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TWENTY CENTS

Dropout Fantasy: HLS Ex's Recall Scrape With Law

By Charles Jordan

The fantasy of dropping out is no doubt familiar to most law students. During the first year, as eager resolve gives way to confusion, resignation, and finally to despair, the typical HLS inmate hatches numerous escape plots before he has paid his dues at Harvard Law School.

But how many of these plots are brought to fruition before inertia finally takes over? Nurtured on the constant admonition to "play it cool, stay in school," how many students at the Law School make the break? The RECORD decided to investigate the dropout rate, and delve into the various reasons why students desert the Law School ship.

During the past decade, droves of students departed their academic institutions and created a '60's lifestyle evocatively termed "dropping out." In 1976, the tide has perhaps turned, and on the professional graduate school level, at least, prospective students wage pitched grade-point wars for the privilege of "dropping in."

Yet, while droves of new students annually flock to Harvard Law School, dropouts are not uncommon. In an interview with the RECORD, Assistant Dean Stephen M. Bernardi, '55, Secretary of the Law School, reported that a total of

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School Board Lawyers Win Ames Competition

By Terry Keeney

In an extraordinary session at Harvard Law School, the Supreme Court upheld as constitutional the dismissal of a Roanoke, Va. school teacher who had told her eleventh-grade American government class that she was a homosexual.

The three-judge panel of John Paul Stevens, Carl McGowan and Gerhard Gesell handed down its decision after hearing arguments presented by a panel of student lawyers representing the appellant Roanoke School Board and the appellee Harriet B. Kiley.

The case of *Roanoke School Board v. Harriet B. Kiley* might have ended this way in the real Supreme Court. But in the world of the 1976 Ames Competition, the distinguished panel of Federal judges made no such finding on the merits of the case. Instead, they found that the team of student lawyers for the appellant school board had swept the competition with the best brief, best oral argument and best oralist.

David M. Schiffman, 3L, was named best oralist. Schiffman and fellow oralist Greg A. Rosenbaum were joined on the brief by Mark A. Goldsmith, Gary T. Johnson, Gregg H. Levy and David K. Staub.

Arvid E. Roach and Marc Johnston presented the oral argument for the appellee and were aided in preparing the brief by James D. Bainbridge, Peter S. Brown, Ruth S. Epstein and John A. Payton.

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Greg Rosenbaum, oralist for the winning Ames team, smiles confidently as he dodges verbal jabs from questioning judges.

More Women, Fewer Blacks In Class of '79, Stats Show

By Steven Prye

An increase in the number of women, a decrease in the number of minority students and an increase in the number of accepted students who decide not to attend HLS are the salient features of statistics compiled by the Admissions Office profiling the Class of 1979.

From an original pool of 6,559 applicants, a total of 815 men and women were offered admission to this year's entering class. The 546 members of the class include 506 of the original acceptees, plus a group of 40 students comprised of re-admittees, deferred entrants, and joint J.D. — M.B.A. students. Of the 309 other acceptees, 268 rejected the HLS offer outright — a 30 percent increase over the past two years — while 41 were permitted to defer matriculation for a year. According to Assistant Director of Admissions N. June Thompson, the substantially higher number of acceptees turning down admissions offers was characteristic of the leading law schools across the country.

HLS RECENT ADMISSIONS

Class of	# of Applicants	# Accepted
1979	6,559	815
1978	6,063	763
1977	7,011	763
	# Deciding Not to Attend	# Permitted to Defer
	268	41
	201	41
	201	27

Assistant Dean and Director of Admissions Patricia A. Lydon speculated as to several possible

factors. The admissions committee acted more slowly in making offers last year than in past years. Fewer "admit" decisions were made early and consequently more applicants were placed into the so-called "hold" category than at comparable stages in past years. Dean Lydon attributed this tardiness in part to the newness of two people (herself and Dean Daniels) on the Admissions Committee.

Students likewise appear to be taking longer to make their own decisions. Lydon explained that students seem to be applying to a greater number of law schools and holding onto their options longer. Consequently, acceptees for the entering class seem to take longer to notify the Admissions Office about their decisions (perhaps as a result of the Admissions Committee's own tardiness). The Admissions Committee consequently had to resort to the waiting list this year later into the summer than usual, with the result that a number of offers were made to waiting-list students too late for them to accept.

Lydon also explained that the increased number of rejected offers was not unique to Harvard this year. Top law schools across the country reported this phenomenon, Lydon said. Another explanation for the drop-off could be simply the rapidly increasing costs of these law schools. Prospective law students today are applying more and more to state-supported schools.

Twenty-nine of the 41 deferrers in the Class of '78 entered this year, and the other 12 decided either to take another year to think about Harvard or to search for greener pastures.

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Leontief: Gap Between Rich, Poor Widening

By Bill Ross

The problem of economic disparity between rich and poor nations is far more serious than is the specter of world resource shortages, Nobel Prize-winning economist Wassily W. Leontief told the Harvard Law School Forum on Nov. 23.

Speaking to a crowd of 200 persons, Leontief said that underdeveloped nations seem destined to remain poor while developed nations continue to enjoy a high level of prosperity indefinitely.

"There are no technical reasons to be alarmed about the world running out of things," Leontief said. "There is no tragic threat that we'll run out of resources." Zinc, lead and copper are the only really scarce minerals and substitutes can easily be found for them, he said. The world's industrialized nations already have enough fuel to last 1000 years and it is highly likely that scientists will discover many abundant energy sources during the next millennium.

Disparaging predictions of unnamed economists and pundits who foresee imminent depression or even economic collapse for the industrial West, Leontief predicted that per capita income in highly developed nations will double by the year 2000 and that living standards will rise accordingly. Those less developed nations — such as the Arab countries — that are blessed with rich natural resources are also likely to increase their living standards.

"But the poor devils who have little resources, they're in a fix," Leontief said. "I can't see how they will solve their problems."

Leontief's forecasts, based on studies he conducted while a consultant to the United Nations, used his celebrated "input-output" system of eco-

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Bob Woolf Creates Practice As Sports Lawyer

By Bob Ruxin

Bob Woolf, the sports attorney, receives stacks of mail every day: from his clients who include many of the biggest names in professional sports, from all sorts of schemers and entrepreneurs hoping to "invest" some of his clients' earnings, from law students and lawyers anxious to enter his specialty.

One letter that particularly attracted Woolf's attention came from the Harvard Law School Forum. As Woolf read the invitation to speak, he said he became genuinely excited at the prospect of appearing at the same podium where Winston Churchill and John F. Kennedy stood. When he reached for the phone to share the

U.S.A. Pageant" in the full drawer of Sanderson material in Woolf's 45th floor office in the Prudential Tower.

Seated at his desk, from which he has a spectacular view of the Charles and of Harvard (on a clear day), Woolf discussed his job in a recent interview.

Woolf did not enter his specialty; he founded it. Just 10 years ago he negotiated the first of more than 1,000 contracts for baseball, basketball, hockey and football players. Today Woolf is regarded as the top sports attorney (a term he coined) and he is the only one who has clients in all four major professional team sports.

For many of his more than 300 clients, Woolf handles more than

captain than an ex-comfortably successful defense lawyer, despite the gray three-piece suit, TV-blue shirt, and multicolored tie.

The log of phone calls to Woolf's Prudential office (he has six other lawyers working in an office in Allston) looks like a composite ballot for a pro sports all-star team. He personally handles about half of the 50 calls a day, while two secretaries and an assistant take care of the balance.

When he chats with one of his clients on the phone, it becomes apparent that he assumes more than a professional interest in their careers. He asks, seemingly without prying, about their social life; he consoles an injured player; he subtly inquires about teammates whom he also represents.

