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TWENTY CENTS

Conference Causes Conflict

By Gina Markey

The "First Annual Third World Conference", scheduled for this weekend has been the center of controversy between a number of student organizations at the Law School.

Over 70 speakers, including United Nations representatives, federal government officials, and political leaders will participate in panel discussions concerning "Third World Communities and Human Rights: A Commonality of Interests." The program will also include art exhibits and performances by poets, singers and dancers.

The central issue in the controversy has been the designation of Mohammed Emhemad Abdul-Aziz, Third Secretary, Libyan Mission to the United Nations, as one of four "Guests of Honor" at the Conference. Members of the Harvard Jewish Law Students Association have contended that naming a representative of the Libyan government as a "Guest of Honor" gives the appearance of an endorsement of what they call that government's oppressive regime.

"We in no way oppose the Conference itself and we don't intend to hamper expression, but we do feel that honoring the Libyan official is very different from just giving him a public forum," Barry Saltzman, President of the Jewish Law Students Association, said.

Those in official capacities were named as 'Guests of Honor,'" Shir-

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Step 1 to a perfect oral argument: Do Not Distract The Judges While Your Opponents Are Speaking.

A surefire winner if it succeeds, this tactic can backfire badly and leave you the butt of many cruel jokes. See story on Page 4.

Dorm Fees Up 14% Average For Next Year

By Emily Bresler

As the old saying goes, the Housing Office has some good news and some bad news this week. The good news is that the rent for 24 dormitory rooms will not go up next year. The bad news is that rents for the other 548 dormitory rooms will rise an average of 14.21 percent next year.

Not all room rents will be increased by the same amount. The better, larger rooms will increase by a greater percentage than rooms of lesser quality. In addition, the overall increase for each dormitory will reflect an evaluation of its quality; Hastings Hall will increase an average of 17 percent, Wyeth Hall an average of 15.3 percent, and rooms in the Graduate Center will rise an average of 12.5 percent.

Room rents in the Graduate Center (Story, Shaw, Holmes, Ames and Dane Halls) will range from \$880 to \$1520 next year. Rents for the majority of the rooms, known as Type 1-B, will rise nine percent to \$960. For twenty-four rooms, most of which are on the first floor of Story Hall, rents will not increase at all. The Dormitory Council Executive Committee determined that the noise level from Everett Street garage and delivery traffic makes these latter rooms especially undesirable, and they are now classified as inferior Type 1-A.

Wyeth Hall rents will approximate the same spread: \$880 for a

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Shere Hite: Sex Talk at HLS Forum

By Barbara Kritchevsky

"Sex is sexist," author and researcher Shere Hite told the Law School Forum on Tuesday. Hite, who wrote the *Hite Report*, a study of female sexuality, and is currently compiling data for a similar exploration of male sexuality, argued that our culture's view of sex as tied to reproduction and male orgasm stems from a societal belief in male supremacy and is not culturally determined.

Hite said she compiled the *Hite Report* "to let women — or to let us — define their own sexuality, instead of doctors or the usual male authorities." Before this book, descriptions of how orgasm felt to a woman were written by men, such as in Hemingway's famous "the earth moved." In this book, women's sexual experiences are recorded in their own words.

The *Report* comes from statistics and quotations on all phases of women's sexuality gathered from over 100,000 questionnaires Hite distributed to women from all over the country, through such methods as ads in church newsletters and distributions to feminist groups. The 3,019 responses came from women from 13 to 78. (Questionnaires for the study of male sexuality were distributed after the talk.) Hite explained that in addition to allowing people to "hear women's voices," the book could give a cultural and historical framework to our understanding of sex and provide new findings for further sex research.

Relying on Men

Society currently defines "sex" as heterosexual intercourse: "fore-

play" leading to vaginal penetration and concluding with male orgasm in the vagina. Hite argued that this definition of sex requires women to rely on the activity of men for their sexual stimulation and to be dependent in bed as in life. Men are expected to "give" women orgasms the way they are expected "to bring home the groceries." The research shows that women can stimulate themselves to orgasm easily through masturbation, and that sex should be defined to allow women the freedom to make their own orgasms without following the male lead.

"Orgasm has really become a political issue," Hite maintained, since the stimulation most women need to attain orgasm has been excluded from society's definition of sex.

This definition of sex, Hite argued, came from patriarchal society, where the man is seen as owner of his wife and children and rape within marriage is impossible. As the male's role in reproduction became known, laws were enacted prohibiting sexual relations other than heterosexual intercourse to encourage childbearing. Without contraception or abortion, women's bodies were totally controlled and they had no control over when they had sex or how. Before the reproductive pattern of sexuality was "canonized" 3,000 years ago, intercourse was just one of many sexual possibilities.

The emphasis on sex as reproductive is also reflected in the societal idea that women of over childbearing age should not have sexual feelings, while many do.

Hite emphasized the need for a variety of ways to describe "physical relations," the ways one can re-

late to another and express feelings physically. If two people are seen cuddled together it is assumed they are sexually involved; best friends cannot hold hands on the street. While it has been found that physical contact is essential to infant development, adults can only get physical contact by becoming part of a culturally defined relationship.

Our current language, Hite said, contains limited sexual terminology and reflects our limited definition of sex. For instance, there is no word to describe "manual clitoral stimulation" except "masturbation," which implies something improper which one does alone. Full body contact is an important part of sexual communication, but there are no words for that.

Hite explained that her research showed that most women approved of the "sexual revolution," but did not approve of a devaluation of the importance of sex or of divorcing sex from emotion. "Women don't want to be free to adopt the male model of sexuality; they want to be free to define their own." Many men also do not feel comfortable with the demands their sex role places on them.

The current definition of sex is outmoded. The family as we know it is changing, Hite said, although there will still be love and children. The current notions of marriage and the nuclear, patriarchal family were created by history, and may change. Society's current definition of sex is ordained by "a world definition which is passed — or passing."

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Turner: Goodbye HLS, Hello D.C. Firm

By Larry Zelenak

After more than 20 years as a member of the Harvard Law School faculty, Prof. Donald Turner has decided to move on to private practice. Turner, who has earned a reputation as one of the nation's leading authorities on antitrust law, will join the Washington, D.C. firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering at the end of the current school year.

Turner explained that his decision to leave was not a sudden one. "I made up my mind a few years ago not to finish up my career in academia," he said. He noted that he had already had two legal careers — he interrupted his academic career to serve as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department from 1965 to 1968 — and that he wanted to finish up with a third career in private practice.

According to an article in the *Washington Post* of Nov. 6, 1978, Ralph Nader and his associate Mark Green have been critical of Turner's joining Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. Nader reportedly termed it a "payoff with a ten-year waiting period" in return for the "open door" entry to the Antitrust Division which Turner allegedly granted to Lloyd Cutler of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering during Turner's years in the Justice Department. According to Nader, this treatment allowed the firm to gain new antitrust clients.

Favoritism Denied

Commenting on the criticism, Turner remarked that he never granted special favors to anyone as Assistant Attorney General. "Lloyd Cutler is a close friend of mine," he explained, "but I've got a lot of good friends in the bar, and that doesn't mean any of them got favored treatment."

Turner said his deepest regret in

leaving HLS is that he will not be able to help finish the antitrust treatise he and Prof. Phillip Areeda have been working on for years. As for teaching, "I've enjoyed teaching, but I don't think I'll miss it too much. It doesn't have the novelty and excitement it used to have. In the early years I'd come out of almost every class with new insights. There's been less and less of that as the years go by. It's pretty rare now that a student says something that surprises me."

He admitted that he would miss both his close friends on the faculty and the students, whom he described as "smart as hell." The quality of students has improved noticeably, he said, since he began teaching in 1954.

Popular Subject

Antitrust law has developed tremendously since his first years of teaching, Turner observed: "In 1954 many schools didn't even offer it." Fewer than 100 students enrolled in antitrust courses at Harvard that year, while in recent years enrollment has often topped 500. "Now it's viewed almost as a 'must' course."

Turner believes that the quality of antitrust scholarship has also improved a great deal since the '50's. "The academic development of antitrust theory has really burgeoned in the last twenty

years," he remarked. "A lot of that has to do with the steadily growing influence of economics. Many earlier scholars tried to analyze antitrust law without understanding economics, which is like trying to play Hamlet without the Dane."

Restlessness

Turner is uncertain whether the unusually large number of HLS professors leaving this year is coincidence or the beginning of a trend. "I think most people like the place and the work so much that they have no interest in leaving," he said. "I guess I'm just a little more restless than most."

On the other hand, he mentioned several factors which may be making the academic life less attractive for lawyers than it used to be. "One problem is just money," he said. "With graduates starting work at \$25,000 or more and with prospects of six figure incomes in not too long, the gap between private practice and the academic life is steadily expanding."

In addition, he observed that many law firms are more pleasant places to work than they used to be, while the academic life has become less sheltered and pedagogical responsibilities have increased. "I'm not predicting the collapse of Harvard Law School," he cautioned, "but it is a problem."



