expert witness and also acted as consultant to co-counsels Nesson and Leonard Boudin. Ironically, it was also Halperin who directed the task-force which prepared the Pentagon Papers while he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. Moreover, he personally directed that each page of the study be stamped "Top Secret." Today, as plaintiff in the present action, he declares in his complaint that the refusal of the government to release the material is "arbitrary, capricious, and without basis in fact."

At first blush the legal questions seem almost academic since several sets of the Negotiating Volumes are already held publicly. Boudin, Nesson, and Halperin each received a copy during the pre-trial stages of the Ellsberg defense and presumably continue to hold them in their possession. Each of the defense's "expert witnesses" received a copy of the volume pertaining to the area in which he was expected to testify. However, at the outset of the pre-trial preparation, presiding judge Matthew Byrne complicated the situation by requiring that each of the recipients

of the volumes sign a protective order to prevent further disclosure. It is the position of the government, as advanced in the answer to Halperin's complaint, that the protective order still stands and forbids any of the owners of the volumes — under penalty of contempt — from using them as they might please.

In March of 1974, with the Pentagon Papers trial in California behind him, Halperin first filed a request with the Department of Defense under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to acquire a separate set of the Negotiating Volumes. In this communication, he pointed out that the volumes were introduced as evidence during the Ellsberg trial and that throughout the trial, the volumes remained freely accessible to the press and public in the clerk's office. No restrictions on access were imposed, but photocopying was prohibited. Halperin claimed that in light of the ease of access of the press and public to the disputed volumes, the release of a single copy in Washington could not "reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security."

By February, 1975, nearly 11

months after Halperin's original request under the FOIA, the government had still failed to make a definitive response. According to the complaint, Halperin then renewed his request and reminded the Department of the ten-day limitation in replying to FOIA petitioners.

In a letter dated March 10, 1975, the Department of Defense provided only 494 pages of the 768 pages of text in the Negotiating Volumes. It also supplied portions of 118 additional pages. A total of 156 pages of text were ultimately withheld.

The Department of Defense relied upon a vague claim of national security in adhering to the State Department's restrictive "Top Secret" classification. It stated in its letter to Halperin that "(t)he State Department takes the view that this material is properly protected since its release would damage the ability of the United States to conduct its foreign affairs." It went on to state that according to the State Department's assessment of these volumes, the material fully came within the protective exemption

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Hiring Discrimination at HLS: Attempts At Dealing With an Omnipresent Problem

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the matter informally so that no specific allegations were made against any particular firm, all the attorneys with whom Sacks met reportedly denied that discrimination existed or had occurred.

"We did not have any information at Harvard that would indicate to the contrary," Sacks added, defending his failure to ask for information concerning whether in fact any of the firms had, or should have, extended offers in the past to blacks.

The woman who lodged the complaint explained to the RECORD

Meeting with law firms when complaints are filed is only one aspect of the Law School's response to the problem of discrimination. Other more systematic steps have been taken to deal with the problem. The Placement Office now requires firm resumes to indicate the number of women and minority personnel if the firms wish their information to be included in Placement Office binders.

According to Sacks, very few other schools require this and many firms that have complied with the requirement have ques-

blacks or women in a particular community, then the Law School could not tolerate that situation and could not participate in the acts of discrimination by making our facilities available to the firms." Asked whether this circumstance would jeopardize the job opportunities of white males, Edwards responded: "There might be some inconvenience to some white male students but I doubt very seriously that very many would be denied jobs that they would otherwise get. There is no doubt in my mind that firms would simply circumvent the problem by flying potential candidates out to the firm sight unseen."

Despite Harvard's relatively activist stance against discrimination in hiring, there can be no doubt that there is widespread distrust of the Law School's commitment on the part of both women and blacks. This suspicion can be traced to several sources: informal and irregular procedures of the Placement Committee; perceived lack of sympathy on the part of the Administration toward complainants; footdragging in handling complaints and establishing the monitoring system; and cynicism about the handling of the Bowman complaint.

Complaints have been lodged by students on the Placement Committee concerning the informal and irregular procedures followed by that committee. Lenore W. Tucker, 3L, complained to the RECORD that no clear conception of the Committee's jurisdiction has ever emerged and that certain matters discussed by the Committee have been labeled "administrative" and not brought to a vote, with the explanation that "our hands can't be tied."

"If the Committee exists it must be supposed to do something, unless it exists just to

Letters describing conduct which students regard as offensive were sent out in an attempt to "educate" interviewing firms.

that she thought her complaint directly concerned discrimination and not merely insensitivity in interviews. While acknowledging that she thought discrimination in Cincinnati was "general" in the sense that it was not confined to the particular firms with which she interviewed, she specifically told Daniels that she thought the firms involved had violated the Placement Office rules and should be banned from Placement Office interviewing in the future. In addition, she told the RECORD that when she related to Sacks the incident of a senior partner confiding to her that blacks and women were not liked, Sacks attempted to explain the matter as a case of an "older partner that they needed to get rid of."