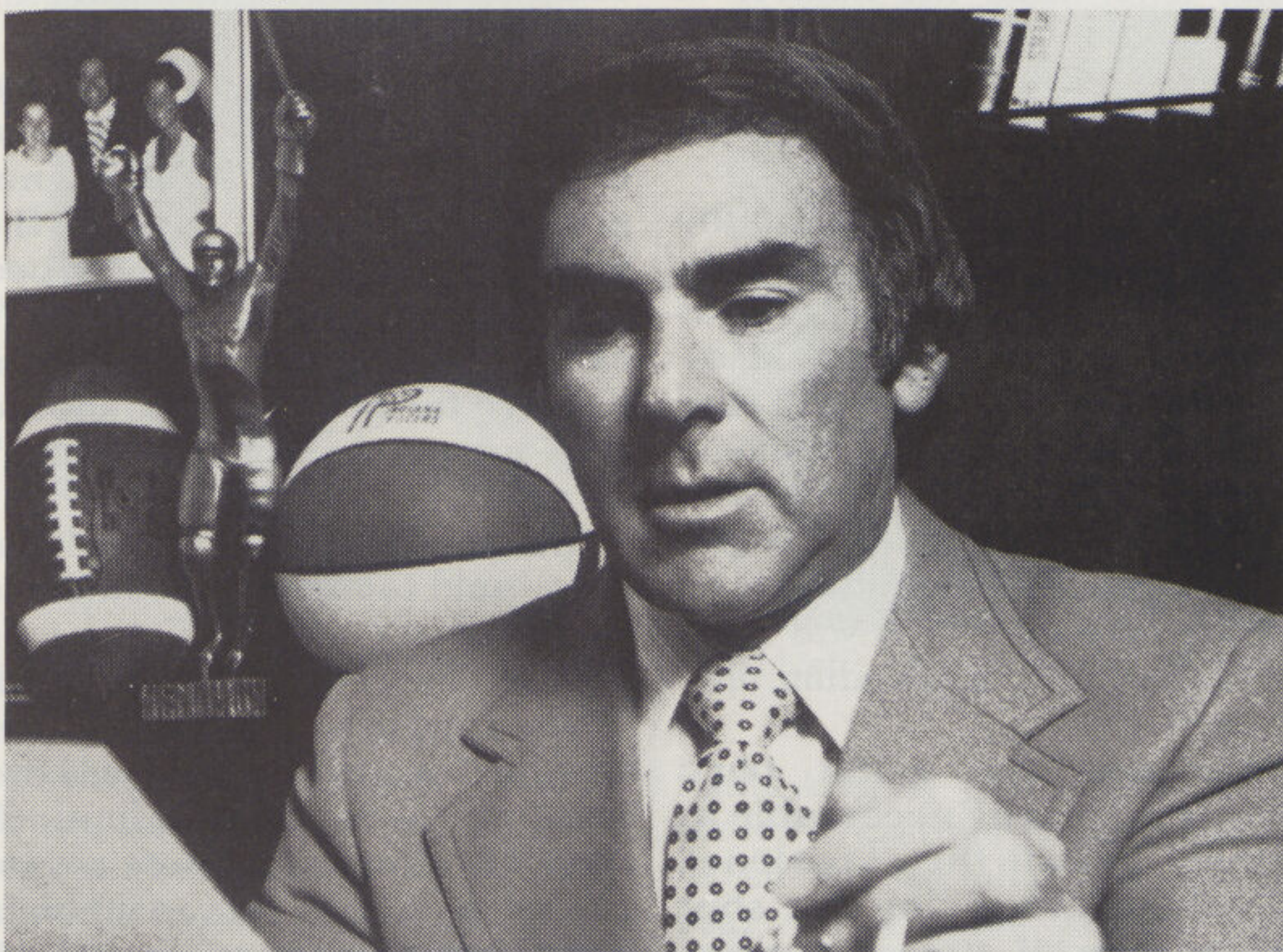
Since then-Boston Red Sox pitcher Earl Wilson asked Woolf to advise him after his car was wrecked 12 years ago, Woolf's sports practice has grown by word of mouth. Two years later, when Wilson negotiated his contract with the Detroit Tigers, he headed to a phone booth and called Woolf every time something came up that the two hadn't discussed previously.

The idea of a lawyer accompanying the player, much less negotiating for him, was literally taboo. Today every player is "guaranteed" the right to counsel.

Until the creation of new leagues, the expansion of old leagues, and the multi-million dollar infusion of television money into professional sports in the 1960's, few athletes earned enough income to need a lawyer's advice. "I, and others like me, got involved because there was a need," Woolf explains in his book (which will appear in paperback in April).

"I felt almost like a weapon in the revolution of the professional athlete. He was grossly underpaid and had no rights. Now I've seen the pendulum swing too far."

Woolf says flatly that he would
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Sports author-lawyer Bob Woolf bangs away at the keyboard.

news with his wife, he noticed the letter was addressed to Derek Sanderson, New York Rangers, c/o Robert Woolf Associates, Inc.

Not long after that, Woolf relates in his recently published autobiography, *Behind Closed Doors*, he showed Sanderson the letter. "What the hell am I gonna tell them?" his client responded. Sanderson declined the invitation.

The 1974 letter, however, remains filed somewhere between "The Farm Project" and "Miss

negotiations — tax problems, endorsements, speaking engagements, biographies, investments, living allowances. He retains a Boston firm to investigate investment opportunities and outside counsel for any litigation.

Sports law as a specialty, Woolf says, "is almost as involved as torts." Boston College and UCLA law schools offer courses on sports law. To Woolf it is "exciting, glamorous, fun and remunerative."

At 48, Woolf looks more like an ex-Boston College basketball

Swine Flu: Shooting Up, Tanking Up, Throwing Up

By Andrea Brown

When Harvard University announced its schedule for mass swine flu inoculations, it was time to make the decision we had all been avoiding since the national program was announced months ago: Do we violate all human instincts and let someone pump germs into our bodies, or do we take our chances with the swine flu this winter?

After considering the company we keep, several of us decided that inoculations were called for.

The group of us trooped down to Memorial Hall on an afternoon when none of us was alphabetically scheduled to be treated. Once inside, we were read our rights and handed a sheaf of papers which had to be read, signed, filled out, or otherwise attended to. One of them gave a detailed summary of the history of the swine flu and the vaccine, and a graphic description of possible side-effects. These latter triggered some discussion among our intrepid group.

"'Nausea?' That's like throwing up. I hate throwing up. I'm not going."

"If everyone gets the inoculation, no one will be carrying the flu and I can't be exposed to it. I don't have to get a shot."

The man handing out information sheets didn't even blink. He'd heard this 63 times that day. No one ever said students are easy to deal with.

After reading about fevers and swollen arms, we had to sign forms stating that we knew all about the possible complications of the vaccine, and had had a chance to ask questions. Someone had read his torts cases carefully. One form told us where to file papers against the federal government in case of serious side effects. I pocketed that.

These cautionary measures were not deemed sufficient, however. Before we could present arms, we

had to pass a woman who repeated what we had read and periodically asked us if we understood. Did we have any questions, she asked. Yes, indeed, we did.

"I'm worried about the side effects. I've heard that the vaccine produces great lassitude, voracious appetite, and a desire to screw in the mud."

She didn't bat an eyelash, either. She looked at us for a moment, then smiled and pointed us towards the inoculation assembly-line. The University was prepared to handle hundreds of people at a time. There were about fifteen of us there to get shots, fewer than the number of people to give them. This was not confidence-inspiring. But it was too late to retreat; we had already waived all our rights.

Several of the attendants on the assembly-line looked suspiciously young, causing speculation that the whole program was the Medical School's version of clinical education. The process was simple enough with the new injection guns developed for mass inoculations. No needles were involved, no refilling necessary — it was a bit like tanking up at a gas pump, only this hurt.

That was the worst part: while it is socially acceptable to jokingly bewail the experience beforehand, receiving the shot with a calm, if stoical, expression is *de rigueur*. President Ford set the national example; no snarling at the doctor, please.

Cases of the flu have been reported in rather the same way as sightings of UFO's once were, with much initial fanfare and little to back it up. Inoculations, however, are somewhat less elaborate than precautions taken by some people against Martians, so error is not as costly. If one wishes to risk nausea, fever, and a swollen arm, and enjoys baiting good Samaritans, a trip to the clinic for a flu shot can even be entertaining.

No Fuel Shortage

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conomic analysis, which illustrates the flows of goods and services in the economy to predict its future course.

World development agencies at the United Nations would like to reduce the disparity in the per capita income ratio between developed and under-developed nations from its current one-to-twelve to one-to-seven by the year 2000, he said.

Calling this goal "very ambitious," Leontief said it would create "a new economic order" and is impossible unless developed nations save less and transfer capital to poorer nations. But the vast loans necessary would sink the underdeveloped nations so far into debt that "New York City would look like Morgan Bank on indebtedness," Leontief said.

Enormous loans to poor nations are unlikely because most developed nations are not greatly concerned about the plight of the underdeveloped world, according to Leontief. "I cannot see how to persuade a Kansas farmer that he should give money to help Africans," he said.

One source that developed nations could tap to provide funds to help underdeveloped nations is defense budgets, Leontief said. "There is no need to reduce defense spending or even to hold defense spending to its current level. If only defense spending were not increased at as fast a rate as it now is being increased, there would be enough money to provide the less developed nations with more."

Leontief, who taught at Harvard from 1931 until going last year to New York University, also suggested that poor nations might try substituting domestic products for imports in order to accumulate capital by having a favorable balance of trade. But such policies would not help to improve domestic living standards in the near future, he said. Furthermore, he pointed out that most poor nations do not have much to export.