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Reznick on Oral Advocacy: Nine Steps to Perfection

With first year moot court arguments upcoming and the upper round semifinals not far behind, hundreds of frantic students are

searching for the key to conducting the perfect oral argument.

They need look no further.



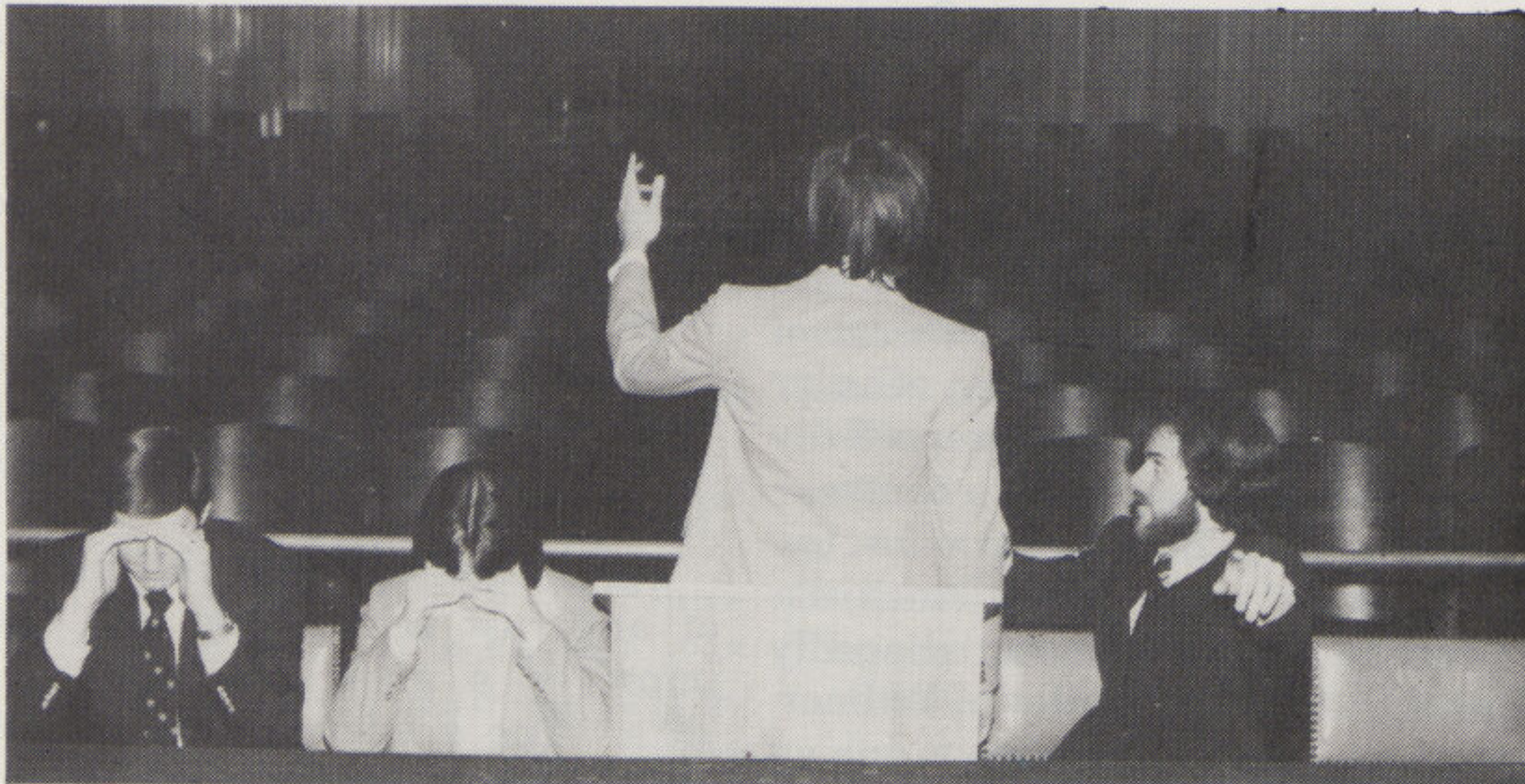
Step 2: Do Not Pander to The Biases of The Judges.

An argument that needs to be bolstered by irrelevant emotional ap-

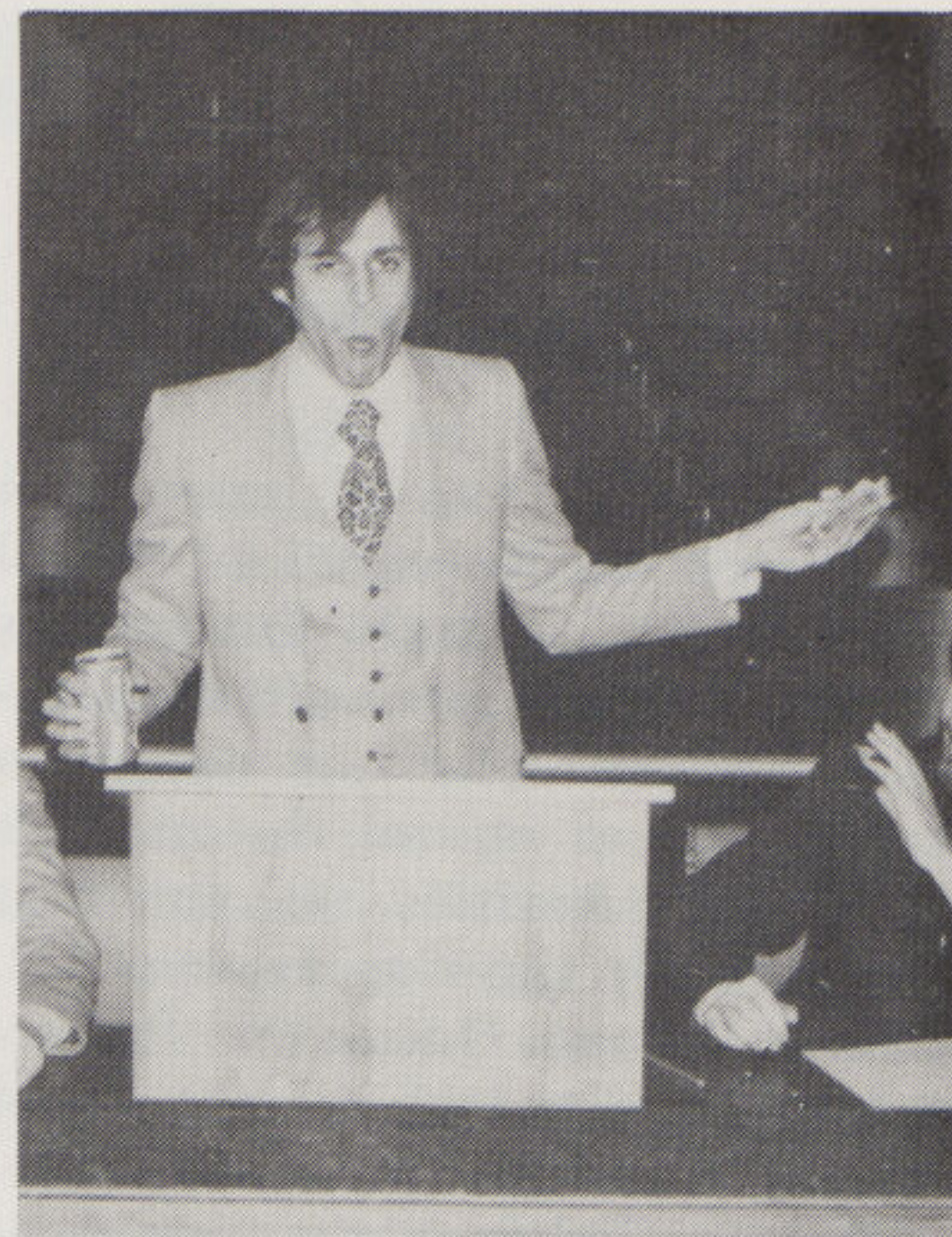
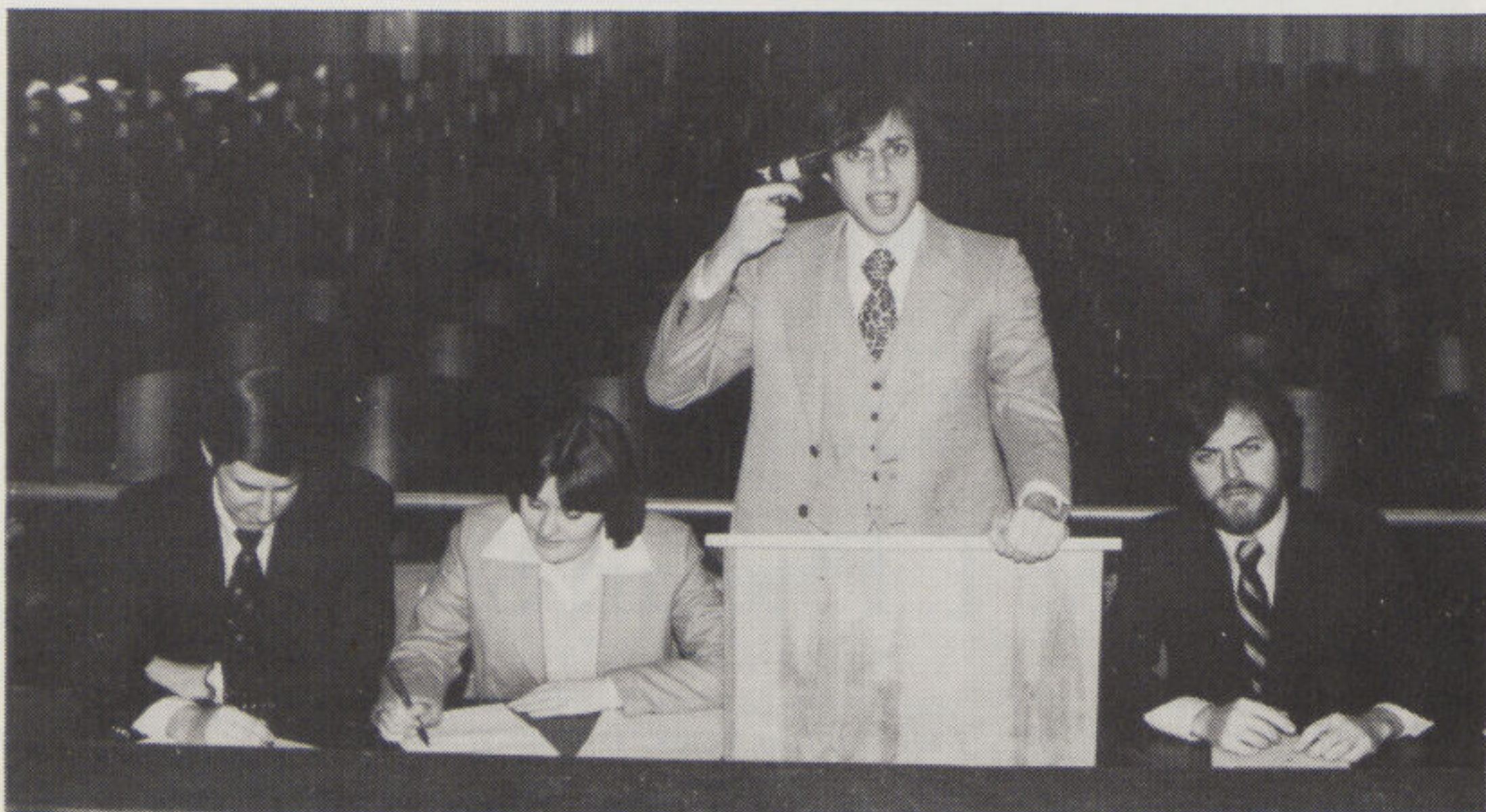
peals is an argument not worth making. In any event, money usually works better.