When Sacks and Daniels returned from Cincinnati, Daniels discussed the results of the trip with her. It is her understanding that Sacks asked the group if they felt an obligation to hire blacks and all but one responded "no." On this matter Daniels declined comment. Further, she complains that no one was ever put on the spot as being responsible for the conduct to which she originally objected.

tioned the Law School's justification for making the request.

Sacks indicated other areas in which the Law School has been active. In the fall of 1975 letters were sent out to interviewers describing the kinds of conduct which students regard as offensive in an attempt to "educate" the firms. A survey is presently being prepared to study discrimination, and the Placement Office has hired student monitors so that students will feel more at ease in registering their complaints.

Both Sacks and Daniels acknowledge that Harvard Law School, because of its size and prestige, is in a unique position to take the lead in the fight against discrimination and both believe that it is doing so. As Sacks stated: "Try Yale, Stanford, Columbia, Chicago, Virginia, I think you'll find that we are in the lead on this." Yet both men caution that if Harvard moves too fast it might jeopardize the number and quality of jobs available to its white male students through the Placement Office.

Professor Harry T. Edwards suggested to the RECORD that this should not be the case. "If the evidence clearly showed a pattern of discrimination against

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Pentagon Papers: Pages Deleted

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[section(1)(b)(1)] of the FOIA. The very nature of the material compelled this decision, it claimed, because "they reveal United States Government communications describing actions and inactions of other governments who are currently in office." Moreover, the Department maintained, the material "consists chiefly of communications containing information furnished in confidence to United States officials by officials of other governments. . . ." The Department of Defense then tendered a bill for \$30.80 to cover the photocopying cost.

Having met an insuperable bureaucratic obstacle, Halperin next resorted to the appeals provision of the Freedom of Information Act. Under Section (a)(6) of the statute, he appealed to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs in April, 1975.

Halperin vigorously argued, once again, that the National Security exemption of the FOIA could not be lawfully advanced to justify nondisclosure, since the documents were already in the public domain.

In response to Halperin's administrative appeal, the State Department explained that it had reviewed "pertinent portions of the trial transcripts in the Ellsberg case." It continued, however, that "as a result of this information, we found that the transcript contained a certain limited amount of such material." Accordingly, it grudgingly released nine additional pages of text. The letter, signed by John E. Reinhardt, the Assistant

Secretary of State for Public Affairs, concluded with the statement "You may challenge the Council [on Classification Policy's] decision in Federal District Court should you wish to do so."

In late summer of this year, Halperin's lawyers — Nesson, Melvin Wulf, and Jerry Berman — took the case into federal district court in Washington, D.C. and made three claims. In a recent interview with the RECORD, Nesson explained that their first claim proceeds on the constitutional theory that it is unlawful for the government to prosecute — as in the Ellsberg case — "with secret evidence over the defense's objection." Secondly, the plaintiff argues that the protective order imposed during the discovery stages of the Ellsberg trial is no longer valid. Presumably, the government made a conscious choice between its claim of secrecy and using the Pentagon Papers in its attempt to convict Ellsberg and Russo. As Nesson put it, "Once the papers were placed into evidence, they became part of the public record . . . that's the basis of this lawsuit. . . . Even the judge pointed out that once the volumes were put into evidence, the documents were no longer under any protective order." Thirdly, the lawyers maintain that the "Negotiating Volumes" are improperly classified. They assert that because the government neglected to follow the classification procedures mandated by Executive

Order — such as "classifying the papers paragraph by paragraph" and gradually declassifying certain passages of the Papers over time — the classification cannot hold up. Nesson described this theory as "a way of getting the government to show how their release would damage national security."

Asked why he and his co-counsel had decided against challenging the protective order directly, Nesson described the step as a "tactical and substantive one." "At this point," Nesson said, "it's not clear what the status of the protective order is . . . the case [against Russo and Ellsberg] has been dismissed." He also disparaged any notion of continuing jurisdiction in the District Court of Central California.

Detailing the extent of access of the public to the disputed Papers, Nesson declared that "all the volumes of the Pentagon Papers were placed on file." He also noted that this act was done in the interests of the parties. "The judge," Nesson stated, "recognized that the preparation of the defense came first and that there would be no interference with the defense of the public trial of the case. But short of this, he was perfectly willing to go along with the security classification without passing judgment about

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Grads Seek Jobs As Profs

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date, says this is where the service provided by Harvard pays off handsomely. "The big step is getting the right interviews in Chicago," asserted Eule, "and the fact that you have interviewed with the school at Harvard, *before* the conference, is very valuable."

Eule went through the process last year without the teacher-placement office's assistance. He said that although his resume is not significantly different this year, many of the same schools that were not interested in him last year have said, "See you in Chicago," after a pre-conference interview here at Harvard this fall. Chin and David Smith, Assistant Dean and administrator of the graduate program, will attend the conference in Chicago and help the Harvard job-seekers by interceding on their behalf in an attempt to set up interviews for them.

HLS also provides much other assistance to those in pursuit of an academic career. For instance, law school faculty is often called on by those interested in teaching to provide guidance about other law schools. Says Chin, "I have to put in a plug for the faculty there. They've been very helpful."

