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1979 One Ls: Ivy Covered But Diversified

By Bennett Murphy

Five hundred and forty men and women from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and numerous foreign nations descended on Pound Hall early this month in answer to an admissions goal of excellence and diversity.

Nearly 6,600 applications had been considered in the process that culminated on Sept. 6, when the new 1Ls took their places at the Law School.

Those 6,600 applications were trimmed to an admittee group of 715, or 11 percent; and the group trimmed itself still further when the expected 35 per cent of the admittees declined Harvard's invitation.

While the diversity sought was reflected in the places of origin of the new students, a counterbalancing factor was the Ivy vine woven throughout the class. Nearly half

are from an Ivy League undergraduate institution.

Another common strain was that of post-graduate experience. Nearly half the new 1Ls have spent some time in academic or employment activity since graduating from their respective undergraduate institutions, and 85 of the 1Ls have completed graduate programs.

Impressionistic Process

All in all, Asst. Dean Molly Geraghty, who chairs the admissions committee, expressed satisfaction with the results of the review that began last December, although she noted the inexactness of the process.

"It's definitely not a science," said Geraghty of her job; "but it would be presumptuous to call it an art. It's impressionistic."

Adding their impressions to the

task of selecting the first-year class are Asst. Deans Russell Simpson and Stephen Bernardi, and Profs. Charles Fried, Clyde Ferguson, and Lance Liebman. Along with Geraghty, they are the members of the Admissions Committee, which meets weekly throughout the December to April selection season.

Selecting the 1Ls "is not a science. . . . It's impressionistic."

— Asst. Dean Molly Geraghty

Although Geraghty stresses the goals of diversity and excellence, the figures released focused on the former attribute. The Admissions Office does not release detailed statistics on undergraduate grades and LSAT performance, for policy reasons.

"We don't want people to feel they're behind the eight-ball," Geraghty explained.

Grades, LSATs

Approximately half of the 1978 entering class, the current 2Ls, scored 720 or higher on the LSAT, according to an article written by Simpson in the Spring Law School Bulletin. Undergraduate grades are weighted, according to Geraghty, to reflect differing grading practices among undergraduate institutions. In the past, Geraghty has declined to discuss exactly how those weights are applied.

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Photo by Newton White

Bence Pharmacy serves HLS for yet another year. See story, Page 11.

Ely Returns With Critique of Court's Power And Fresh Attitude for Teaching Law Again

By J. T. Atkins

For Prof. John Hart Ely, it is "the freshness of attitude" that makes teaching 1Ls enjoyable. And now Ely, too, has a similar freshness; he has just returned from a year away from HLS, during which he completed his book on constitutional law. "I was happy to get away," he said, "and I was happy to come back."

While his return has meant a new instructor for 1L Criminal Law, his time away on a fellowship at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C., will result in the publication of *Democracy and Distrust*, an "essay" setting out his theory of judicial review. The final touches are now virtually complete and the book should be published in February.

Having taught Constitutional Law and Federal Courts previously, Ely has never before instructed 1Ls in their first semester at HLS. "I think they come at problems with a greater variety of viewpoints," he said. Too often, he believes, second- and third-year students "regard their law school careers as something to get through."

But 1Ls, said Ely, "are generally pretty enthusiastic and work hard their first semester." At the same time, he added, the competitiveness of the school is overrated.