Step 4: Face Front.

There simply is no way for you to have good eye contact with the judges if you are facing the back wall.



by Robert Reznick



Step 3: Do Not Eat During the Argument.

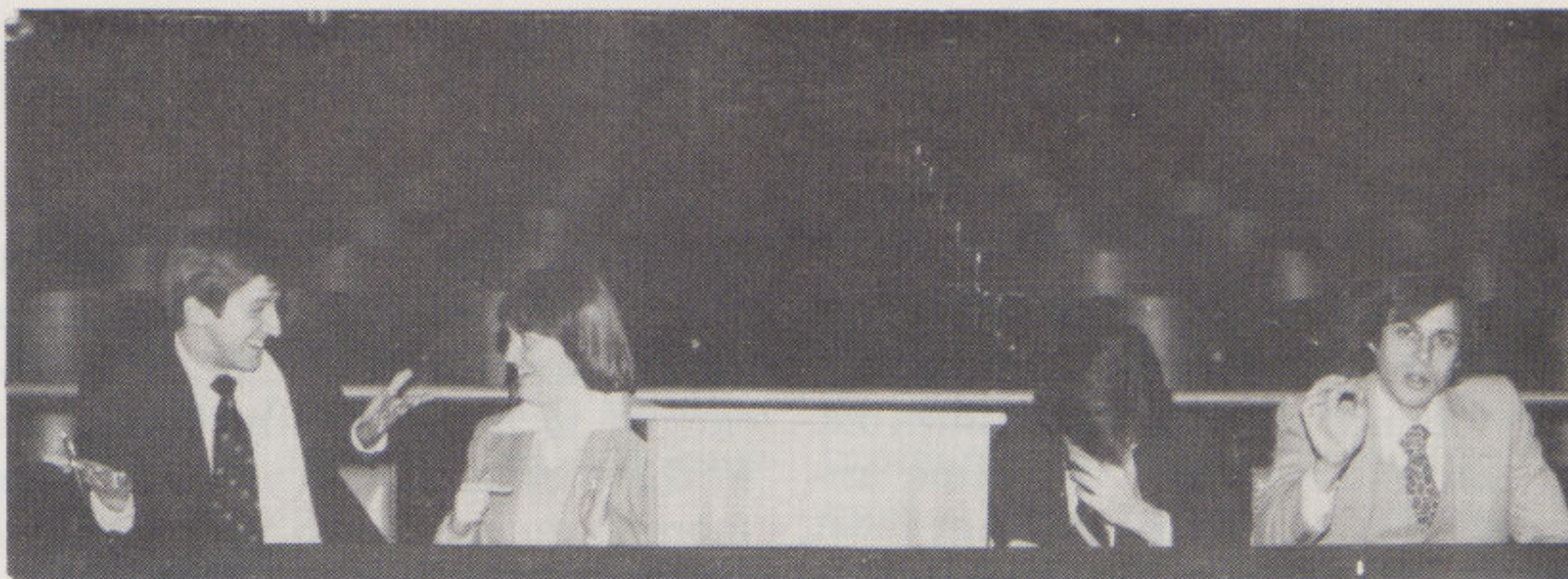
We all get hungry in the evenings. But nothing saps the force of a well-reasoned argument like a mouthful of ham and the sloppy diction it is likely to produce. So save the snacking for later and leave your mouth free for answering the judges' questions.

Step 5: Do Not Make Grandstand Plays Unless Your Case is Weak.

A weak case can be saved by a theatrical tactic, if it is properly done. This is called "advocacy."

Step 6: Do Not Sit Down Until You Have Finished Speaking.

Countless oral arguments have been lost due to this careless oversight. The best precaution against it is the buddy system. If you should begin to walk away from the podium, have your partner give you a nudge and say: "Don't sit down yet; you haven't finished."



Step 7: Do Not Play The Trombone During Your Argument.

Nothing can be more boring than to be stuck with a weak procedural argument. You, your partner, your opponents, and the judges would be more than happy to hear a nice solo instead, but resist the temptation. There is no logic behind this ancient custom, but it is still followed in the majority of jurisdictions.

Step 8: If You Lose, Resist the Urge to Eat The Judges.

Even the perfect oral argument can occasionally end in defeat. Should this happen, be gracious. And wait until the judges have filed out before eating your opponents.

Step 9: No Matter How Confident You Are of Success, Do Not Leave Until The Argument is Over. (below)

This is what attorneys call "professional courtesy."



Pictures by Chaz Fitzhugh



My thanks to opponents Bob Osborne and Pat Brannan, teammate Don DeAmicis, and our fellow Marshall Arts moot court team members Dave Lillehaug and Craig Spiegel. These tips came as the product of our countless hours of study, discussion, and practice, and I could never have compiled them alone.

The task is now yours to study these tips dutifully and to practice them long and hard. I can promise that although the oral argument that will result might not be good, it *will* be perfect.



Dorm Council Operates Quietly;

By Emily Bresler

Ask the average student at Harvard Law School what the Dormitory Council does and nine times out of ten you will get the same answer. "They run T.G.'s" What most people do not know is that the Dorm Council is involved in many other activities which attempt to improve the quality of life for law students.

Dorm Council is made up of 26 representatives, each elected by a floor or entryway in the dorms. The representatives serve for the school year. Each January an Executive Committee of five officers is elected by the representatives. What these 31 people do to make law school a more bearable place generally goes unnoticed.

Suppose you live in the dorms and you want a convenient place to do your laundry. Dorm Council ar-

ranged to have laundry facilities in the dorms. Or suppose it's late at night and you want a soda or a candy bar. Dorm Council has arranged to have vending machines in the dorms. And if you lose your money, go see your dorm council representative for a refund.

What if you are unable to go home for the Christmas break? Dorm Council has made sure you have more than holiday cheer coming up through the radiator. And for those of us who do not carry a towel at all times, Dorm Council saw that paper towel dispensers were put in dorm bathrooms.

Crazy Parties

What if your floor wants to throw a wild and crazy party? Each floor is allotted a party fund of four dollars per person each semester. And since Dorm Council is financially self-sufficient, the money is not

coming out of tuition.