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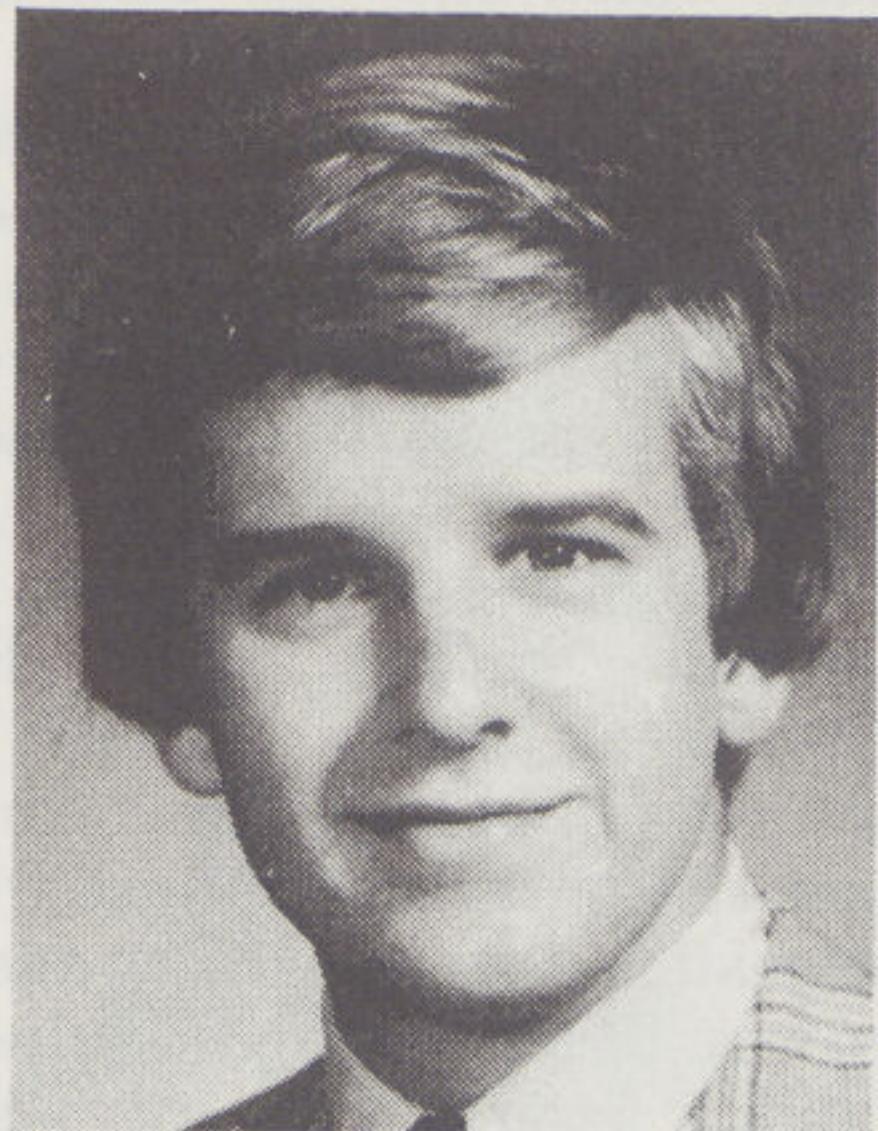
HARVARD LAW RECORD

Dropout Farms and Philosophizes

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58 first-year students dropped out either during or soon after the 1975-76 academic year. This figure, however, representing nearly 10 percent of the entering class, is misleading — it includes 17 students who departed Langdell to begin joint degree programs in either the Business or Government School. The total figure also includes five students who are pursuing joint degrees in other areas.

Furthermore, four of these dropouts have already returned to Harvard, and 14 more are on leave for a variety of reasons and are planning to return. Three transferred to other law schools.



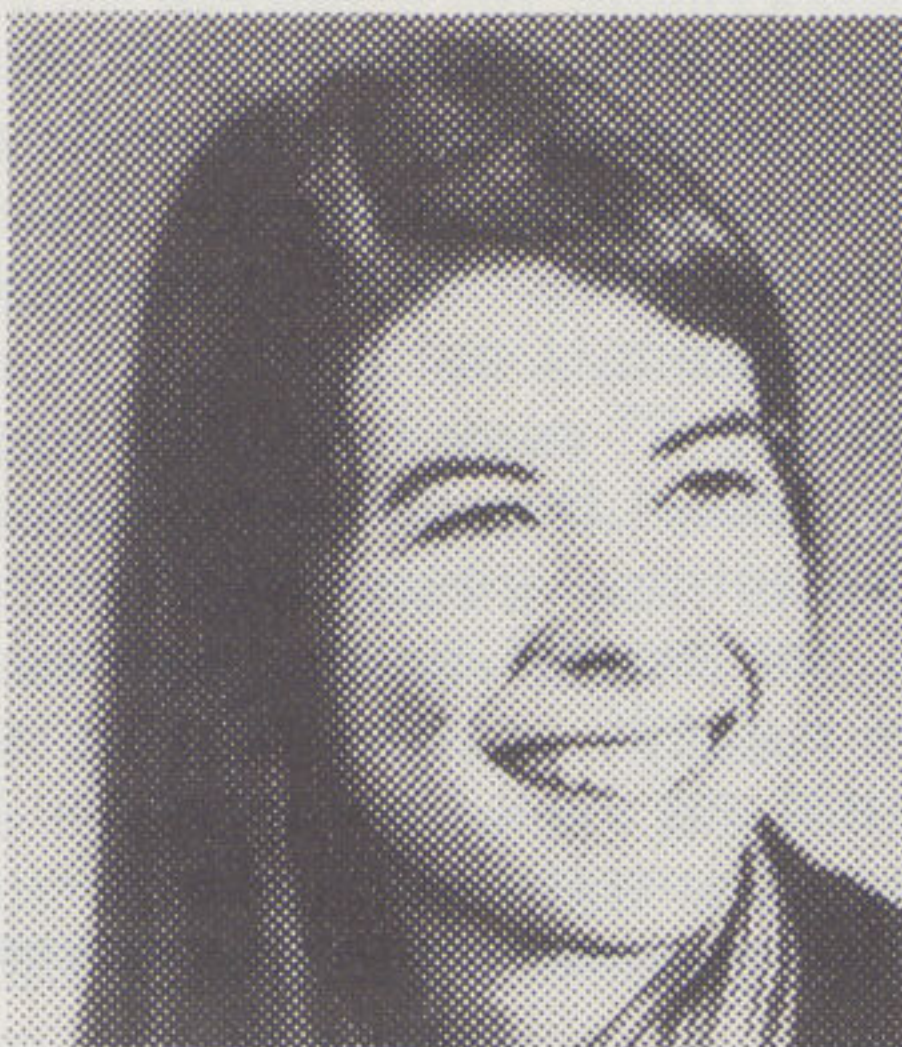
Farmer, philosopher and dropout Chuck Peters.

Subtracting these "false" dropouts from the 58 total leaves 15 students who left Harvard last year. Bernardi, who is the administrative contact for potential dropouts, says he thinks this dropout rate (just below three percent) is low. Alluding to his own law school education experience as paradigmatic of that of many 1L's, Bernardi noted that most HLS students arrive in Cambridge without the slightest idea of what a lawyer does. Bernardi said, "I find it surprising that there aren't more who leave," after discovering that hairy hands and unclosed doors on trains just don't excite them. "I do not see Harvard Law

School as the only road to salvation. Therefore, I find it curious that so few express disappointment with HLS."

Bernardi reports that his duties in regard to potential dropouts are not subject to job description. If a student wants to withdraw, he gives a letter to him "stating his intent." Bernardi cautioned that he conducts neither counselling sessions nor exit interviews. "In the typical case, a student comes in and says to me, 'I'm thinking of withdrawing but I want to know my standing with the Law School.'"

The Administrative Board has delegated to Bernardi the authority to deal with such dropouts, including the authority to re-admit



Athletic trainer Missy Harris.

them after a year's leave of absence. In cases of longer absences, which may stretch to two and three year periods, the student must make additional rationalizations. For instance, continuing leave of absence status may be contingent on the student's participation in a valid educational or work-related project during his absence. However, one senses from talking with Bernardi that readmission is seldom, if ever, a problem if the dropout expresses a desire to return.

Why do students leave the Law School? Bernardi comments that the "reasons range all over the place," from family crisis to health problems to new career decisions prompted by adverse reactions to mulling

over the intrinsic worth of hairy hands. Bernardi said that of those students who drop out with no intention of returning, the majority made the move because they felt that "there is something better" in terms of career alternatives.

Telephone interviews with the several dropouts from the Class of '78 confirmed that there are indeed a variety of reasons prompting discontent. Chuck Peters, erstwhile Class of '78, is presently caretaking on a "140 acre, timbered pastured farm" in northern Iowa, his home state. Peters splits his time between "counting cattle and feeding them . . . and working with another young man building houses." Peters added that "in the morning I read Plato and in the afternoon I read Martin Buber," in what he calls "a nice rest and relaxation after Cambridge."

In response to the question of why he dropped out, Peters alluded to two occurrences during his first year at Harvard: "In about November or December, I realized that I was not maintaining that feeling [a personal feeling that he had counted on maintaining despite the depressing atmosphere at the Law School] and in January, I fell and hit my head." Peters sustained a concussion which put him out of commission for a period of a month. During that time, he perceived the Law School as "ridiculous and counterproductive to my growth." As a result, Peters contacted Bernardi, who put him on a leave of absence.

Since his departure, Peters feels he has had more insight into why he left and will not return. Asked what he missed the least at the Law School, Peters was quick to report, "using your mind to accumulate knowledge without wisdom." He has become involved in both philosophy and ecology and in the future would like to be on a self-sufficient farm or teaching philosophy.

Peters is not the only member of
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Stevens, McGowan, Gesell Preside At Ames Arguments

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Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens announced the findings of the panel after a ten-minute deliberation.

"We're unanimous in having a high regard for the caliber of presentation on both sides," said Stevens, appearing at Ames as "Chief Justice."

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Carl McGowan also praised the quality of the performance. "This is the best argument I've heard all day," he said. "That may mean more than you think because I've heard five today."

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell of Washington, D.C. praised the quality of the oral argument, but gave a dissenting opinion about the briefs. He was surprised that neither side made strong arguments based on the First Amendment and complained that the briefs were not "advocacy documents," but merely a catalog of precedent cases.

"I felt that the briefs were not nearly as effective or as valuable as the oral argument," Gesell said. "I think it was because there seemed

to be a feeling to parade cases rather than to be advocates."