Members of the faculty will also write letters of introduction to other law schools. David M. Cobin, teaching fellow, LL.M. candidate and job-seeker, said that Assistant Dean Smith is sending letters of recommendation for him to some 27 law schools.

Cobin, however, finds the students at HLS more helpful than the faculty in providing information on other law schools. "I learn a great deal about law schools from students who have friends who went there," he said. But Cobin agrees that the service provided at Harvard is very helpful: "We get interviews before Chicago, before anyone else gets a chance. As a result we're on a separate list from the other applicants."

More than 80 percent of the

HLS graduates going into law teaching do so at American law schools. Perhaps 10 percent teach at American business schools and a very small number at undergraduate colleges, Canadian law schools and overseas institutions.

Surprisingly, starting salaries for law school faculty do not differ greatly from those in corporate law firms. "Starting salaries range from \$17,000 to \$25,000," said Chin, "but you have to keep in mind that most beginning teachers have different qualifications than those starting lawyers just out of school." A beginning law teacher will almost always have behind him a few years practical work experience and often has an advanced law degree as well.

Chin believes that practical experience is nearly essential if one is to land a law school teaching position. Cobin agrees: "Practical experience is very helpful. I want to teach law as it is in practice, and the law is a practical subject."

Before joining Harvard in 1975 as a law school teaching fellow, Cobin spent four years practicing public-interest law with a small firm in Oakland, California. He said that so far the schools he has interviewed with have reacted favorably to his experience. "I'm glad to see law schools like that type of experience," he added.

As with the process for finding employment with a law firm, job-seeking for those interested in teaching begins in mid-fall. But while most law firms send out their offers by mid-December, the teaching candidates' hiring process is just at its Chicago crescendo at that time. After the Chicago conference, the successful candidates are then invited to visit the campuses of the law schools interested in them.

At the earliest, teaching offers go out in February or March. "People seeking academic jobs have to wait longer," said Chin, "and this often causes a great deal of anxiety."

(Continued on Page 15)

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Blow Your Cover

Bending but little in an unabating wind of student complaints over discriminatory hiring practices of law firms, the Law School administration continues to live with a known evil. Admittedly, some steps have falteringly been taken by the Administration in response to these complaints: formal procedures exist, and student monitors have been appointed to receive complaints in a more informal manner during the interview season.

The extent of student mistrust — which until recently has remained largely inarticulate — cannot be offset by the Law School's efforts to date. The weak-kneed actions taken thus far have too often left individual problems unresolved and have undercut the confidence of the student body in the grievance mechanisms currently available.

Dean Sacks' flight to Cincinnati, reported in this week's *RECORD*, is at least a start in dealing with a problem extending far beyond the four walls of the Placement Office interviewing rooms. Only more decisive steps, however, can accomplish the twin goals of erasing discrimination itself, and fostering student faith in the Law School's commitment to this end.

A precise definition of the problem itself is an essential ingredient in reaching a solution. In an attempt to measure the gravity of the situation, the Law School could gather statistics from other law schools on the hiring patterns and practices they have encountered. Including Harvard's sister schools in this venture would result in more accurate results than those obtained from an earlier study with an inadequate sample size.

When charges — or patterns — of discrimination are called to the attention of the Administration, it should take highly visible steps. Dean Sacks' "undercover" flight to Cincinnati might have been an inspiring symbol of Law School determination to eradicate such discrimination. But it passed without fanfare, no less a whisper.

Some may assert that these steps, if taken, would alienate large numbers of potential employers. We find it hard to believe that of the 500-plus interviewers, all would stay home.

It might be something of an overstatement to claim that the Law School, in maintaining its placement machinery for these firms, is aiding and abetting discriminatory practices. However, we feel that at the very minimum, it is acting as a willing handmaiden. We agree with Professor Harry T. Edwards who said, "If we demand a number one rating, there are certain responsibilities that go along with it."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"Lust," whispered Fenno, savoring the word as he would a cup of fine Harkness coffee. "Lust."

"Lust?" queried the 1L, sitting down beside him.

Fenno gestured broadly. "Yes, lust. Lust is all around us. Lust is the unifying theme of 1976. Just look at the election." He looked very pleased with himself. He *was* very pleased with himself.

"That's hardly an original thought," the 1L sneered. "Why, Julian Bond already described the campaign as one between the lackluster and the luster."

"If I were at all original, I would certainly be out of place here. I'm merely a compiler, a man of insight."

The 1L look puzzled. "We haven't got to 'incites' yet in our Legal Methods class."

"When lust is called for, Harvard responds." Fenno was ignoring all interpretations. "Why, at this very moment most of the members of the law school faculty are engaged in lusting for appointments in Washington. I will admit that a few have a ray of hope, but they all seem to have a hope of Ray."

His friend remained somewhat skeptical. "You said that lust was the theme for all of 1976."

"Didn't you see the *New York Times Book Review* last week? On the front page Mailer's *Anthology of Mailer* was called 'Genius and Lust.'"

"I did hear some stories about some curious goings-on last year," the 1L pondered, "but I never heard Miller called a genius."