There is much the Dorm Council does for the Law School community as a whole. TGIF's (short for Thank God It's Friday) are the social gatherings thrown by Dorm Council each Friday afternoon in the Hark featuring 25¢ beers and assorted mixed drinks. The Council also sponsors weekend movies and several mixers and dances each semester.

If sport is more up your alley, Dorm Council has fostered the Intramural Sports program for law students by finding organizers, paying for basketball referees and buying the needed equipment to start a softball program. The Council bought the weight room equipment in Hemenway Gym for use by all law students. A special committee has been formed to suggest physical improvements to Hemen-

(Continued on Page 7)

R.A. Selection Process: Doing It By Numbers

By Emily Bresler

The selection of next year's resident assistants for the Law School dormitories will begin this week, according to Assistant Dean Steve Young. Application forms will be available in Pound 323, beginning Feb. 16, to any first or second year student who wishes to apply. The written applications must be returned by Feb. 23, and the final decision will be made within two weeks.

The selection procedure used this year is somewhat different from the one used in prior years. The selection committee will consist of Young, Staff Assistant Carole Costa, Administrative Resident Assistant Joseph Lacerenza, 3L, and several members of the Executive Committee of the Dorm Council. In addition, Young stated that he hopes to include a member of the law school professional counseling staff in the final stages of the selection procedure.

Personal Interviews

Although written applications must be completed by every applicant, personal interviews will play the major role in determining next year's resident assistants. If fewer than 40 written applications are received, every applicant will be interviewed. However, if the number of applicants significantly exceeds 40, a method may be devised to narrow the number of interviewees based on the written applications.

In the second stage of the selection process, each applicant will undergo several one half hour interviews with different members of the selection committee. Each interviewer will then complete a rating sheet consisting of a series of specific questions which require the interviewer to rank the applicant on a fixed numerical scale. Young explained that the questions will be designed to ensure "objective consideration of qual-

ities directly related to the duties and responsibilities of resident assistants".

Numerical Scores

Once all of these interviews are completed, the applicants will be ranked by the numerical scores received in the interview. The top 16 will be interviewed once more by Young and possibly a member of the Law School counseling staff. The final selection of 11 resident assistants and the administrative resident assistant will be made by Young.

Those applicants who are resident assistants for the current year and wish to reapply will be presumed to be in the final 16 applicants. In addition, Young indicated that these resident assistants would be re-employed unless the evaluations received from their floors strongly indicated the particular resident assistant did not perform their jobs well this year.



Provides Basic Services, Amenities

(Continued from Page 6)

way. Finally, the Council has agreed to help finance a Harvard Law School basketball team's participation in an upcoming intramural law school tournament.

Duplicate Bridge

If your interests tend to be a bit more leisurely, Dorm Council manages the game room and Law Book Thrift Shop for your enjoyment. In the past, a duplicate bridge program has been offered. And patrons of the arts will be glad to know that Dorm Council lends substantial funds to the Law School Show each year.

Dorm Council also serves another broad function with regard to student life at the law school. Phil Umphres, 2L, president of this year's Dorm Council, explained that Dorm Council is often called upon to act as the official student voice on major issues such as housing questions, Harkness Commons problems, and the future of Hemenway gym. The Council works closely with Assistant Dean Steve Young to devise the room lottery procedure, and Executive Committee members help select Resident Assistants for the dorms. In addition, Dorm Council Vice-President Dave Quinto, 1L, sits on the Hark Committee.

Dean Young agrees that the Dorm Council has a great deal of latitude to devise room allocation procedures. Young's primary interest is insuring an "environment in the dorms which recognizes the very special student body here" and makes the "Harvard Law School experience exciting and rewarding". Young feels the Dorm Council should be responsible for the procedures and rules affecting dorm life "so long as they are fair to all segments of the dorm population and don't jeopardize other overall objectives of the Law School."

Random Ordering

The procedures governing this year's room selection were finalized

at the end of last semester. The number of rooms set aside for first-year students will increase by five percent. The priority system will again be used, with random ordering of students within each priority group.

The highest priority will go to handicapped students and resident assistants, followed by Dorm Council Executive Committee members, Dorm Council representatives who have satisfied the work requirements and retired Executive Committee members and Resident Assistants. The remaining applicants

Dorm Council: Responsible for the procedures and rules affecting dorm life "so long as they are fair to all segments of the dorm population"

will be divided by year and length of residence in the dorms: 2L's who have never lived in the dorms; 1L's who have never lived in the dorms; 2L's who have lived in the dorms one year; 1L's who have lived in the dorms; and 2L's who have lived in the dorms for two years. Numbers will be allocated randomly within each priority group and rooms will be made available in order, starting with the top priority group and moving straight down the list.

Closing Loopholes

This year a separate procedure has been instituted for those requesting double rooms in order to close loopholes which allowed two people to get a double room from one person's good number. Instead, priority will be determined by an average of the two numbers and priority groups.

Dorm Council had sole responsibility for devising these procedures. Young intervened in one respect by refusing to approve a provision which would have given current students their pick of any rooms on a given floor instead of allowing only certain rooms for upperclassmen. Young felt that such a provision was "basically unfair to

a large segment of the population," next year's first year class.

Young agreed with members of the Dorm Council that there was no easy solution to the housing problem. "The obvious solution is more dorms, but that is necessarily a long-term project." In the meantime, preference will be given to incoming students who would find it harder than upperclass students to locate off-campus housing at the last minute.

As much as the Dorm Council has been able to accomplish, both past and present members admit

there are problems within the organization. One problem is that as the scope of the Dorm Council's activities widens, it is called upon to represent and cater to a greater number of students than those who live in the dorms.

Deficits

Phil Umphres explained that the Dorm Council ends up subsidizing the Law School community as a whole since open TG's and movies or dances usually incur a deficit. Second, the Law School Council is the only at-large student representative body, but the representatives, said Umphres, "tend to focus on broader issues of student life like curriculum reform and pass/fail grading and are less oriented towards running specific programs." Young is sympathetic to the idea that some wider representation is needed, but says he believes that such changes should emanate from the Dorm Council itself.

A more fundamental and recurring problem facing Dorm Council is that as its duties expand, the willingness of dorm residents to serve as representatives and

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Sacks Presses Legal Aid To Hire Its Own

By Bill Ross

The Legal Aid Bureau, which in the past has hired non-Harvard students to carry on its summer work, is now devising ways to encourage Harvard students to seek summer jobs with the Bureau. These plans are in response to a suggestion by Dean Albert M. Sacks that the Bureau make more of an effort to attract Harvard students.

"Student organizations function best by having their work done by Harvard students," Sacks told the RECORD. "It bothered me that in some recent summers we've had very few students working in the Bureau. Some years only one of the six positions was filled by a Harvard student and some years none were. What struck me was that the Bureau was saying that having Harvard students do the work was not part of its program. This was wrong."

Bureau officers said they sympathize with Sacks' concern but are hard pressed to find ways to stay on over the summer.

"The Dean has expressed a legitimate concern, but I'm worried about the ways it might be met," said Marta Manildi, Bureau president. "We don't want to sacrifice the quality of the Bureau's work."

No 2Ls

The Bureau has been unable to find Harvard students to take the jobs because most 2L's prefer to work with a firm or agency that is capable of offering permanent employment, according to member Dave Croall. Until 1973, the Bureau relied on a summer staff of Harvard 1L volunteers, but the Supreme Judicial Court has since promulgated a rule which requires law students who go into court to meet certain standards of clinical training.

"The case load system we have does not make it practical to have 1L's working at the Bureau who cannot go into court," Croall said.

"When you run a law office, you can't go away for the summer and

close up shop," added Vincent Pagano, chairman of the committee on summer hiring. "You can't drop your clients and your cases."

Manildi explained that the Bureau has never had even enough applicants from Harvard students to fill the positions. Last year, for example, only three Harvard students applied for a summer job with the Bureau and only one was hired. The remaining five positions were filled by students from Boston University and Boston College.

The Bureau is considering changing its hiring standards to accept any Harvard student who meets certain minimum qualifications, Manildi said.

But since the Bureau has not received enough applications from Harvard students to fill all positions, members met last week to discuss ways of encouraging more applicants.

Proposed Solutions

Croall is currently working on a memo to Sacks suggesting possible ways of increasing summer participation by Harvard students. Although Bureau members were not willing to comment on the memo's contents, they outlined various proposals that they have discussed at recent meetings.

One principal suggestion was to guarantee Bureau membership to any student who promised to work for the Bureau during the summer, Croall said. The Bureau currently is unable to grant membership to all interested students and selects most of its members in an annual spring lottery.

Croall noted, however, that the Bureau would have no way of enforcing such an agreement, nor would want to coerce unwilling students into staffing the Bureau during the summer. Croall said that a number of new Bureau members resign each year and it is possible that the students who promised to work during the summer might be among that group. He also pointed out that students who lost interest in working for the Bureau but who did so anyway

merely to honor their moral commitment probably would not make very good employees.

"We're also afraid of compromising the quality of summer representation by promising membership," Manildi said. "If the people turned out to be less than fully qualified, we would not want to hurt our clients and our reputation by the lowering of our standards."