This year's Ames Competition concerned the fictional case of a high school teacher who was fired after telling her class she was a homosexual. Upon pressure from parents the Roanoke School Board voted to fire the teacher for being a homosexual and for teaching "subject matter that works to undermine the acceptance by students of the values their parents have trained them to follow."

The teacher brought suit in Federal District Court, alleging violation of 42 U.S.C. 1983 and of her constitutional rights to privacy, free speech and association, due process and equal protection. A three-judge panel ordered her reinstated with back pay, and the Roanoke School Board appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the 37-page brief, the appellant School Board argued that the constitutional guarantee of privacy did not extend to homosexuality. The right to practice homosexuality did not meet the test of the Supreme Court in *Palko v. Connecticut*

as a fundamental right "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty."

The appellants argued that the School Board had a compelling interest in firing a homosexual teacher, based on the right of the state to define and promote moral values and to protect family values. This compelling state interest outweighs any claim of academic freedom asserted by the appellee teacher because the values of impressionable eleventh-grade students may be adversely affected by the fact that their instructor is a practicing homosexual. The appellants also asserted the right of the state to control the subject matter taught in the classroom.

In a 50-page brief, the appellee argued that the Virginia statute under which she was discharged was vague and violated due process. The brief disputed appellants' assertion that the state had established a compelling interest to discharge her that would outweigh her right to privacy in her personal relations.

The appellee argued that her dismissal violated her First Amendment rights because the discussion of homosexuality in her American government class was a responsible exercise of academic freedom. The brief rejected the appellant's assertion of the state's power to control the subject matter taught in the classroom and cited the constitutional danger of such "community orthodoxy."

The justices were very active in asking pointed and probing questions of the four oralists. Greg Rosenbaum, the first oralist, had not been speaking for more than three minutes when Justice Stevens interrupted to clarify whether the School Board was charging the appellee with advocating homosexuality or merely discussing the topic. The other two justices were not far behind in asking questions.

Gesell, who along with Stevens was especially active in questioning the oralists, asked questions which at times bordered on judicial

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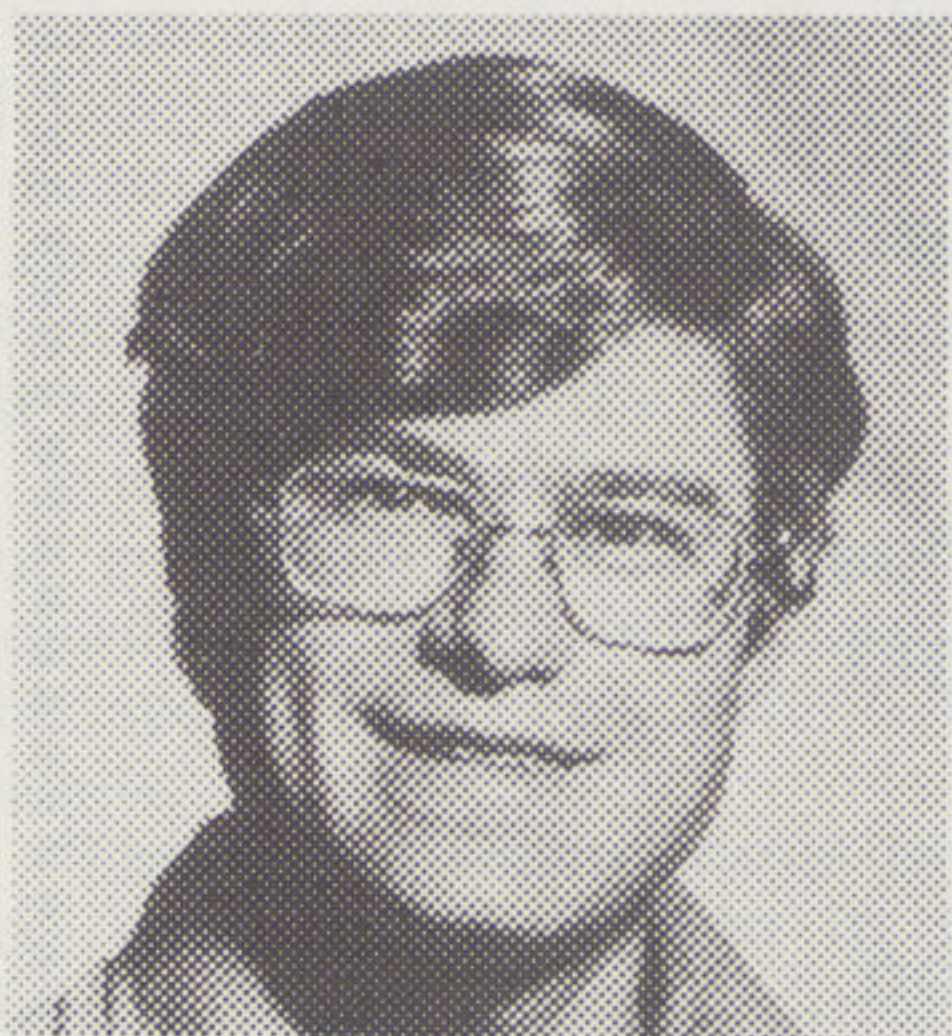
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HLS Dropouts Don't Look Back: Law Forgotten

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the Class of '78 simply to sour on the institution. Loreen Ledahl is currently at the Columbia University library school and working toward her Master's Degree. She concedes that she "did not enjoy" her experience at Harvard. Ledahl dropped out in December 1975, during the first semester, although she "would have left much earlier" but for a desire to make the right decision. Ledahl remembers that "by the second day of class, I thought that I had probably made a very grave mistake."

Asked to categorize her reasons for dropping out, Ledahl noted the ethical atmosphere of the profes-



Near Nader Raider Peter Maier.

sion and of Harvard in particular. She said she "was appalled at the lack of ethics among lawyers and the lack of a sense of idealism." She encountered these shortcomings in her classes, where she was also "shocked by the low level of teaching." Her section professors, she thinks, "lacked humanity . . . they seemed intent on intimidating and breaking you down so they could remold you in their own image. And I really resented being remolded like that."

Asked to reminisce, Ledahl responded that she had "no fond memories of the School itself" although she maintained that she did have pleasant memories of people and places in Cambridge.

As Bernardi guessed, some

members of the Class of '78 discovered that they simply did not want to become lawyers. One of the longest career jumps made from Harvard Law School last year was Kevin Ryan's. Ryan dropped out near the end of November of his first semester to take up pre-medical studies. He is presently attending undergraduate classes at Harvard and preparing to apply to medical schools.

Ryan's reasons for leaving were personal. "I thought that in a lot of ways, the things that I thought I'd have to do as a lawyer wouldn't agree with me personally." Like most other dropouts, Ryan is content with his decision, even though it necessitated more than a year of undergraduate courses.

The decision for Missy Harris, who decided to drop out in the summer after her first year, was based on a career switch. She conceded that her decision "had nothing to do with Harvard or law school. . . . Harvard could have been a wonderful experience and I still decided that I personally didn't want to spend my life in an office." Harris is in the process of qualifying for certification exams in connection with athletic training and coaching.

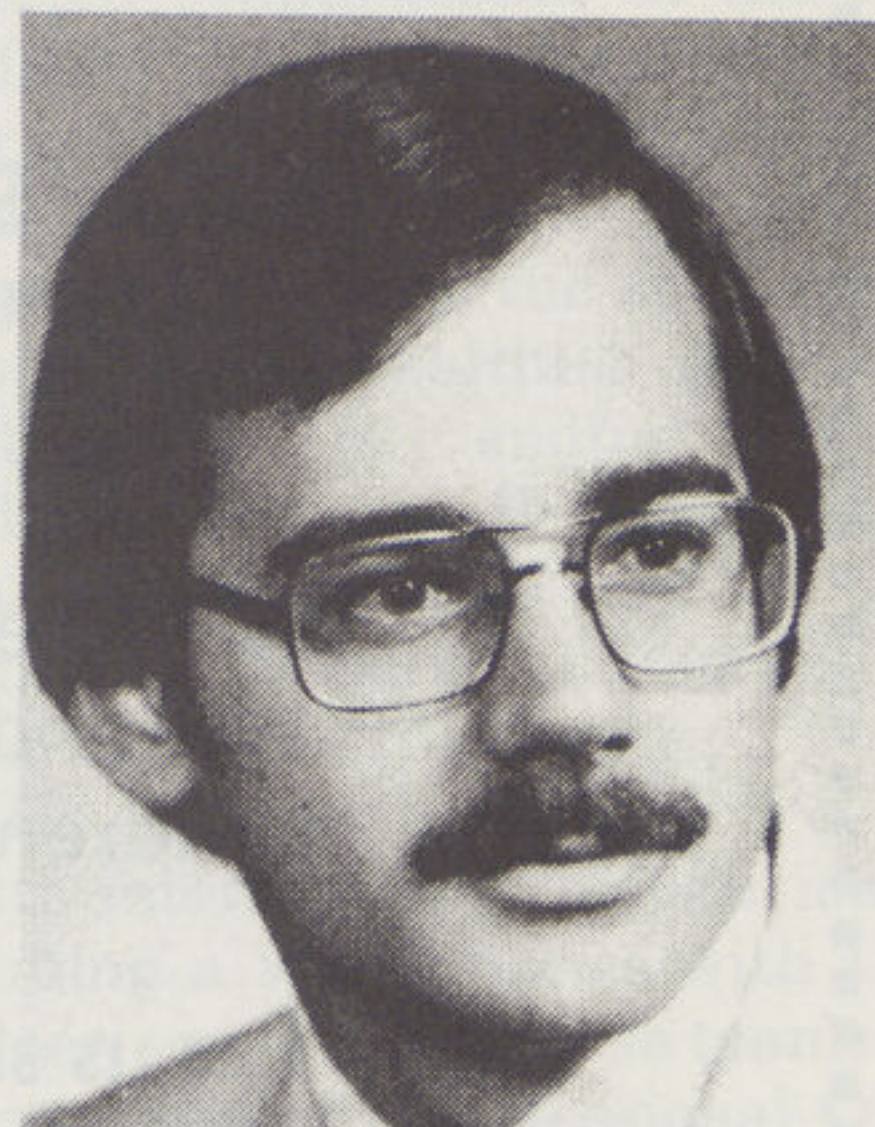
Law School is "a very distant experience" for Harris, which she states "shows you the powers of repression." The decision to leave took her a very long time to make, and was an agonizing one. But once she had made her decision, Harris had "absolutely no second thoughts about it. It's kind of unreal to me that I really went there. . . . I learned very little because I really didn't want to be there, I guess."