"It's all a matter of preparation," Fenno continued patiently. "You've got to seem to be lustful from the very start. When William Howard Taft was elected in 1908, the theme was gluttony and ambitious Harvard Law School professors gorged themselves for months."

"Like plumping for the Supreme Court?"

"Exactly. Now you're catching on." Fenno smiled indulgently. "Of course, some of our professors missed the boat and think being a stuffed shirt is still enough."

A light bulb flashed in the 1L's brain. "I think I understand. Your theory is that lust in 1976 is playing the same role that envy did under Richard Nixon. But how does that explain the Ford approach?" he asked.

"Fortunately, dullness doesn't rise to the status of a theme or our entire faculty would have decamped for Washington *en masse*." Fenno stifled a yawn and leaned back in his chair. "Myself, I'm waiting for 1988 to run. I've been promised that the theme in that election year will be sloth."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Story Attacked As Harmless Masterpiece

To the Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation to David Remes for writing a relatively harmless story ("Birth Control More Easily Available to HLS Women," RECORD, October 29, 1976). Unlike his erroneous story on the Bowman complaint, this story probably did no major damage, although it is a masterpiece of inaccuracy.

Of course, Mr. Remes has a very good excuse for not knowing the facts. He did not bother to call people he was told knew the facts. At least three people told him to call me if he wanted information. I was the only person involved with the birth control matter from the time the first letter was written last April through this fall, I am the only person with copies of the six or seven letters which deal with this matter, I was one of the four or five women involved in the situation that led to demands for a gynecologist at the law school two years ago, and I was present last year when a member of the Subcommittee on Women and Minorities discussed that proposal again. I could have told him that we did *not* claim the doctor who denied birth control assistance was the only doctor on duty at the clinic (he was the only one handling *walk-in* patients); this problem was *not* discussed before the Subcommittee on Concerns of Women and Minorities (we did not even pursue the problem until after the meeting); the proposal for a gynecologist has *nothing* to do with the birth control problem (that proposal is the result of demands made two years ago); etc.

When one woman suggested that he call me, Mr. Remes told her that he did not know my telephone number. That *would* have been an excuse not to call, but she then offered to give it to him and added that my number would not be too difficult to find since I have been living in the same place for three years. Oh well, given Remes' reputation for inaccuracy and his gross insensitivity in dealing with some of the women he did talk to, I probably would have refused to talk to him anyway.

Vicki Hastie, 3L
Cambridge, Mass.

Ed. Note: Remes replies: In researching the story, I did speak to knowledgeable sources at WLA. I phoned Ms. Hastie several times and left a message for her at the WLA office asking her to call me.

Letter Wins Prize For Most Authors (6)

To the Editor:

Your article in the October 1 issue concerning Dean Gorman's report of the Gail Bowman complaint against Kirkland and Ellis was very disturbing to us in its gross inaccuracies. We are students who sat on the Placement Committee when the Gorman report was reviewed and discussed. Contrary to what the RECORD reported, the Gorman report was not "unanimously endorsed" by the Placement Committee; in fact it was not accepted by the Committee at all.

While it is true that there were members of the Placement Committee who would have liked to have seen the Committee and the Law School take a stronger stand in support of Gail Bowman, it is *not* true that the interviewer was cleared of the charges against him, that the law firm was exonerated, or that the Gorman report was endorsed.

On Tuesday, October 5 we called the RECORD and asked that a retraction be printed explaining these critical errors. Although in a follow-up article on October 8 the RECORD correctly reported the outcome of the Committee's deliberations, it has, to date, refused to print a retraction of its erroneous earlier article. The RECORD's casual treatment of this matter is contrary to the accepted journalistic practice of printing an unambiguous retraction of an earlier error.

In our discussions with students since the October 8 issue, we have found that much confusion still exists regarding the actual disposition of the Bowman complaint. We believe that such confusion would have been minimized had the RECORD printed a straightforward retraction of its October 1 report.

Lorraine Blair
Nancy A. Kilson
James J. Lopes
Randolph McLaughlin
David Oppenheimer
Lenore W. Tucker

Ed. Note: A problem of communication has been blown out of the proportions it deserves. It is true that Ms. Tucker contacted the RECORD on Tuesday, Oct. 5. She did state that the Placement Committee had not accepted the Gorman report, that it did not reject it, and that she wanted to correct our false impression. The front-page RECORD article of Oct. 8, where it was stated unambiguously that contrary to an earlier account the report was neither accepted nor rejected by the Placement Committee, was designed to dispel any lingering confusion. It should be noted, however, that the subject of retraction never came up during our brief telephone

conversation—and none was asked for.

The RECORD never refused to print a retraction, though we regret any misapprehension that occurred. Whether the report "exonerated" Kirkland & Ellis is a question we think best left to our readers. But after reviewing the Gorman report once again, we still think this conclusion is inescapable.

Reader Complains: Too Many Heads Inane

To the Editor:

Your practice of continuing articles from one page to another to another is outrageous. Plus which, you have to think up a new headline for the installment on each new page, which is a waste of scarce brainpower on your part.