Croall said the Bureau also considered Sacks' suggestion that it guarantee officerships to students who promise to work during the summer.

"We weren't too hot on that idea," Croall said. "We believe that everyone should have the chance to be an officer. Besides, some people can't afford to work here during the summer and they shouldn't be penalized."

The Bureau considered raising the weekly salary from \$160, but concluded that a higher salary probably would not make much of a difference since the main reason why Harvard students don't apply for the summer jobs is that they want new experiences of an offer of a more permanent job.

No Money

Another problem with offering higher salaries is that the Bureau probably could not allocate the money, according to Pagano. The Law School is not interested in providing additional funds and Student Funded Fellowships finance students only up to \$125 a week. The Bureau has considered financing its own fellowship program, he added.

The Bureau also has considered allowing students to work in four-week shifts, Croall said. Pagano mentioned that Bureau members had discussed the possibility of two-week shifts, but agreed that would be "disastrous for client relations."

Croall said that "one of the more extreme" measures considered by the Bureau was asking the Law School to change its curriculum to allow 1Ls to take Evidence during

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Rent Hike Will Fund Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

small basement room, \$1550 for a large room.

Hastings Hall rentals will be set much higher than other dorm rooms. For example, the rent for a three-room suite for two persons will be \$1775 per person next year, an increase of 23 percent. Similarly, the rental price of a two-room suite will be \$2130 (\$1065 per person if two persons opt to share such a suite). Singles in Hastings Hall rise 10 percent to \$1575.

Why the Hike?

Assistant Dean Steve Young stressed that the Law School dorms are run on a deficit or break-even basis, with the total income set to pay for maintenance and repairs during the school year 1979-80. Young added that no part of next year's dorm rental income was set to make up any planned deficit to be incurred by the Hark. "The relationship between the dorms and the Hark has been severed," and future planning will be completely separate. However, if the Hark deficit exceeds the planned deficit, there is still some possibility that dorm funds will be tapped.

According to Young, "Rents are being increased on the assumption that we will be providing better service and making the dorms a better place to live." He added that much of the reason for the increases now is to compensate for a lack of adequate maintenance in the past. Examples of projects that will be undertaken include cleaning and repairing the venetian blinds in the Graduate Dorms and installing light switches inside the bedrooms in Wyeth Hall.

One change already made is a new policy on dorm room repairs. Each R.A. is supplied with forms to be filled out by dorm residents requesting repairs to their rooms. The resident and Young are supposed to be notified within a few days when the repair will take place, and the goal is to have Building and Grounds take as little time as possible.

Last fall, the Dorm Council submitted a list of 83 possible capital improvements needed in the dorms. Some of those that may be implemented next year include putting exhaust fans in the Wyeth kitchens, weather-stripping the windows in the Graduate Center, installing wall clocks in the kitchens, and supplying decent shower curtains. Money may be used to provide more vacuum cleaners for student use and possibly to install television antenna outlets in Graduate Dorm lounges. Young also hopes to see Wyeth Hall substantially redecorated and painted. However, the timing and sequence of these repairs has yet to be determined.

Finally, R.A.'s will be instructed to take a survey of all dorm rooms before school closes to determine all the minor and major repairs required for individual rooms. Young says he would like to see all painting and repairs completed over the summer, even if this necessitates changing the current policy of allowing summer residents in the dorms.

Future Plans

More major improvements and alterations are contemplated. For example, mixing valves to regulate hot and cold water are slated to be installed in the Hark and Graduate Dorms. The Harvard University Planning Office is taking a survey of the engineering problems with the heating system in the Graduate Dorms. The possibility of new bathrooms for Hastings Hall is also being explored. Additionally, Young is recommending relandscaping of the common area between the Hark and the Graduate Dorms.

Young hopes to work with architects and engineers to develop a master plan for the next five years. A master plan would facilitate financial planning and the making of rational decisions between touch-up projects and fundamental renovations. For example, Young pointed out that expenditures for

installation of hot and cold water risers in Wyeth would be senseless if the entire bathroom would be torn down in a few years.

Second, the possibilities for new dormitories or major renovations of existing dorms will also be explored. Young recognized that, "Graduate Center dorms do not provide suitable accommodations for law students. They are too small, too austere, and too institutional." However, major capital expenditures such as these will not be financed through rental income; instead, alternative income sources such as contributions will be sought.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. What racetrack currently holds the record for highest average attendance in 1978 for harness racing?
2. The American League has set a record for most night games scheduled in a season. How many will be played next season?
3. One of baseball's unsung, or barely sung, heroes is Larry Bowa. For what should Bowa receive more credit?
4. Seven American schools had more than twenty players on National Football League rosters in 1978. Which schools were they and how many of their former students were playing. (Assume that this is as of the start of the 1978 season)

(Answers on Page 14)

Cryptic Law

Ogq rwtsonbb oqponbnqy ogto cq yctsd
tjafo gtwb t jaoowq ab jqqc tsy tp gq ltp
ycnsdnsx no gq bqwo t pwniq xa azqc gnp
ogcato tsy gq niiqyntoqwu gty oa zaino.
Tboqc gq gty zainoqy tsy eaiq jted oa ogq
otjwq gq . . . waadqy to ogq jaoowq tsy ptl
ogto no easotnsqy t bacqnxs pfjpotseq lgneg
ltp t pfjpotseq aboqs cqbqccqy oa tp t "cfjjqc
rcarguwteone easocteqronzq wtoqh."

(Solution on Page 14)

Bread and Circuses

We don't expect law school lifestyle to be Utopia, but when HLS tries to provide for the basics — eating and sleeping — it should be done right.

It is not being done right when dorm room rates are structured so that nearly 20% of the rooms are priced beyond the cost of an off-campus apartment of similar size, and dorm services are below par. It is not being done right when the campus eating place is running a deficit, and even students in dorms with limited kitchen facilities don't want to eat there.

This week, the paper has news of two situations—room rents for all but 24 of the 572 dorm rooms are going up; and the perennial Hark deficit is getting out of hand. We feel the people responsible should be handling both situations better than they are.

The policy reason behind the 23% rate hike for the three-room suites in Hastings is that Hastings rooms should be priced commensurate with their worth, as compared to prices paid for rooms in Wyeth and the Graduate Center. This is a worthwhile policy, perhaps, but not at the expense of making Hastings an enclave for the very rich and/or very lazy — in straight figures, the new rate comes out to be about \$395 a month for a two-bedroom place, with one bathroom per floor, a collective kitchen in the basement, only occasionally hot water, and furniture whose time has long since passed. While the requisite number of students may be willing to pay that much for convenience, an off-campus apartment, 10 minutes away, is half the price, with more amenities. Even the monk-like cells in the new dorms run nearly \$100 a month.

The same problem, basically, is what ails the Hark — you get better value for your money at the greasy spoons two blocks up the road. The solutions of raising tuition or forcing students to stomach the food, by requiring students to buy Hark coupons, are not acceptable. There are rumors that the Hark Committee, like Nixon, has a secret plan — if so, it should be laid on the table. That very few students accepted the invitation of the Hark Committee to discuss the alternatives is distressing, and only emphasizes the unpleasant problem the Committee has — to find a way to make the Hark an acceptable eatery, a place that people will care about enough to make it financially feasible.

Perhaps dorm allotment should be made part of financial aid, and subsidized that way; perhaps the Hark should be student-run. Perhaps plans to improve services in the dorms, begun this year, will eventually bear fruit — but if the dorms continue to be more expensive than the real world, it will be a Pyrrhic victory. There have to be viable, well-thought-out, non-coercive solutions—and soon.

Other schools manage to house and feed their students without becoming slum landlords and force-feeders. We give full credit for good faith to the people in charge this year, but there's got to be a better way.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno watched with amazement as hordes of 1Ls, suitcases in hand, rushed toward the Harvard Square subway station.

"Where's the fire?" Fenno asked a 1L.

"Haven't you heard?" the panic-stricken 1L responded. "Grades were released and half the class is heading for the hills."

"I haven't seen a mass exodus like this since they hired Charles Fried," said Fenno.

"Well, it's either run away or listen to those who have done well gloat all weekend," said the 1L. "And most of us have to retreat, regroup and plan for the next battle."

"That sounds serious," said Fenno.

"Oh it is," said the 1L. "For some reason it just means a few days of rest and relaxation; for others it means assuming a whole new identity."

"I think I understand the panic," said Fenno, "but why the assumed identity?"

"They tell you that grading is anonymous," noted the 1L, "but did you ever notice that the digits in your student number correspond to the position in the alphabet of the letters of your last name?"

Fenno thought of his own student number. 06-05-14-14-15. "Damn," muttered Fenno under his breath. "He's right."

Fenno turned toward the 1L. "Does the Dean know about this?"

"Know about it?" the 1L said sarcastically, "Ol' 19-01-03-11-19 made it up himself."

"This means war," said Fenno. "Or at least a police action. Where's your class planning on mapping its strategy?"