Harris admits that she entered Harvard with misgivings, and that she was committed to the Law School for only one year of study. She cited two sets of pressures on students to stay in, once they have attended classes. One set comes from the Law School, but the other, more powerful, was exerted by her own background. As Harris put it, "Friends of your parents . . .

would say, 'You want to drop out of Harvard Law School!?' " To make her decision, Harris remembers that she had to "put on blinders and stop up my ears."

In answer to the question whether she missed anything at the Law School, Harris replied in disbelief, "What the hell is there to miss?"

Like Harris, Peter Maier sat through his end-of-the-year exams before deciding to drop out. Unlike Harris, however, Maier will be back. He is on a "true" leave of absence, and if he does not transfer to another law school (a move which he is presently considering), Maier will return to Cambridge in two or three years.



Assistant Dean Richard Yurko.

Maier has no doubts about why he left Harvard. He responded jokingly, "Because I hated the place." Maier continued, "I want to be a lawyer, but at the moment the price of attending Harvard Law

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Woolf Negotiates, Advises 300 Sports Clients

(Continued from Page 3)

never recommend that a client buy a professional team. "It's a bad investment. The salaries have become so unrealistic that they are going to come back to haunt us."

As a fan, Woolf concedes that he is getting a little more disillusioned every day. "A sports fan used to have to know only the difference between the I- and the T-formation. Now he has to know the difference between a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction," he quips.

"I don't think the industry is paying enough attention to the fan," Woolf says. "The only one who has a sense of basic fairness is the average fan."

Despite rising attendance at pro sports, Woolf foresees a possible revolution by the fans in the form of a boycott of stadia and arenas. Besides not being able to afford the increasingly steep ticket prices, Woolf believes the fan is "turned off by the distasteful events."

A major share of the blame for the greediness of certain players, according to Woolf, belongs not to the sports attorneys, but to the agents.

"There is a tremendous need for responsible people in the field," Woolf says. "Unfortunately there are too many irresponsible people. The latter group are the agents. There's no bar association looking over them, no particular ethics. They poison the minds of the athletes," he claims, referring particularly to an estimated 50 to 100 agents who appear one year and have disappeared by

the next year.

Woolf's own ethics have cost him "a tremendous amount" of fees. His refusal to renegotiate unexpired contracts lost him his share of Julius Erving's lucrative contracts when the Doctor as an intern for the late Virginia Squires decided he was worth more than \$125,000 for his rookie season. Another young basketball player, Marvin Barnes, was spirited away from Woolf by an agent who professed that his cosmic rays enabled him to dominate people.

But the walls of Woolf's office suite, covered with photos of star athletes — including many shooting stars who parlayed relatively

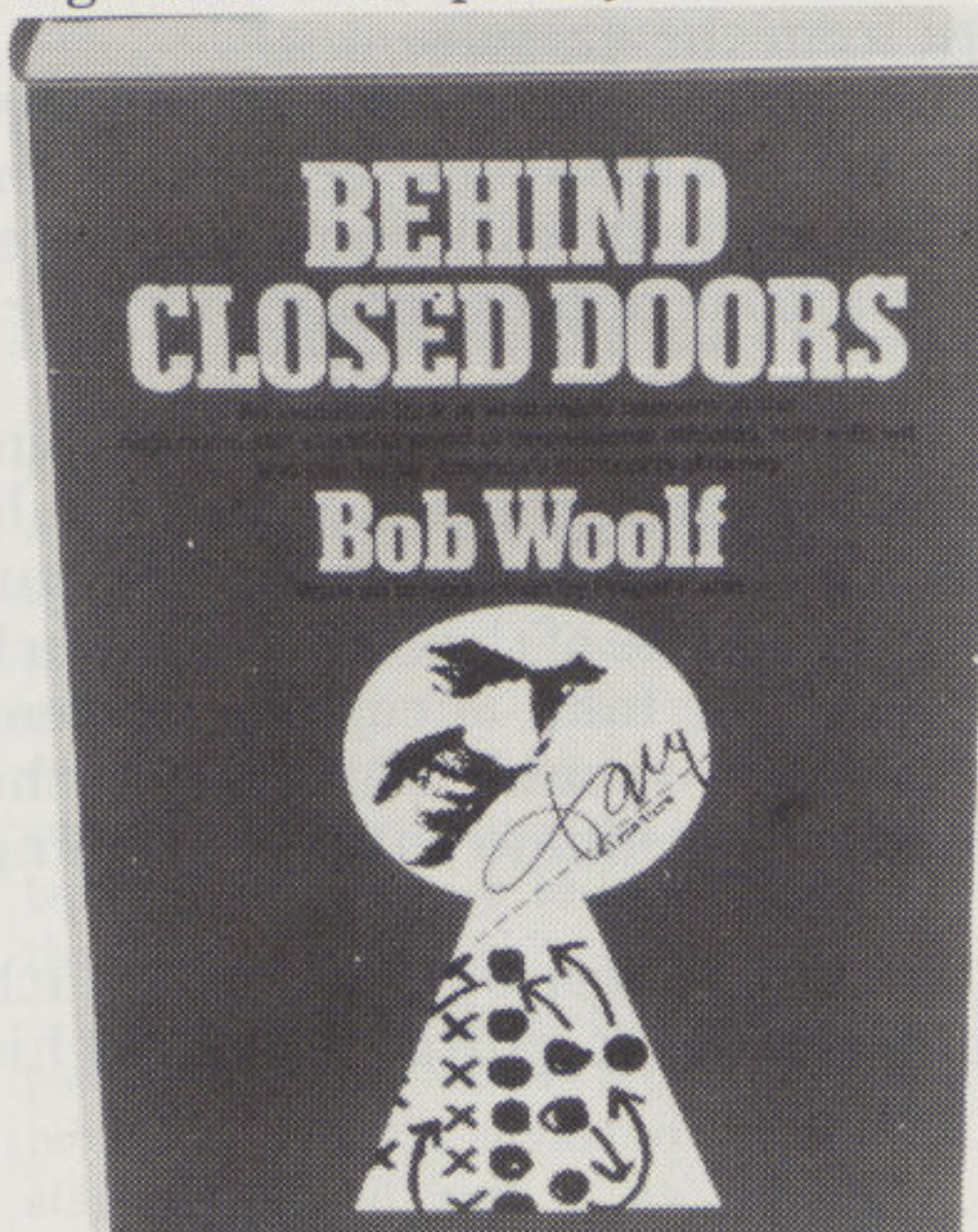
sorted to tactics such as the "retirement" of Ken "Hawk" Harrelson at the peak of his baseball career to multiply his clients' incomes, Woolf counsels that being "straightforward and honest" is the best way to negotiate. "The general manager can tell right away."

As much as Woolf extols the virtues of sports law and the need for responsible lawyers to replace fly-by-night agents, he is at a loss for suggestions on how to enter the "growing, but very limited field." The maximum number of clients in the four major sports at one time is about 2500, he notes. The sports lawyer, unlike the agent, cannot solicit clients.

Woolf, who was once nearly elected commissioner of the now-defunct American Basketball Association, remains optimistic about the future of sports. He predicts that in five years the sports situation will be healthier than ever. Litigation is ending; hockey salaries are already coming down; basketball salaries are at their pinnacle, he believes. Football and baseball are still chaotic.

He foresees a "new golden era" with international competition, including a World Series with Latin American and Japanese teams represented and a professional Olympics.

As for Bob Woolf's goals: "I had none; I have none." He probably wouldn't mind receiving another invitation to speak at the HLS Forum — this time addressed to Bob Woolf, sports attorney.



Bob Woolf's work product.

brief periods of achievement into lucrative contracts — attest to the personally and financially successful relationship Woolf has enjoyed with most of his clients.

His Cadillac reportedly has separate telephones for front and rear passengers. In addition to a split-level home in Chestnut Hill that he often shares with clients, he has vacation retreats on Cape Cod and in Florida.

Woolf's fees are based on "what was accomplished" and are determined afterwards. "We may agree to a maximum of five per cent." He estimates that his fees average three per cent as compared to the standard 10 per cent cut that an agent takes from a contract.