For example, your piece on the Students for Public Interest Law forum continued over no fewer than *six* different pages. We, your readership, had to wade through the following (predominantly inane) headlines: "SPIL Panel Reveals Paths To Public Interest Practice," "SPIL's Speakers View Their Jobs In Different Ways," "Halpern Spells Out Convictions," "Corporate Firms—'All Are Not Benign,'" "SPIL Speakers Not All Ideologues," and "Professor Bellow: Make Life Consistent With Politics." Do you expect us to put up with that kind of pish and tush? Cancel my subscription.

Adolph S. Ochs
New York, New York

Ed. Note: Ochs, dead and buried, was the publisher of the New York Times. An intensive investigation failed to uncover the identity of the culprit responsible for this forgery. It may be open season on the RECORD, but let Ochs rest in peace.

Law Notes

Donald I. Baker, head of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, will speak on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 8 p.m. in Austin 305.

* * *

The Law School Forum will sponsor a talk by Prof. Grant Gilmore on Nov. 11 at 8 p.m. in the Ames Courtroom. Prof. Gilmore, Sterling Professor at Yale Law School, is the author of works on admiralty law, secured transactions, and contracts. He is perhaps best known to law students as the author of *The Death of Contract*. Admission is \$1.50 for those who are not season subscribers.

* * *

The Women's Law Association will present a talk by Nancy Gertner, Defense Counsel in the Susan Saxe trial, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 8 p.m. in Langdell North Middle.

(Continued on Page 12)

Law Notes

(Continued from Page 11)

University Health Services will be providing swine flu vaccinations on Nov. 8-10 in Memorial Hall. Call the clinic for the schedule.

* * *

Section IV Panel on Legal Ethics, with Profs. Fried, Friedenthal, Horwitz and Vor-
enberg, on Friday, Nov. 5, from 3:30 to 5
p.m. in Pound 101. Read Fried's "Lawyer as
Friend: The Moral Foundations of the
Lawyer-Client Relation," 85 Yale L.J. 1060,
and Auerbach's "A Plague of Lawyers," Oct.
1976 *Harper's*. Submit written questions to
I. Nelson Rose, Section IV.

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from an English
Chancery Division opinion is in "judicial
code." Decode it. Current tax students should
enjoy this week's selection. (Hint: Each letter
stands for a different letter of the alphabet).

"Lf qxvvgf ns mxlp sds v gt fes bgyvlvk
zgoyvsr fg igya fexf lf lm ovpsyfxasv lv
gypsy fg svx nws fes fyxdswwey fg shsyqlms
elm jygtsmmlgv; lf lm ovpsyfxasv tgy fes
joyjgms gt vsfyxwclvklv fes sttsqf gt elm
psjxyfoys tygb elm jwxqs gt nomlvsmm, tgy
jyldxfs joyjgmsm, gv fes jysdlgom sdsvlvk."

(Solution on Page 16)

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who was baseball's last player-manager before Frank Robinson?
2. Who was the second NHL player ever to score 50 goals in a season?
3. One year a major-league baseball players' union revolted and formed its own league. Name the union, the league and the year.
4. Who led the Buffalo Bills in rushing in O.J. Simpson's rookie year?
5. Who holds the major-league record for consecutive errorless games at his position, but whose error helped lose a World Series game?
6. Who was the United States' first Olympic gold medalist in women's figure skating?
7. Who played pro basketball in 1952-3 and later was a baseball MVP?
8. Which heavyweight boxing champion lectured at Yale on Shakespeare? (hint: not Ali)

(Continued in next column)

Auerbach on Law

(Continued from Page 5)

a high degree of autonomy without discharging some of the responsibilities that professionalism implies."

Auerbach argued that a "professional profits tax is not too much to pay" for the privilege of professional autonomy. Alternatives he posed include a "much higher level of lay involvement" in regulating the profession, or simply "deprofessionalizing" law and "letting anybody who wants to do so hang out a shingle."

Auerbach's appearance was sponsored by the Harvard Law School Guild.

SPORTS QUIZ

(Continued from column one)

9. The scheduled clean-up hitter, batting out of order, leads off the game with a single. Scheduled batters two and three follow and strike out. Now the clean-up hitter is due to bat, but he's on first. What's the call?

(Answers on Page 16)

The Institute of Politics invites you to hear Abram Chayes, Professor of Law, Harvard, discuss "Who Really Runs Our Big Cities" on Wednesday, November 17, 4 p.m., in Littauer Center 223.

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Foreign Contacts Still Top Secret

(Continued from Page 8)

whether it was proper or improper." Whether the government was pleased with this arrangement is a separate question from whether they were totally satisfied with the need to release the material at all. "I suspect that the government might have objected to this," Nesson said. "They were objecting to just about everything in the trial."