"We thought we'd follow the example set by 3L's during winter term and retire to Puerto Rico for a few days," said the 1L. "Why don't you join us?"

"Well I was going to run the 'When-will-Nesson-have-his-grades-in?' pool," Fenno said. "But I guess that could wait another month or two."

"I'd love to stay and chat," said the 1L as he began to walk toward the subway station, "but they're going to run out of seats on the San Juan Special before long."

"I'll meet you down there," said Fenno. "Any loose ends you'd like me to tie up before I leave?"

"Just make sure that no one knows that we're gone," the 1L said.

"I'll fill the back bench in Property class with dummies and no one will know the difference," said Fenno with a smile as he went to pack his bags.

☛

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Recommendations for Equality

To the Editor:

I read the article in your November 3, 1978 issue just today, and the thoughts expressed prompt me to write for the first time on the subject of finding adequate remedies for blacks and under-advantaged people under the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, decided by the Supreme Court in 1954.

I agree thoroughly that no adequate remedy has been found to date, and I join the speakers in their view that minorities have yet to realize real, rather than merely legal, relief.

I believe that the approach taken by HEW and other governmental agencies has been ineffectual and frustrating because it has failed to focus properly on the actual root cause of the damage to minorities in every section of the nation.

The answer, in my opinion, is not in allocation of quotas in the schools or in forced bussing programs, and the soundness of this opinion is supported by the failure of these programs and by the growing recognition by the minority leaders that community or neighborhood schools are desirable to the inhabitants of the communities. Black community leaders increasingly are asking for their own institutions and identity.

I submit that the courts, the agencies and the people should recognize the following truths:

1. Cumulative wrongs of the past need correcting now.

2. The need should be treated as an emergency, which it is, and the power to correct the wrongs should be acknowledged as an emergency power.

3. Correction is not possible in a year or in a generation, but requires continual attention for at least two and more likely three generations.

4. The real areas calling for relief are those of employment opportunity and housing. Attention to programs creating full (or at least increasing) employment opportunities and compensation for the minorities will create in them the ability to purchase and maintain decent housing. Enforcement of fair and equal housing for the minorities will enable those who wish to move to other neighborhoods to do so. Better economics and fair housing will permit a sensible and fair school operation on a neighborhood school basis.

5. As to the schools themselves, every student should be entitled essentially to attend the school nearest his home. If he is a member of a minority and wishes to attend a different and more distant school, he should be entitled to do so, with free bus service provided. Budgetary and physical solutions

should be mandated to give priority to the social needs and benefits which will flow to the entire community from the resulting equality of educational opportunity.

6. The equivalent of an affirmative action program should continue, with more emphasis on employment and housing than on distribution of school attendance. As the point approaches where the typical student in the minority group lives in a home in which his parents and grandparents are properly educated, employed, compensate and housed, governmental action and reaction should become increasingly color blind. Until that time, the position must be one of affirmative assistance for the blacks or under-advantaged members of our society.

7. All segments of our society should be made aware of the need for patience in the framing and attainment of ultimate equity and equality among our classes of citizens. Rome wasn't built in a day — why should we expect to build a Utopia so quickly?

Don G. Nicholson,
Miami, Florida

"Political" Decisions

To the Editor:

Law students and others recently protested civil rights decisions of the Burger court. Dean Sacks is quoted as describing such protests as not an appropriate form of communication between lawyers and judges. Of course, those protesting were not appearing before Justice Burger in regard to any particular case.

Were the law students and others guilty of committing an inappropriateness? Chief Justice Burger's sexist joke (as reported in the RECORD) was more inappropriate than the protests. It should be remembered that we are dealing with a Supreme Court majority that said that discrimination due to pregnancy is not necessarily sex based (*GE v. Gilbert*). It would be just if the first six men to get pregnant were those six justices. However, until that happens, it is quite appropriate to indicate publicly and politically one's contempt for certain positions of the Supreme Court. Most of the decisions objected to were "political" decisions and the fact that they are published as court reports does not make them less political.

Thank you for publicizing the critics of Chief Justice Burger. Best wishes.

Jordan Rossen
Detroit, Michigan

First Amendment Exercise

To the Editor

The simplistic, perennial justification — timeworn, boring and disingenuous — for

criticizing any judicial restraint in the area of the First Amendment, on the pretext that it portends destruction of our cherished Constitutional rights, finds articulation, once again, in the alarmist editorial of October 20. Calculated to frighten us into irrational belief that a Court which finds the "seven dirty words" without Constitutional protection, will apply the same standard to words "advocating social reform or political protest", is typical ultra-liberal hysteria.

More troubling was Prof. Dershowitz's "syllogistic" reversal — if he is accurately quoted by Dave Quinto — for, to serve his own conclusion, he mischaracterizes the decision as "illogic" and the consequences as "reasonable conclusion". But he disappoints me even more: I would have expected the Professor to have postulated the right of the TV media to graphically illustrate the "seven dirty words" for the benefit of those who insist on realism and the full freedom of all the media (no monopoly for radio) to serve even those who, unfortunately, are hard of hearing. His children would, no doubt, have a great deal of company if such a telecast occurred on Sunday morning, "evangelical sermons" notwithstanding.

I note, without comment, the editorial's pejorative reference to the "elderly" men responsible for the majority decision.

Irving H. Jurow,
Washington, D.C.

Financial Aid Burden

To the Editor:

Very interesting — the IRS requires that tax returns be filed by April 15th, but the Law School financial aid office demands that graduating third year students submit copies of their returns & W-2's by March 1st, or else all aid for the year will be cancelled. Naturally this puts a burden on those of us who were planning to fill out returns over spring break. It also raises an interesting question: if one can make an argument that Harvard involves state action for 14th amendment purposes, does Harvard also exercise state action for Article VI supremacy clause/Article I preemption purposes, so that its heavier burden is illegitimate? Or, is the real question what extra bookkeeping activities can Harvard dream up so students don't feel neglected if forms aren't due?

K. Kowalski, 3L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Don't Be Shocked

To the Editor:

I was dumbfounded when I read in a recent issue of the "RECORD" that some Harvard Law School students were boycotting a law firm because it represented an unpopular client.

Emil G. Trott
Special Student 1944-45
Iowa City, Iowa

The Hark Report: Problems Without Solutions

By Jorie Roberts

On Tuesday evening, February 13, the Harkness Dining Committee held a public meeting with the HLS community to examine alternatives for the future of Harkness Commons. Approximately 25 members of the student body (all dorm residents) and Hark staff attended to voice complaints and recommendations to the Committee.

Prof. Oliver Oldman, Committee member, emphasized that the issue at stake was the future of the Hark, rather than any one short-term proposal to decrease the food service deficit for a year or two. Several alternatives have been suggested by the Committee to cover the yearly deficit of approximately \$160,000 now coming from tuition.

Oldman stated that the Committee hoped, in proposing a forced purchase of coupons, that once students tried the Hark, they would like it and the Hark would be used more.

Carol Bodine, 2L, residing in Wyeth Hall, pointed out that she had never eaten at the Hark, preferring to cook for herself. She voiced concern over permitting something so clearly inefficient as the Hark to go on, and suggested a poll of students be taken to ascertain patterns and extent of use.

Dave Quinto, 1L, spoke, stressing that financing the deficit would decrease the Hark's incentive to improve services and cut labor costs, that no market would exist among dorm residents for off-campus students trying to sell coupons they were forced to purchase under the mandatory coupon-purchase alternative, and that the Hark's chief function was serving as a place for students to get together.

Lindsay Connor, 2L, stressed the value of an on-campus food service for students living both on and off campus, because of location, the limited alternatives in the area, and the frequently short time between classes.

Kim McDaniel, 2L, replied, "I

believe the meeting greatly underrepresents the general student anger over the proposed coupon system of subsidization." McDaniel pointed out that special dietary needs are not met by the Hark. "I can see no argument that someone trying to keep Kosher or who is a vegetarian should subsidize the Hark."

Ruth Kent, 2L, emphasized the low level of female use of the facility, focusing on the high starch content of the food served there.

In contrast, a third female student stressed that, while she felt the Hark overpriced vegetables and the salad bar, she did find that dining there was preferable to dining alone or fighting constantly over the limited space in the dorm kitchens.

Next, Doug Cox, 2L, spoke against the continuation of the Hark. "I wonder how many people would eat there if they were paying the actual cost of the food — a \$9 harkburger!"

Other concerns centered on the catering function provided by the Hark, whether food service could be just provided for lunch, whether it was necessary to provide breakfast service, whether additional dorm kitchens would reduce need for the Hark, and whether outside catering services could be found to take over the Hark service. These concerns remained unanswered by the Committee.



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Vorenberg Investigates Corruption

By Dave Quinto

Prof. James Vorenberg, who was named to a five-year term as chairman of the state Ethics Commission three months ago, is optimistic about the influence that the fledgling commission will exert on Massachusetts public officials.