Although he has occasionally re-

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Sum and Substance

Forgetting that examinations loom only a month away is hardly a simple matter. Hornbooks and outlines have taken their places in student briefcases and daypacks; the Law School has faithfully made available a catalog of last year's finals; "Emmanuel" will probably hit the streets before long, and first year students have already made their debut through taking practice exams.

Over the next month or so, most students at HLS will direct their attention to overcoming the examination hurdles — as thousands have done before them. But before rushing headlong into the time-honored routine of preparing for exams, we think it only makes sense to question the worth of the process itself.

Most examinations are gravely flawed yardsticks for measuring in-depth mastery of course material, and their liabilities are far from peculiar to Harvard. They place a premium on hasty issue-spotting, parroting hornbook learning in rapid-fire manner, and arranging answers in an attractive format. One critic has even suggested that examinations reward cat-like intelligence in "pouncing" on the problem at hand. Do the number of hours invested and the level of energy expended in preparation for exams truly justify the benefits gained from the exercise itself?

The format of the current system encourages a narrowly channelled learning, as examinations take on value as ends in themselves. Moreover, the method of answer writing, where the student works out an answer alone, without consulting colleagues, is a poor approximation for work done upon entering practice.

It would be quixotic to suggest that the testing system should be completely scrapped. Improvements can be made, nonetheless, which would minimize the present examination system's shortcomings. Requiring students to submit a written exercise during the course of the term is one such alternative. The shape that this project might take is capable of near infinite variation. This evaluation system would also meet the frequently-voiced complaint that law students graduate without learning how to write.

The producers of hornbooks and popular outline series might have much to lose by this step. However, the student has much to gain by pocketing his \$10.95 and spending his time more wisely.

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Fenno

The 1L on his way to the Hark noticed a strange figure cavorting in front of Langdell. It was Fenno. He called out, "Are you getting into shape for intramural basketball?"

Fenno paused, puffing. "I'm rehearsing a dance. It's a paean to art."

"I thought it looked more like a reenactment of the Industrial Revolution. Why are you set on making a fool of yourself?"

"You're the fool," Fenno replied, archly. "Haven't you heard of the general effort to invigorate the cultural life of the law school?"

"Invigorate?" the 1L laughed. "You might as well claim that Volta invigorated his frog legs. In fact, I knew your dance reminded me of something."

"I'm serious. It's the Dean's way of taking the students' minds off their complaints. He figures that with a cultural barrage we'll leave this place happier, and not boycott alumni giving the way the Class of '76 has done."

"It may work," the 1L admitted, but he was dubious.

"Time tested. It's the old *panem et circenses* idea. If the Law School gives us circuses now, we'll give them bread later."

"Won't the sudden presence of culture be very disruptive?"

"Oh, no," Fenno asserted. "We actually have a lot of culture here now, but it's just not emphasized. Take a class with Vorenberg, for example. Brahms should be able to write such lullabies."

"I have felt," volunteered the 1L, "that class with Fried was like a 'watching the clock' symphony. But if the pervasive method hasn't distracted us, why does the Dean think culture on a platter will help?"

"He was told that the only reason the Accreditation Committee approved Harvard this fall was because they were impressed by his wife's needlepoint displayed in the library." Fenno paused. "More important, he credits the display with deflecting student criticism from the Placement Office. Women applicants are still getting dumped on, but they know at least they won't end up as faculty wives."

"When does the onslaught begin?"

"Next week is the first concert, offered by a quartet called the musicians of Bremen. I understand that Kennedy is appearing on the bottom."

"So the rumor about the Law School show is true," the 1L said. "It is being replaced by Jerry Cohen's new musical, *There's No Business Like Show Business*."

"That's right. Just remember Sacks's new motto — *Vita herring, ars longa*."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Reader Finds Crack In Bell's Argument

To the Editor:

When one of my partners and I read "Erie Memoirs Reveal Drama, Tragedy", we were not only beguiled by its confirmation of the aphorism that there is no such thing as a good lawsuit or a bad settlement but were also particularly struck by the two questions of professional ethics possibly involved in the defendant's direct approach to the plaintiff and certainly involved in the counter move of plaintiff's attorneys in "secreting" their client to protect him from "entitlement" to settle.

We therefore read with interest the letter of Professor Bell in the October 1, 1976 issue in which he pointed out the same ethical questions.

Professor Bell, however, who accused you of exceeding the requirements of journalistic courtesy in failing to pass judgment on the tactical moves of both sides seems himself to have failed to measure up to the requirements of professional courtesy in his assumption that the approach by the defendant railroad to the plaintiff took place "one must assume with the acquiescence of its attorneys". He overlooks what most practicing attorneys have found by experience: that clients may not be inhibited by the ethical rules for the behavior of counsel and are frequently unaware that ethical inhibitions exist.

It would have been fairer for Professor Bell to have assumed that the approach to the plaintiff was an aberration of the claims department of the railroad and took place without prior consultation or knowledge of the railroad's attorneys.

Since your article identified defendant's attorneys, the suggestion from the facts as they appear that the litigation presents an example of one of the "most blatant excesses of those who represent the powerful" seems unwarranted and gratuitously insulting to the firm which represented the defendant.

Robert B. Lisle '36
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Auerbach's Scheme: Just A "Naked Waif"?

To the Editor:

It is unclear whom we have to thank for the shallow first lead ("Auerbach on Bar: Public Regulation or Public Service") in your November 5 issue: you, your reporter (Randy Phillips) or your subject.

Giving Auerbach every benefit of the doubt, it appears that he discussed in his talk such interesting topics as public service

by the bar, the autonomy of the legal profession, the unauthorized practice of law, and taxation of partnerships. If that is the case, either Phillips or you did him little service in the printed story: a 450-word sketch that tells us nothing of substance about any of the profound matters Auerbach raised.

That out of the way, I must confess that I am actually inclined to give you and your reporter the benefit of the doubt and salute you for letting Auerbach string himself up in public. Was the piece meant to speak for itself? An ironic masterpiece?

Having read Auerbach's "A Plague of Lawyers" (as slick and empty a polemic as you've ever seen) in *Harper's*, my preference for the second theory is easy to understand. But even those who have not been exposed to the professor's writing before are given cause for wonder. How "letting anybody who wants to do so hang out a shingle" will result in better legal services for the public I don't know, and Auerbach doesn't say. I rather suspect that it would, to vary one of his other laments only slightly, tip "society over the brink to where there's nothing going on but [dis]organized legal warfare." If Auerbach really thinks that anything but a tiny minority of the aforementioned now-freely-admitted anybodies will do *other than* protect "the status quo and their own pocketbooks under the guise of furnishing equal justice to all," he would be in for a surprise. Yet that situation is offered to the bar as an *alternative* to lay regulation! By the likes of Auerbach?

The idea of financing legal services to the poor through an "excess profits" tax on corporate law firms is advanced and allowed to stand — naked waif — as a proposal so commonsensical as to be self-explanatory. As Auerbach lacked the courage to actually stick his neck out for such unconstitutional nonsense, I can only propose in return an "excess profits" tax on all his income from his writing — profits which are if anything less deserved than those of corporate law firms.

R. K. Hull '75
New York, N.Y.

Nixon "Overlooked": Can You Blame Us?

To the Editor:

In your editorial on October 29, 1976, you state that "[Jimmy Carter] . . . is the first candidate since John W. Davis in 1924 to be nominated from private life. . . ."

Have you not overlooked Wendell Willkie in 1940, as well as Richard Nixon in 1968? Indeed unless you count service as an army

officer as "public life" one could also count Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

Jeffrey O'Connell '54
Champaign, Ill.

There's No Debate: Letter Is Too Late

To the Editor:

As a Ford supporter and HLS graduate I resent this pro-Carter edition [October 1, 1976].

I'm sure there are some Ford-supporting professors who deserve equal space — although I realize it's too late.

Sorry THE RECORD has become so politically oriented.

William C. Cramer '48
Washington, D.C.

Acts of Vandalism Peeve Student Rep

To the Editor:

I am the student representative for the Ohio Bar Review and Writing Seminar. In this capacity I have posted advertisements about the course in various parts of the Law School. During the past month my advertisements have been defaced and destroyed.

It is my hope that the individual or individuals responsible for these childish acts will refrain from them in the future. The acts have not only caused me some minor inconvenience, but they are also unfair to those other students who are interested in a bar review course for the Ohio examination.

Gerald D. Kisner, 3L
Brookline, Mass.

Law Notes

Emanuel Sivan, Chairman of the History Department, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Editor of the new magazine "Jerusalem Quarterly" will speak on ARAB "HAVES" AND "HAVE NOTS." Science Center, Lecture Hall A, on Wednesday, December 8.

* * *
Harvard Law School will start an informal afternoon concert series later this term. The purpose of the series is to help invigorate the cultural life at the Law School. Artists in the fields of music, dance, and theatre who would be interested in performing in the series should contact Ms. Susan Zdonik, Office of the Registrar, Harvard Law School, at 495-3194.
* * *

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a late nineteenth century opinion is in "judicial code." This week's selection previews the intricacies of the most historical of the first year courses. Decode the excerpt. (Hint: Each letter stands for another letter of the alphabet.)