Assesses Court

Both an observer and critic of the Supreme Court, Ely does not see its

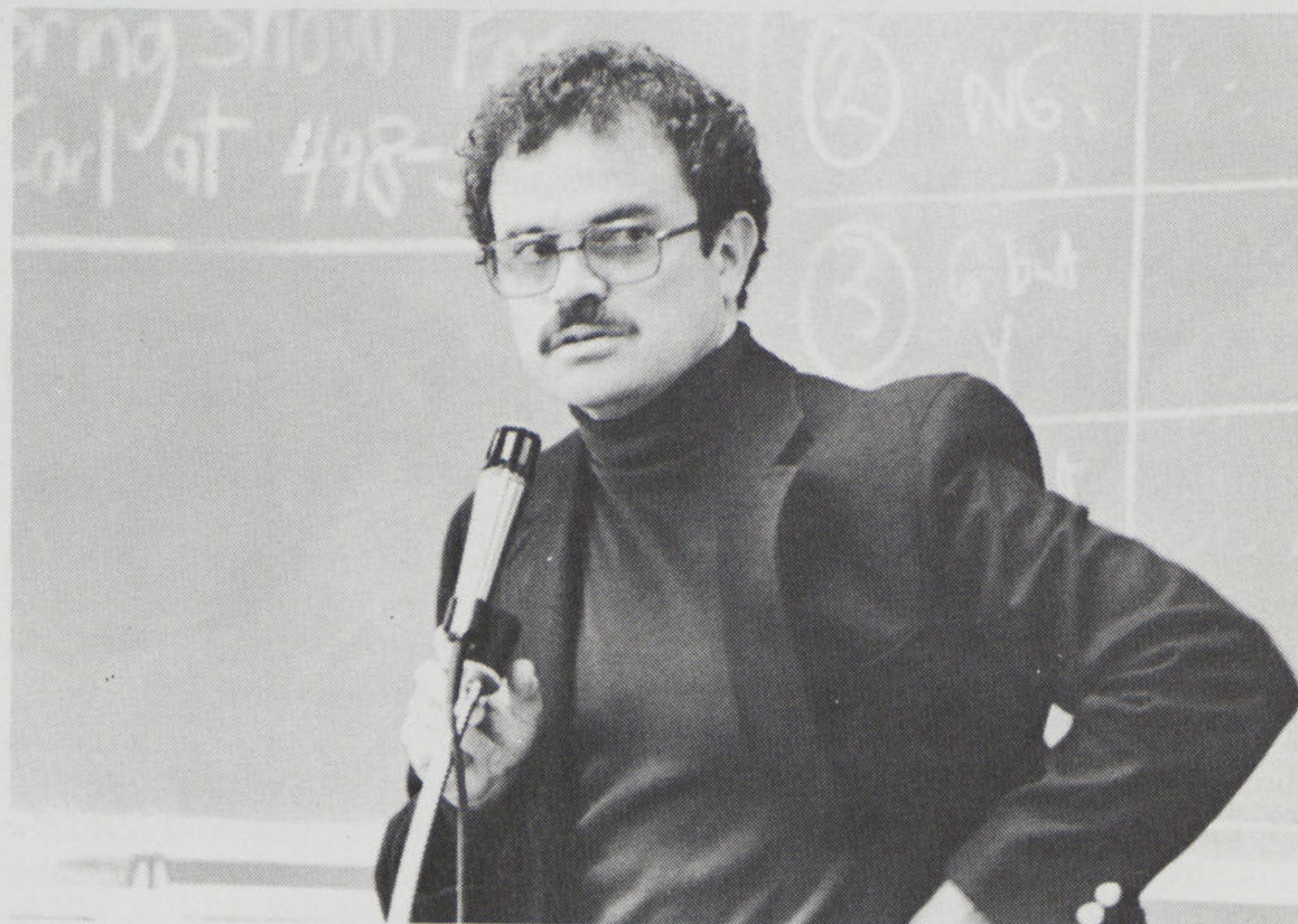


Photo by Newton White

Prof. Ely returns to HLS.

decisions in the past year as being overly conservative. "It seems to many of us a conservative Court," he said, "largely because of the nature of its predecessor, the Warren Court."

But the current bench, he added, "is a much more liberal and a much better Court than the one which sat during the early fifties. I just don't think it's that bad a Court."

In comparison with the Chief Justiceship of Earl Warren — a "golden age" — the current Court "is a disappointing one." There has been an increasing trend toward bureaucracy within the structure of the Court, according to Ely, evident in the increase in staff and even in the Court's dealings with the media. The justices are explain-

ing their opinions to reporters "more than they used to," he said.

Still, said Ely, "you can take any period in the Court's history and rip it to shreds." Which, very likely, is what both Ely and Section I Criminal Law will be trying to do during the next 11 weeks.



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Mixing Public Interest and Paradise

By James L. Coster

What does public-service law conjure up in your mind? Urban ghettos? Slums? Rural Appalachia? To Jeff Millner it meant a summer in the sun, on the beaches, and in the courtrooms of St. Thomas.

When it was time to think about summer employment following his second year, Jeff reasoned that it would be nice to kill "two birds with one stone."