Much of the background work in preparing for the instant case was conducted by four students in David Rosenberg's *Federal Litigation* elective last spring. The four students who were assigned to work with Nesson on an active basis were Neil P. Westreich, 3L, Bruce E. Cohen, 2L, T. Thomas Singer, 2L, and Charles N. Atkins, 2L. All told, they went through some 90 volumes of the trial transcript and voluminous files, did legal research on substantive issues, and drafted early versions of the complaint. According to one of the students, Nesson's final product synthesized their effort. "He (Nesson) got down on the floor and we worked with him on the final complaint for three hours," he said. Another student who devoted time to the case was Richard M. Lawson, 2L, a research assistant to Nesson.

The reason for Halperin's hot pursuit of the documents is fairly straightforward. While several works on the peace feelers during the Johnson years have been produced by historians and political scientists, none have been derived from raw data. Nesson related that his client regards the classified works as "the most important volumes of the Pentagon Papers." Halperin himself is interested in using the copies in connection with his work at the Center for National Security Studies in Washington. "While they do not actually include the Paris Peace talks, they provide all of the contacts during the time

(Continued on Page 14)

NERD COMIX

starring
Herb
Garnish



Hey, Herb. Feel like going to the Student Center to watch the election results?



Depends on which election.



Which election?? What??



If it's the ABA Chairmanship I don't want to watch it. If it's Midwest Nerd of the Year I do.



It's the Presidential election. President..? Of the United States?



Oh yeah?? I thought that was next year.

Well, Nixon's a shoo-in anyway



But he isn't running



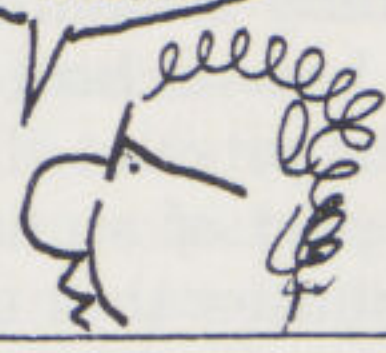
No kidding! When did he change his mind?



...August 9, 1974.



Hm... You'd think someone would've sent a memo around on that.



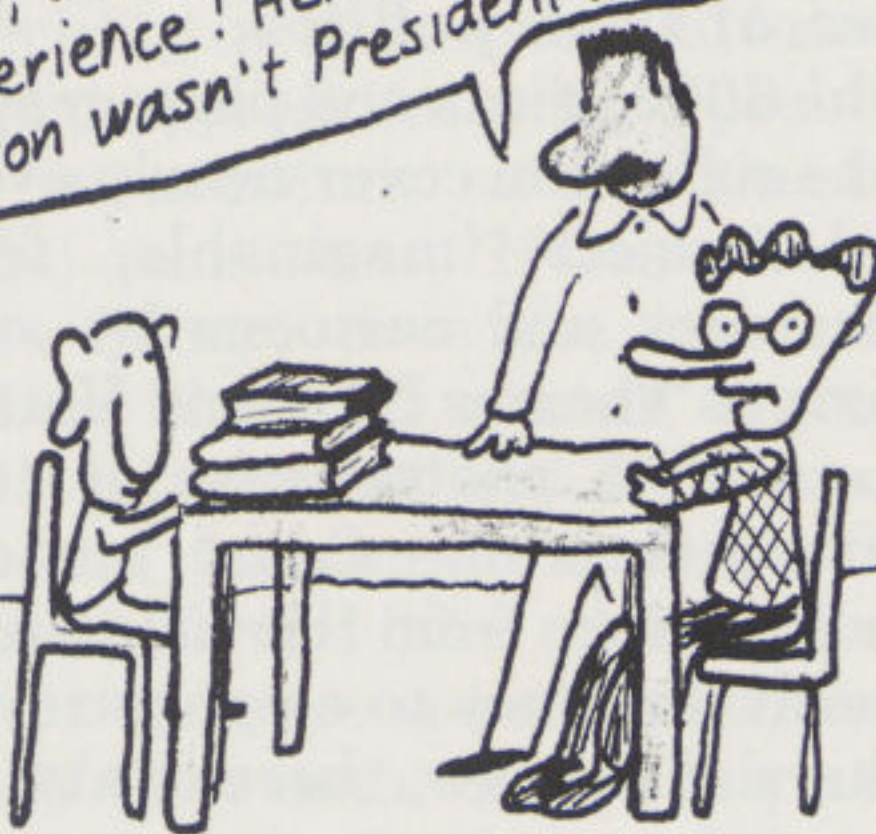
But you know how it is in these firms... With so many people on vacation in August, it's a wonder any of the crucial memos get written at all!

Thanks for telling me, though. I'll keep it "on file"



LATER

Boy, did I just have a weird experience! Herb didn't know Nixon wasn't President any more



Say, that's pretty funny



Yeah!... Who's Nixon?



Scott Patterson



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Discrimination Under Cover

(Continued from Page 7)

co-opt student energy," Tucker observed.

Dissatisfaction also exists on the part of student Committee members with respect to the Administration's handling of last year's informal complaints. Students note that no record of those complaints was kept making it impossible to trace a pattern if one exists. Other students who filed informal complaints last year were never again contacted by the Administration.

In response, Daniels told the *Record* last week that he plans to establish a file for informal complaints and guaranteed that every student is entitled to a full explanation concerning the disposition of his or her complaint.