"[Mfl Ptil ns Cfliilx'c Aecl nc] mfl Qks

Otnwkml kb mfl iev, vfnaf, inhl mfl iecm

hsndfm lppesm kb afnueipx, fec iksc

ctpunulq lulpx aetcl mfem deul nm znpmf

esq skv vesqlpc enjlccix mfpktdf mfl

plrpkmc, cmnii undkpktc, ztm loteiix telilce

esq qesdlpktc."

(Solution on Page 15)

SPORTS QUIZ

1. When Joe Morgan won the National League Most Valuable Player award this year, he became only the second National Leaguer to ever win the honor twice in a row. Who was the other man and what five American Leaguers have also been MVP's twice in a row?

2. Who succeeded Vince Lombardi as coach of the Green Bay Packers in 1968?

3. Who holds the NFL record for most passes completed in a game?

DEALER'S CHOICE:

4. What baseball franchise was described as "first in war, first in peace, and last in the American League?"

5. What college basketball player said, "Someday, I'll be known as the answer to the trivia question, 'Who played center at UCLA between Lew Alcindor and Bill Walton?'"

6. At the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, John Carlos apparently won the 200 m. finals with a time of 19.7 seconds, .3 seconds less than the world record at the time. His record was disallowed, though, because he used "illegal equipment." What was the exact nature of the offense?

(Solution on Page 15)

Ivy League Graduates Make Up 35% of Class

(Continued from Page 2)

The percentage of 1L Ivy League graduates remains the same as that of last year (35 percent), with only Harvard and Penn among the Ivies increasing their numbers from last year. Another school showing a sizable increase in the number of 1L alumni over last year is the University of Michigan, which replaced Princeton this year as the school with the third largest contingent. Harvard and Yale remained firmly entrenched in their seemingly insuperable top two spots. The Crimson contingent substantially widened its lead this year over the Yalies:

COLLEGES MOST REPRESENTED

Class of 1979		Class of 1978	
1. Harvard	80	1. Harvard	67
2. Yale	29	2. Yale	34
3. Michigan	19	3. Princeton	26
4. Princeton	17	4. Columbia	20
5. Stanford	15	5. Stanford	15
5. Columbia	15	5. Cornell	15
7. Cornell	14	7. Dartmouth	12
7. U.-Penn	14	7. Brown	12
9. Brown	12	9. Wellesley	11
10. Berkeley	8	10. Radcliffe	10
10. Dartmouth	8		
Class of 1977			
1. Harvard	76		
2. Yale	28		
2. Princeton	28		
4. Cornell	26		
5. Radcliffe	14		
6. Columbia	12		
7. Penn	11		
7. Stanford	11		
9. Illinois	10		
9. Michigan	10		

Close behind the leaders this year with six alumni each are Amherst, Chicago, Radcliffe, Georgetown, and the University of Illinois-Urbana.

The undergraduate majors of this year's 1Ls differ little statistically from those of the Class of '78. Nevertheless, the number of economics majors increased to such a point to enable this group to regain its traditional third-place standing which it lost last year to the English majors. In fact, the number of English majors decreased slightly, as did the number of history, psychology, and philosophy majors.

(Continued on Page 16)

Leontief Predicts

(Continued from Page 4)

Leontief also told the Forum that it is unlikely that pollution will present much of a dilemma for highly developed nations during the coming decades. He explained that additional consumption will involve diminishing returns of pollution and that this nation could solve the problem by spending relatively small sums on pollution control.

Leontief said that his predictions for the United Nations were based on three projections — high, medium, and low — of world economic growth between now and 2000. The projections are subject to so many variables that they are not expected to be particularly accurate, he said.

"Often economists are supposed to be crystal ball gazers, but we aren't," he said. But he noted that all three of his projections confirm his belief that while the world has no resource shortage, the disparity between rich and poor nations will grow.

Leontief said he would spare his audience the details of his three projections because "they read like telephone books."

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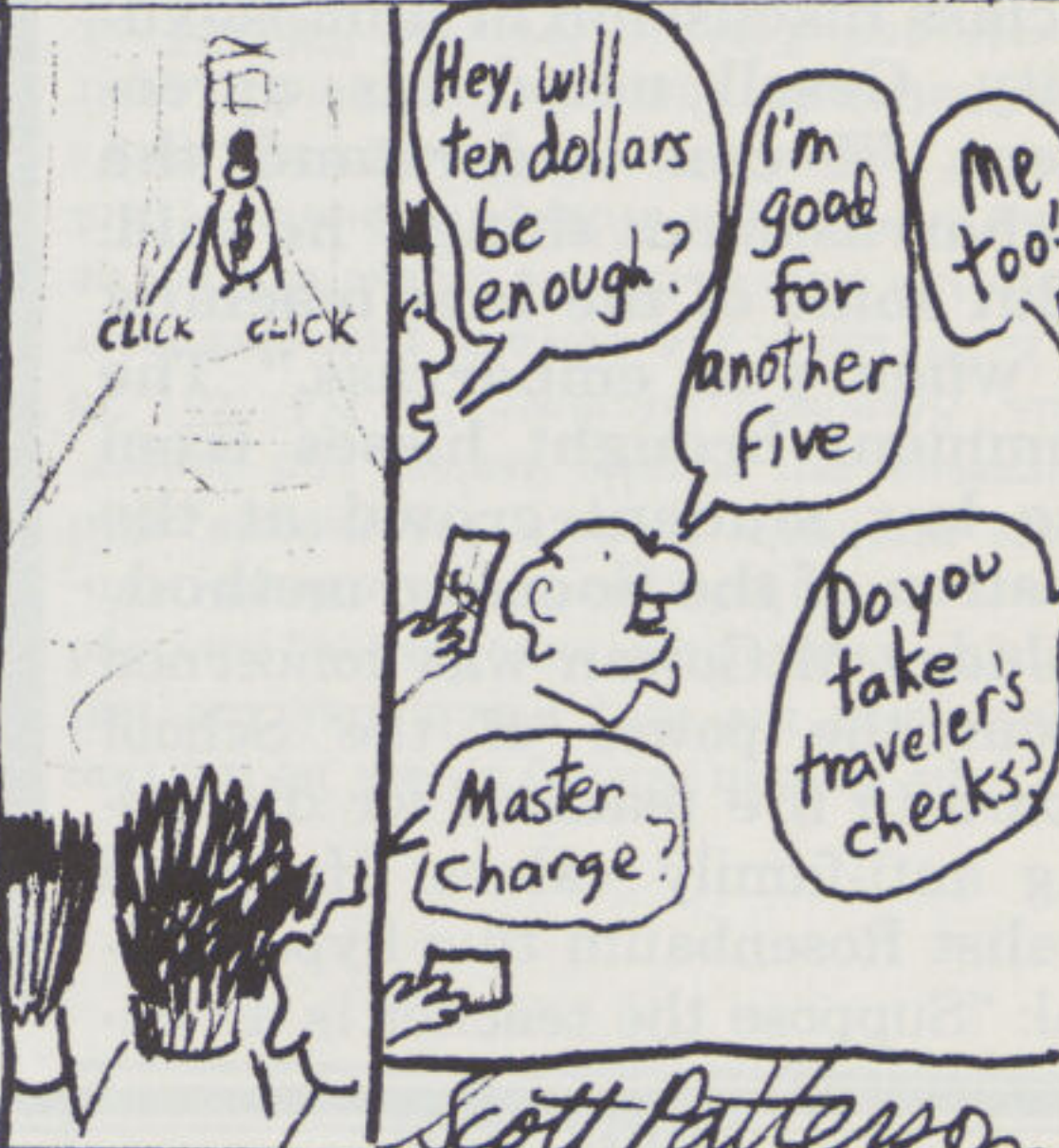
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Gay Teacher Dismissal Argued At Ames Final

(Continued from Page 6)

proclamations. At one point during the appellee's argument, Gesell said, "Nobody's intruded on her privacy. There's been no intrusion in her acts. She shot her mouth off in class. But there's nobody telling her she can't be a homosexual."

The competition was not without humor on the part of both justices and oralists. During his rebuttal for the appellant, Schiffner argued that the concern of the School Board was justified by the historical taboo against homosexuality.

"The rules against homosexuality have existed for thousands of years," Schiffner said.

"All the way to Plato?" Stevens asked.

During a discussion by the appellees of the embarrassment some students might feel about a class discussion of homosexuality, Gesell noted his agreement. "I can understand the embarrassment thing," he said. "But some of the best teaching is when you embarrass." The comment brought hisses from the law student crowd at the bastion of the Socratic method.

Judge McGowan was concerned about the power of the School Board to fire teachers for discussing anti-family values. He posed oralist Rosenbaum this hypothetical: "Suppose the teacher is an en-

thusiastic heterosexual and would like to spend classroom time spreading her enthusiasm. Would the School Board be justified in firing her even though she's enthusiastic about family values?"

Marc Johnston displayed a quick wit and perhaps a professional opinion during an exchange with Justice Stevens. He cited a Supreme Court decision, written by Associate Justice William Rehnquist, and drew a sharp response from Stevens and a roar of laughter from the audience.

Johnston: "In this case Justice Rehnquist ruled that. . . ."

Stevens: "Rehnquist didn't rule; the court ruled."

Johnston: "I'm sorry. I didn't know you wanted to be associated with the Rehnquist opinion."

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CLASSICAL GUITAR
TUES. EVES. By JOHN JERVIS

HLS Dropouts

(Continued from Page 7)

School is too high, although eventually it may not be. . . . I think the main cost I'm talking about is the emotional and psychological cost of attending a high-pressure, big-business-oriented, anti-social kind of school."