Although the Commission was born in the wake of a scandal and in order to head off a Common Cause-backed referendum proposal, and although the Ways and Means Committee has so far seen fit to appropriate money for only 14 of the requested 21 staff slots, the Commission has already had an impact on close to 3,000 public officials.

According to Vorenberg, the Commission should emphasize "education and prevention rather than investigation, at least in the first few months." Toward this end, the Commission has devised a "really very simple" financial disclosure form which has 21 single-spaced pages of instructions. "Well," he reflected, "it's *relatively* simple as compared with many state, federal, and SEC financial information forms." The form is intended to identify all securities and investments "beneficially owned" with a value of more than \$1,000 as well as income, stock ownership, debts, gifts of more than \$100, honoraria, and dealings with lobbyists and other persons with an interest in influencing government decisions.

"The disclosures are less detailed and less alarming than some people in the state house seem to believe," said Vorenberg. Nonetheless, he feels that "the process of pulling together the information requested and filling out the forms will have a valuable preventative effect in making officials sensitive to conflicts of interest." Currently filling out the forms are Edward King's appointees as well as many state and county officials, judges, clerks of courts, heads of paid boards and commissions, and anyone making over \$21,162 and reporting directly to an executive or

administrative head of a governmental body. Excluded from the Commission's reach are U.S. representatives and senators (who are presumably policed on the Hill) and local officials.

Mammoth Tasks

Vorenberg's customary ebullience flags a bit when he considers all that the Ethics Commission must do this year. There is a "lot of communicating with the public and with government officials still to be done," as well as finding accountants and lawyers to fill the five already-authorized staff spots still open. A new request will be made of the legislature to appropriate funds for the remaining seven staffers needed in order to conduct the investigatory and enforcement aspects of the commission's work. What troubles Vorenberg, however, is that the Commission is required by law to propose legislation before December to extend the financial disclosure requirements to officials of cities, towns, and special districts. "We won't have had much of a chance to evaluate the Commission's success by then," explained Vorenberg.

Unusual Features

The Massachusetts State Ethics Commission has some features not commonly found among the approximately 30 other state ethics commissions in the U.S. In Massachusetts, the supervision of politi-

cal contributions and lobbying will continue to be handled by different agencies. The administration of the conflict-of-interest laws has been transferred to the Ethics Commission, which is also empowered to render opinions on the legality of anything public officials propose to do. The Commission also has an interesting mix of enforcement powers which represent an "intermediate level of enforcement and may, therefore, be more believable," Vorenberg hopes.

The Commission has been given a "measured law enforcement response to the violation of conflict-of-interest statutes because the criminal statutes governing conflicts-of-interest are rarely applied because of their ambiguity," stated Vorenberg. Under the Massachusetts law, criminal enforcement will remain with the attorney general's office but the Commission will be able to issue cease and desist orders, bring civil suits, and levy civil penalties up to \$1,000. "It's a very interesting experiment to see whether this kind of authority can lead to a high level of compliance," Vorenberg concluded.

A Natural Optimist

"I'm optimistic by nature," Vorenberg explained when asked whether he thought that the legislature is serious about allowing him to carry out the ambitious mandate. "If six months from now

(Continued on Page 15)

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Libyan 'Guest of Honor' Sparks Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

ley Wilcher, vice president of the Black Law Students Association and a key Conference organizer, said. "We haven't used 'honor' as that word is traditionally used, this is just a recognition of their positions."

Sylvester Turner, president of the Black Law Students Association explained that the "Guests of Honor" were named as such "out of respect for their titles, and to highlight and draw attention to them because they are dignitaries."

He cautioned that "it's important to bear in mind the focus of the conference and not call into view just one point. It's not that we necessarily subscribe to their views, it's just that they hold positions of authority."

The controversy sparked some heated exchanges between members of the two groups and a meeting was held Tuesday night to attempt to resolve the differences. Assistant Dean Stephen B. Young, Prof. C. Clyde Ferguson and representatives from the Asian Law Students Association, the Black Law Students Association and the Jewish Law Students Association struggled in vain for several hours to draft a statement which all parties would sign.

Although the meeting did not result in agreement between the organizations, Saltzman commented that it "at least helped to clarify the issues."

"I hope it will be a starting point for some better dialogue," he remarked.

Despite their failure to gain agreement for the statement they had drafted, Young and Ferguson sent that statement to the law school community on Wednesday, over their names, noting that they felt it would "fairly represent the purposes and policies of the groups involved." The statement stressed that the sponsors of the Conference "neither approve nor disapprove, and neither endorse nor reject the views of any individual or official invited to use the forum of the Conference for expression of either her or his opinions or positions."

The Jewish Law Students Association plans to distribute an open letter and a "Fact Sheet on Human Rights in Libya." Saltzman emphasized that the organization has no plans to interfere with the conference but said that there will be non-disruptive leafletting.

JLS has already sent mailgrams to all United States federal officials who were scheduled to participate, highlighting the fact that a Libyan representative has been named as a guest of honor and asking them to take whatever action they deem appropriate.

Wilcher objects strongly to the contact JLS made with those speakers and said that it was unfair to take that action before presenting the conference with a written objection.

The Women's Law Association, one of twelve "co-sponsoring organizations" listed on conference posters and in the Advisor, held a special meeting of its executive board Monday, Feb. 12, to discuss the issue of sponsorship and the controversy surrounding the Conference. Nancy Wiegers, the Section I representative to WLA, said that the board gave weight to the fact that any action which it took might affect the Conference as a whole. The board decided to issue a statement which explains that WLA had no part in choosing the speakers or guests of honor and that its sponsorship is limited, as it has been all along, to the panel on Third World Women.

The International Law Students Association, also designated as a co-sponsor, voted Wednesday, Feb. 14, to also issue a statement. Carolyn Armour, 1L, an ILS member

who attended the meeting, said that the membership rejected a proposal to completely withdraw support from the Conference and also rejected a proposal to make a statement which criticized the Libyan government's record on human rights. The statement which ILS plans to release to the HLS community reads in part: "We whole-heartedly support the Conference but must emphasize that none of the viewpoints expressed there have our particular support."

The Conference, which features panels on topics from *Bakke* to the international economic order, will begin Friday, Feb. 16, with registration and an art exhibit. After remarks by the Guests of Honor and a keynote address by Leslie A. Harriman, Permanent Representative of the Nigerian Mission to the United Nations, a "Multi-ethnic Dance Festival" will be held in the Payne Hall Music Building.

On Saturday, the Conference Panels will be followed by an international buffet dinner, a poetry reading and performance by a jazz singer. An informal party is scheduled to follow the dinner performances.

Art exhibits focusing on Third World themes will be on display both Friday and Saturday. "The cultural part of the Conference is important to round out the program and because art can be just as powerful as its expression," said Julieanne Richardson, 2L, who organized the artistic component of the program.

Asked about the conflicts that have plagued the Conference, Richardson replied, "I always try to think of art as above that."

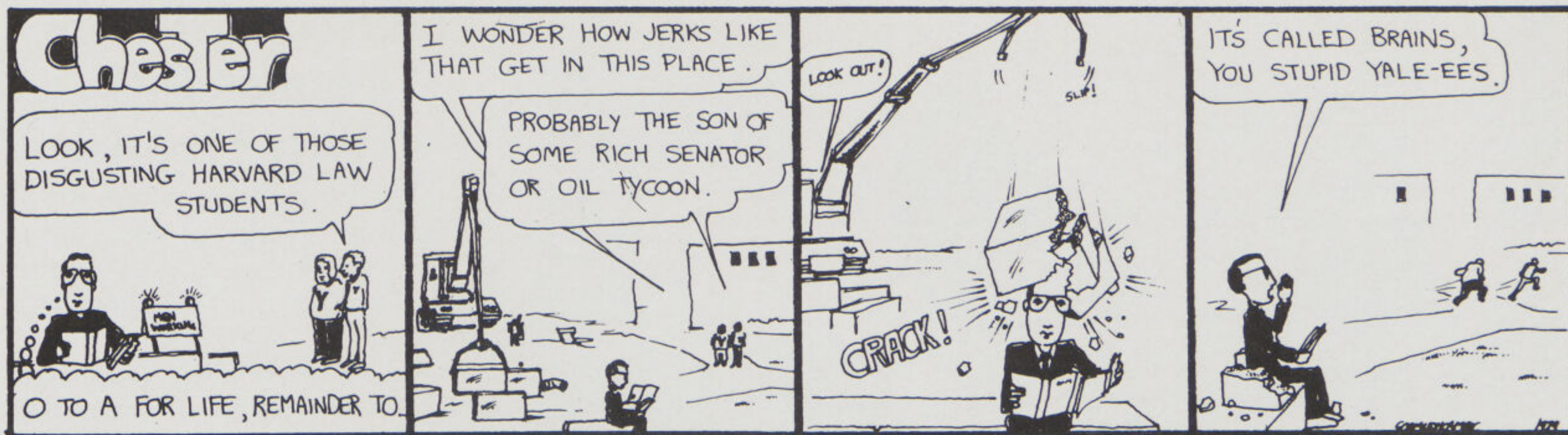
Sports Answers

1. The Meadowlands, which averaged 17,820 persons per meet.
2. 756.
3. The Philadelphia Phillies' shortstop is the best fielder in the game, according to league statistics. He has a career fielding average of .981 based on 122 errors committed in 1,355 games.
4. They are USC with 41, Colorado and Ohio State with 28 each, Penn State with 26 and Michigan, Oklahoma and San Diego State all tied at 20 apiece.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

The plaintiff testified that he drank about half a bottle of beer and as he was drinking it he felt a slime go over his throat and he immediately had to vomit. After he had vomited and come back to the table he looked at the bottle and saw that it contained a foreign substance which was a substance often referred to as a "rubber prophylactic contraceptive latex."