Many students also believe that the Law School views complaints as the product of oversensitivity on the part of students. Vicki Hastie attributes this to the tendency of Daniels and others to play "devil's advocate" with complaining students.

Still other problems have been created by the Law School's tendency to drag its feet, both in handling student complaints, such as Gail Bowman's, and in the appointment of students to fill the new monitor positions. Tucker, who explained that acceptance of student monitors at the end of

(Continued on Page 16)

HLS Has Largest Collection

(Continued from Page 2)

traits which they donated to the school, while alumni donated funds for acquisitions or commissioned portraits.

Many of the finest paintings in the collection hang in the Treasure Room of the library. Among the outstanding portraits are those of Lord Mansfield by Joshua Reynolds, Lord Erskine by Thomas Lawrence, Isaac Royall (founder of the first chair of law at Harvard) and his family by Robert Feke, Justice Joseph Story by Gilbert Stuart, and a miniature of Samuel Chase by Charles Wilson Peale.

Some of the paintings are interesting for reasons that have nothing to do with the illustriousness of either the subject or the artist. X-rays revealed that a portrait of Sir Humphrey Winch (which hangs in Langdell North) was painted over portraits of two of the wives of Henry VIII. A bullet hole in the portrait of the 18th Century Irish judge John Philpot Curran (in Professor Morris Cohen's office) testifies to the violence of Irish politics.

The 6000 prints and photographs in the collection cover nearly every legal subject imaginable, from caricatures and cartoons by such artists as Thomas Nast and Honore Daumier, to photographs of 19th Century Supreme Court justices. In a departure from the collection's general tendency to emphasize the makers of the law, there is also an

extensive photographic collection of particularly notorious law-breakers.

A series of notecards and postcards featuring works from the collection was issued last spring, and is now selling strongly. Profits from the sales will be used for an acquisition fund. Since the collection has only a small fund for restoration, and receives no money from the Law School for acquisitions, the new acquisition fund will be vital for its continued growth. The collection will no longer either have to rely on gifts or be forced to go without new paintings.

Halperin Denies Security Threat

(Continued from Page 12)

of the dispute over whether the United States was really interested and was working in good faith," Nesson volunteered.

Contacted on Tuesday night at his home in Maryland, Halperin referred to the government's national security claim as a basis for denying him the use of the volumes as "not true." "I've read the deletions in the documents . . . I don't see how the release of any of this material would have any significance or adverse impact upon our foreign relations. I pointed that out at the Pentagon Papers trial three years ago, and I believe it is all the more true today."

Halperin also attributed the ultimate refusal to surrender the documents to the Department of State, not the Department of Defense. "When I re-

(Continued on Page 15)

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Federal Lawyers Refuse to Comment On Papers Action

(Continued from Page 14)

newed my request on February 19, 1975, when the amended act went into effect," Halperin asserted, "the Defense Department made it clear that it was willing to release the material. The only thing preventing them was the Department of State." This, he explained, was a result of the locus of declassification authority. "The ultimate declassification authority rested with the Defense Department, but the volumes contained some quotations from the State Department that prevented the Department of Defense from releasing them on its own."

The government attorneys handling the litigation over the Negotiating Volumes for the State Department unanimously refused to comment on the merits of the government's case and the value of its national security claim. Jeffrey R. Axelrad, a lawyer who worked on the answer to Halperin's complaint and the Chief of the Justice Department's Information and Privacy Section, stated, "Because the case is presently before the District Court now, I would be uncomfortable to discuss outside a courtroom what our position might be." Nevertheless, Axelrad doubted that the case would actually go to trial. "There are very few trials in Freedom of Information Act cases," he said. "They mostly consist of motions practice."

Jeffrey Smith, a legal advisor for the State Department, was only slightly more expansive. He cast doubt upon the question of whether the information is already within the public domain. "We're not sure it's available in other forms," he said. "It's a tough case. . . . I feel that I would rather avoid any sort of public statement. Charlie [Nesson] will know when we file, and our theory will be laid out there," he said.

Grads Seek Professorships

(Continued from Page 9)

One of the reasons for this, she added, is that "a lot of law schools are state schools and don't know what their budgets will be until early spring." Another practical consideration is that the end-of-the-semester rush and the grading of final exams intervene to slow down academic decision-making in the December-to-February period.

One LL.M. student, who declined to give his name because he is interviewing with law firms as well as seeking a teaching position, said that this time-sequencing difference can present a great deal of difficulty. Some law firms will allow a prospective associate until March to decide whether to accept a job bid, he said. But not all will do that. This presents a special problem to those who "would rather have a first-rate legal practice than teach in a third-rate law school."

Why teach law in the first place? Eule said that he would like a "multi-dimensional legal career, and practice is all-consuming," and cannot provide this. He added that teaching law allows one to take different approaches to legal problems. In an academic setting the basic legal question is, "Here is the problem. Where does the law stand? Where should it stand?" In corporate practice, where Eule worked for six months in a major Wall Street firm, "the client doesn't want to know *whether* he can legally do something, but *how* he can do it." Eule feels that "it's more

important to be doing something I enjoy than earning the money."