As in Harris' case, Maier found that after he opted for dropping out, he experienced a profound relief. "It became absolutely clear to me this summer that dropping out was a fantastic decision." Maier resides in New York City, where he is working with Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law, in a law-related job.

Like many other dropouts, Maier misses "the people and the squash courts" at Harvard, but little else. Surprisingly, he also notes that he "misses some of the leisure time."

Other dropouts depart the Law School for non-law-related jobs that are planned to be short-term. Richard Yurko is currently an assistant dean at Dartmouth College, where he will work for a year only and then return to Cambridge. The job opportunity grew out of a prior interest Yurko had in the relationship between law and education. Yurko is a Dartmouth alumnus, and the post is traditionally held for students who recently graduated from Dartmouth, who are often from law school. Yurko concedes, however, that it was very nice to "get away from the academic pressure."

Though Harvard's dropout rate is very low, given the substantial burden that the Law School imposes on its students, those that leave apparently do so because of well-reasoned motives. In living through the law community's most vividly shared fantasy, these dropouts follow paths of their own choosing that many in the Law School would envy, if they could only find them.

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Newtowne Grille: A Titillating Menu, and No Turkey In Sight

By Gary D. Hailey

There is much more to eating at a restaurant than just eating. The whole restaurant experience is a complex one, one in which the diner's brain is assaulted by sights, sounds, smells, and a whole range of intangible perceptions, as well as tastes.

The food is certainly the cornerstone upon which one builds one's memory of a restaurant experience, but it is only one facet (albeit the fundamental one) of a multi-faceted whole. When you leave a restaurant, you take with you an overall sensation, a certain *gestalt* which owes as much to the trivial as to the significant.

Perhaps it was something as sublime as the fact that the precise height of the table and the exact weight and configuration of the cutlery were such that you felt perfectly comfortable as you ate. Perhaps it was something as crude as the particular smell of the restroom deodorizer. Whatever it is, there is always something which makes each restaurant and each meal unique.

At the Newtowne Grille and Steak House, 1945 Mass. Ave. (at Porter Square), it is the menu. For theirs is a menu you will long remember.

It is a menu that can be approached by means of several paths. First, there are the statistics: sixteen appetizers, eight salads, nine different versions of ravioli. Sausages are featured in eight dishes, veal appears in ten different preparations, chicken livers are presented with ravioli, or spaghetti, sauteed with mushrooms in sherry, even in an omelette.

You can have any one of *nineteen* different things on top of any one of four kinds of pasta — think of the combinations, not to mention the permutations!

The total number of calories represented by only one order of each dish listed on the menu? Perhaps as many calories as there are grains of sand on all the beaches in the world, or inches in a light-year, or words in a Sunday *New York Times*. The answer would be incomprehensible to the human mind if stated in more literal terms.

But there is much, much more to this menu than just numbers. The menu is cleanly and boldly designed, with a functional and highly economical utilization of space which would please an architect or engineer. Aesthetes will be delighted by the tasteful, impressionistic renderings of well-known Italian buildings and monuments found on the inner surfaces of the menu, and the snappy, Art Deco-ish hand-holding-a-slice-of-pizza which ornaments the back cover.

For lovers of literature, there is found sheer poetry in the names of the sauces which top the Newtowne Grille's spaghetti: there is *caruso sauce*, *fantasia sauce*, *vesuvio sauce*, and *tomato sauce*.

The menu at the Newtowne Grille is a remarkable thing. The first time I went there, I gazed at it for three hours, wide-eyed at its mysterious beauty and awed by its breadth and scope. I was so entranced that I forgot to eat — when one's soul is so well-fed, one tends to forget one's stomach.

But it would be an odd *Jaw Review* indeed that did not discuss food. So I went back to the Newtowne Grille, this time to eat. And, happily, the food is almost as good as the menu.

The restaurant offers a wide selection of seafood, steaks and chops, sandwiches, and even omelettes, but the backbone of the menu, the Newtowne Grille's

(Continued on Page 16)

Sports Answers

1. N.L.: Ernie Banks, '58 and '59; AL: Jimmy Fox, '32 and '33; Hal Newhauser, '44 and '45; Yogi Berra, '54 and '55; Mickey Mantle, '56 and '57; Roger Maris, '60 and '61.
2. Phil Bengston.
3. George Blanda, 68 attempts and 37 completions, Houston Oilers vs. Buffalo Bills on Nov. 1, 1964.
4. Washington Senators.
5. Steve Patterson.
6. He was wearing "brush" shoes which had 64 spikes each, more than the allowed number.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

Empire. "The Rule in Shelley's Case is] the Don Quixote of the law, which, like the last knight errant of chivalry, has long survived every cause that gave it birth and now wanders aimlessly through the reports, still vigorous, but equally useless and dangerous." *Stamper v. Stamper*, 121 N.C. 251, 28 S.E. 20 (1897). ILS, beware! Your encounter with the Rule in Shelley's Case will not be long in coming. It is doubtful, however, that any of you will share in Casner and Leach's fascination for the rule, exhibited in their *Cases and Text on Property* 336 (2d ed. 1969): "The deeper you go into [the Rule], the more tantalizing its puzzles become; indeed, one can foresee, and perhaps envy, the scholar who some day will escape from a troubled world and devote his life to writing the definitive work on the Rule. Done with insight and imagination it could be as great as Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*."

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An Odd Jaw Review Indeed

(Continued from Page 15)
raison d'être is Italian cuisine. Most dishes are priced in the \$3 — \$5 range. They can serve you all the basics, including spaghetti, ravioli, and a variety of things *parmigiana* and *cacciatore*. For instance, the *lasagna with fantasia sauce* (\$3.95) was a sloppily generous helping, stuffed plentifully with ricotta. The fantasia sauce, which was a basic tomato sauce featuring ground meat and sausage, was perhaps a little too mild for some tastes and a little too sparsely applied to balance the starchy lasagna.

Several dishes are notable for their unusual combination of disparate ingredients. For instance, there is the spaghetti

the parts. The *ravioli with eggplant a la parmigiana* (\$4.75 including salad) was another awesome-sized helping. It was hard to determine just where the eggplant ended and the ravioli began — perhaps this is attributable to a completely successful marriage of the two main components of the dish, but some would not be pleased to find ravioli and eggplant with similar textures.

The garden salad (\$.75 as a side order; included with many dishes) was crisply fresh and featured two good-sized wedges of tomatoes, radish and cucumber slices, and a black olive on top of the ubiquitous iceberg lettuce.

Accompanying each meal are loaves of fresh, piping-hot

"Did you ever wonder how the demands for chicken livers, breasts, and the other parts all come out in equilibrium?" — Odd Jaw Reviewer

with chicken livers (\$3.75). This dish is more than just the New-towne Grille's way of getting rid of excess chicken livers — it is a nicely-executed, tasty combination of tender livers (in a tomato sauce) and *al dente* spaghetti. The number of livers was properly proportioned to the quantity of spaghetti, and both were amply present. (By the way, did you ever wonder how the demands for chicken livers, breasts, and the other parts all come out in perfect equilibrium in the end?)

A mimeographed insert often features daily specials, many of which are groupings of salads or side orders of pasta and main dishes at a price for the whole which is less than the sum of the prices of

bread — so hot, in fact, that they could not be handled barehanded until allowed to cool a bit. It is *very good bread*.

The servings are so generous that you will not need dessert but ice cream (\$.35), pies (\$.45 a slice), spumoni (\$.65), and other desserts are available. Mixed drinks, beer, and wines are also served.

The best thing about the New-towne Grille? At this point, with the excess leftovers of the Thanksgiving weekend all-too-vividly remembered, it may be the complete absence of turkey from the menu — no turkey *parmigiana* or *cacciatore*, and no turkey pizza.

But for me, the highlight is still the menu. What a menu it is — *God, what a menu!*

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MOST POPULAR MAJORS

1979: Political Science 120, History 80, Economics 52, English 46, Philosophy 21, Math 14, Business 11, Psychology 12, Sociology 10, Anthropology 8

1978: Political Science 118, History 84, English 50, Economics 41, Philosophy 32, Math 18, Psychology 17

Most notably, the Class of '79 has by far the largest number of women of any class in HLS history: a total of 138 women, or 25.3 percent of the class. A record number of 211 women were offered admission from among 1,773 female applicants. Assistant Dean and Director of Admissions Patricia A. Lydon denied that there was any conscious effort on the part of the Admissions Committee to increase the number of women at HLS; rather, she attributed the increase solely to the substantially higher number of women applying to the Law School last year. In fact, statistics of the past several years reveal a small but steady annual rise in the percentage of women applicants in the total applicant pool.

While the number of women increased, the number of 1L registrants classified by the Admissions Office as minority-group students declined from the total of 78 who entered last year to only 64 this year. In the Class of '79 there are 45 Blacks, 12 Chicanos, 3 Puerto Ricans, 3 Asian Americans, and 1 Cuban.

It is revealed among the miscellaneous statistics that the ages of the 1L registrants ranged from 19 to 39, with the average age at matriculation being between 22 and 23. There are 67 students with advanced degrees (as compared with 76 and 80 in the Classes of '77 and '78 respectively). Of the 174 students in the class who have taken at least one year off since graduating from college, 71 have taken three years off or more.