Heimsoth v. Falstaff Brewing Corp., 116 N.E. 2d 193



Tune in March 2, when Chester and the RECORD return . . .

Dorm Council Sets Room Selections

(Continued from Page 7)

Executive Committee members declines. Representatives on Dorm Council have the inducement of high room priority in return for their services as representative plus 43 hours of work at Dorm Council functions over the course of the school year. Umphres pointed out that the lack of any substantial increase in benefits for service on the Executive Committee has made it harder to find volunteers for those increasingly time-consuming jobs.

Kathy Kowalski, 3L, president of Dorm Council in 1977, agrees that at times the amount of effort re-

quired by her job was substantial. But she felt the results were more than worth the effort. "People went to Dorm Council functions and had a good time, and that made me feel good." Kowalski feels that the biggest problem in finding Executive Committee members is that 1L's are too hesitant about limits on their free time, and 2L's and 3L's are "jaded in general about life at the Law School."

Rough Weeks

Susan Miller, 3L, president in 1978, agreed that there were "rough weeks" but again felt the opportunity to meet people and

"see how the administration works at Harvard" was well worth the average six to eight hours per week commitment. Ray Streinz, 3L, the 1978 treasurer, feels the amount of work required is blown out of proportion and that the problem is more that students at the Law School do not want to be "committed to outside activities." Kaye Thomas, 2L, the 1978 comptroller, stated that his time commitment of ten to twelve hours per week was substantial, especially since the bulk of his time was spent running the weekend movies.

Dean Young feels that "to the extent that good people get in, they can make a difference" but the negative perception of Dorm Council as not worthwhile in comparison to other Law School activities discourages people from participating.

Despite the existence of the problem, five new members were elected to the Executive Committee in January, although each seat went uncontested. Phil Umphres, 2L, was named president; Dave Quinto, 1L, vice-president; Dorothy Chung, 1L, secretary; Isaac Mit-rani, 1L, treasurer; and Bonny Garcia, 1L, comptroller. The newly elected officers all expressed as their main goal making life at Harvard Law School nicer and more responsive to student needs. Chung summed up the sentiments of most members: "Dorm Council is the most viable organization to have a say in life at Harvard Law School and be involved in issues as they develop."

Ethics Panel Making Impact

(Continued from Page 13)

we don't have the investigatory positions, I'll worry."

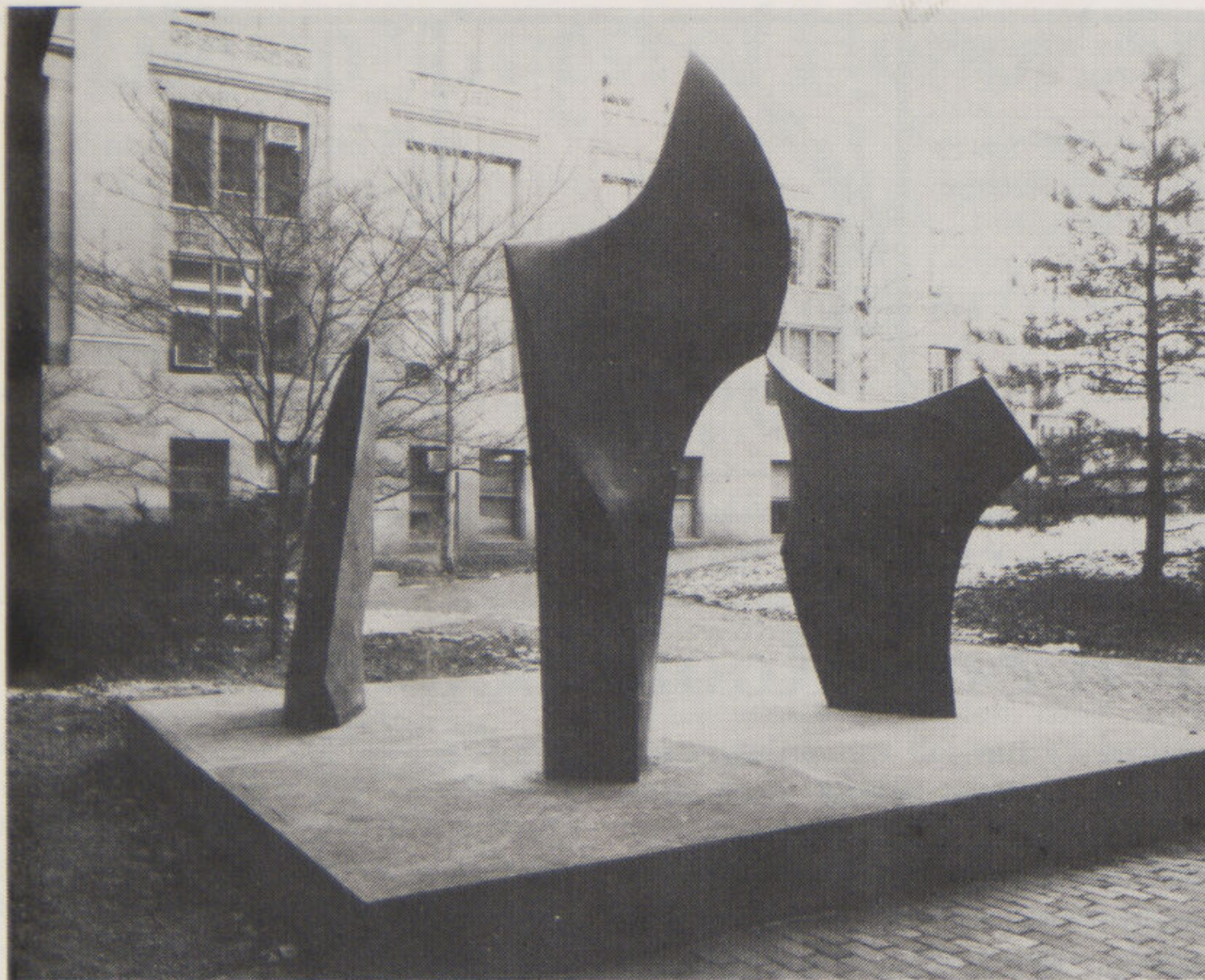
The Commission's day-to-day operations are currently being supervised by General Counsel Scott Harshbarger, '68. Vorenberg is pleased that his own role is now "somewhat more remote." He hopes to put in no more than five to ten hours per week, in addition to attending bi-weekly meetings. "Before we had a staff it took a lot more time than that," he said.

One has the feeling, however, that Vorenberg won't have any extra time to spend with his family now because his other obligations are so extensive. Vorenberg is a member of the executive committee of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, is actively involved with the

Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, sits on the board of Criminal Justice Publications, Inc., and is a director of the Police Foundation, an organization set up by the Ford Foundation to do research on quality and reforms of police activity. In addition to seeking to improve the criminal justice system and to extend civil rights to minority groups, Vorenberg shares his expertise with classes in Criminal Law, Legal Ethics, and the Role of Government Lawyers.

Vorenberg has also served as an assistant Watergate prosecutor and as Special Counsel to the Massachusetts Senate where his work resulted in the removal of Senators DiCarlo and Mackenzie following their convictions for influence-peddling.

TGIF: Friday, Feb. 16 from 4-6 p.m.
in the Hark.



HLS Art

Entitled *Judgment*, the three piece sculpture is a gift to the Law School from its creator, John Safer, '49 and the class of '49. The sections are composed of solid bronze and collectively weigh 3500 lb., with the tallest one standing 12 feet in height. The sculpture, located in the FOB/Langdell courtyard, will be dedicated this spring at the Class of '49 reunion.

The portrait of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Justice Ruth Abrams, by Norma Wasserman, is the first of a woman judge to be obtained by HLS.



Pictures by Chris Rinik

Filling Positions Causes Rift With Dean

(Continued from Page 8)

the Spring and receive some sort of clinical training so that they could qualify under the Massachusetts rule.

Bureau members expressed doubts, however, about the ability even of trained 1L's.

Sacks said he would not "foreclose the possibility" of changing the Law School curriculum to enable 1L's to qualify to represent clients in court, but that he would require the Bureau to first exhaust other possibilities.

"I find it hard to think that out of the large number of students at this Law School that we can't find the relatively small number required to staff the Bureau during the summer," Sacks said. "I'm not asking them to do the impossible. I'm only asking them to do something highly desirable."



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