Susan L. Wright, one of the few 3L's seeking a teaching position, finds the free time available in an academic environment more important than the higher salary level attainable with a law firm. Furthermore, she said, "I like to teach. I like the lifestyle."

In contrast to most HLS graduates interested in teaching, Wright does not find it necessary to teach law in a law school. She would be willing to teach undergraduate or business-school students.

Wright said that, although she has neither an advanced degree nor full-time law-practice experience, "a woman with reasonably good grades ought to be able to get a teaching job." She added that she is flexible and would be willing to work a few years before teaching, should that prove necessary.

While it is difficult for a J.D. graduate without experience to land an assistant professorship on a law school faculty, there are a number of teaching fellowships available to new graduates. These fellowships are usually of two-year duration. Some, like those at HLS, include participation in an LL.M. graduate program.

Approximately 15 of these fellowships are available each year and the salaries range from as low as \$8,000 to as high as \$13,000. "Recent J.D. graduates often use these fellowships as stepping stones to full-time positions," said Chin.

The Institute of Politics invites you to meet:

- 1) Nathan Glazer, Professor of Education, Harvard, on Monday, November 8, 4 p.m., in Littauer Center 315, and
- 2) The Honorable Herbert P. Gleason, Corporation Counsel, City of Boston, on Tuesday, November 9, 4 p.m., in Kirkland House Junior Common Room

to discuss "Who Really Runs Our Big Cities."

Are Procedures Inadequate To Deal With Discrimination?

(Continued from Page 14)

last year was largely in response to student pressure, pointed out that she confronted Daniels twice this spring about appointing students to the position before anything was done. Hastie explained that the Administration has done nothing to publicize the new method of handling complaints. She points out that she made the sign for the office and posted the notice in The Advisor.

The Bowman incident received headlines at HLS. The way it was handled left many students suspicious of the Law School's deeper commitment to combating discrimination. But the problems of offensive interview statements and hiring discrimination continue at an unknown pace. As Harvard Law School struggles to define its moral responsibility and the practical limits of its powers it is charged by

some students with having acted only when pressured by students and then only grudgingly. Dean Sacks rejects such a view as "simply wrong." And Dean Daniels confides: "I like having students tell me I should go faster."

GOT A GRIPE?

Students can file two kinds of complaints at the Placement Office, formal and informal. Forms are available in the Placement Office. Complaints may be submitted anonymously, and the complainant need not cite the offending interviewer — the complaints are kept on file for statistical purposes even if no action is taken to resolve them.

Student monitors are available in the Placement Office from 1:00 to 4:00 every afternoon except Friday to take complaints and discuss related matter.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

school. facts of yet another "taxing" day in law ning journey home will neutralize the ef- lawyer's daily hope is that, instead, the eve- "neutralization" language is. The cryptic deductible is not unusual but the courts Holding commuting expenses to be non- Whipsnade to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn. red in traveling from his home in ter, sought to deduct the expenses he incur- ing his taxable income, taxpayer, a barris- Times (London) (Dec. 2, 1970). In determin- Robertson, [1953] Ch. 7, quoted in The on the previous evening." *Newsome v.* his place of business, for private purposes, neutralizing the effect of his departure from sion; it is undertaken for the purpose of enable the traveller to exercise his profes- "It cannot be said even of the morning jour-

Law School Area Resident Parking Permits Required

(Continued from Page 3)

parking permits in 1970. Peso explained that the primary reason for doing so was the number of residents' complaints that commuters were "using the city as a parking lot" and taking other transportation into Boston.

Peso said the city has also been successful in using the ordinance in meeting EPA Clean Air Act requirements. He explained that by reducing the amount of commuter traffic in the City, the amount of auto emissions produced between the peak hours of 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. was being reduced as required by the law.

The program has also been helpful in expediting more effective programs of street cleaning and snow removal, according to Peso.

Currently only 40-50% of Cambridge streets are effectively covered by permit parking regulations. Moorcroft said that the only areas remaining unaffected by the program are Model Cities and north of Oxford Street. They are expected to be included in the program by summer.

Sports Answers

1. Hank Bauer
2. Boom-Boom Geoffrion, 1960-1
3. The Brotherhood, the Players' League, 1890
4. O.J. Simpson
5. Oakland pitcher Paul Lindblad; game 2, 1973
6. Tenley Albright, 1956
7. Dick Groat, NL 1960
8. Gene Tunney
9. After the first pitch to batter #2, scheduled batter #4 (now on first base) became legal. Then scheduled batter #5 was the proper batter, but after batter #2 completed his at-bat and the first pitch was made to batter #3, batter #2 was legalized and batter #3 (who was actually batting) became the legal batter. After him, batter #4 is the proper batter, but since he's on base batter #5 becomes the proper batter. Everyone bats in the scheduled order the next time around.

Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF — Today, 4-6 p.m.

Harkness Downstairs Lounge

STAGECOACH

Starring

John Wayne

8 and 10 p.m.

Harkness \$1, or 50c with Dorm Council Card

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