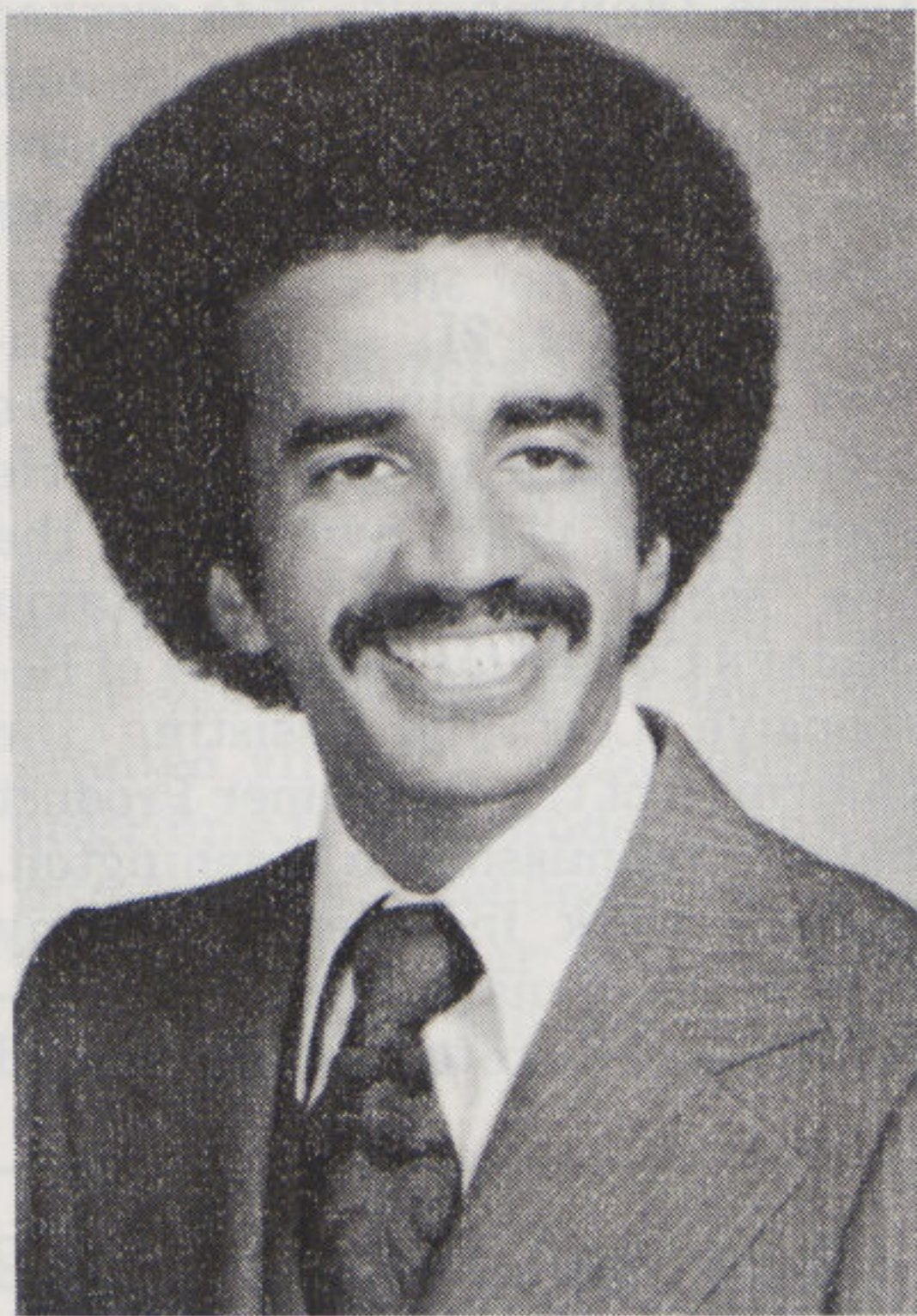
"I wanted to stay in public service law," he continued, "but I thought it would be nice to work in an exciting location. At the Placement Office, I ran across some information about a possible internship in the Virgin Islands. I contacted Brian Massony, the Director of Legal Services of the Virgin Islands and St. Croix. After some further correspondence, Mr. Massony asked me which island I would like to work on." Millner continued: "I talked to some friends around the law school and found out that St. Thomas was the place to be in the Virgin Islands. It was more developed and had ample entertainment activities. I took care of some last-minute details and was off to St. Thomas right after my last final exam."

"I wanted to stay in public service law, but I thought it would be nice to work in an exciting location."

Jeff's summer was exciting, but not without its inconveniences. Travel was the first problem: St. Thomas, while it is a tourist area, is not as accessible as London or Paris. Jeff described the last leg of his trip as being on a "Sky-King" type of aircraft.

Living There

The housing situation was



Jeff Millner, 3L

"tight," according to Jeff; it was more difficult finding a place to live in St. Thomas than it had been getting a job. "I slept in the office for the first ten days," Jeff recalled. "I finally made arrangements with another law intern to share an apartment. This situation worked out well the entire summer."

After Jeff unpacked his bags and experienced a few local traditions, he was ready for several months of interesting litigation. "I worked from 9 to 5, five days a week. It wasn't the kind of job that had you taking things home every night. I had a lot of responsibility and still managed to enjoy the area."

The first case that Jeff encountered proved to be the most rewarding of the summer. "A local high school was going to deny several special education students the right to take part in their graduation exercises. Several of us took this case from the beginning to the end. We managed to obtain a temporary restraining order against the high school and, consequently, the students were allowed to attend the graduation exercises. The interns on the case attended the ceremony, and I really felt good when I watched how happy those kids were to be at that graduation." Not all the cases were as heartwarming, but they all were oppor-

tunities to learn about how the law and the people interact.

Learning about social life in St. Thomas was also a highlight of Jeff's summer. "Most activities were centered around the beach. There were all sorts of parties and dinners and beach activities. The night life was good, but not nearly like what you would find in big cities."

Cost of Living

Yet not everything on St. Thomas is paradise. Almost everything has to be imported, and that means high prices. "T.V. dinners were \$3.50 each. The cost of living in general was higher than what you find in New York or Boston."

While the high cost of living was evidence that some people could and did live well on St. Thomas, it underscored Millner's observation that there was "a clear distinction between the rich and the poor on the island." Millner continued, "This made me more motivated to help out. There was also a subtle consciousness as to which island you came from. It isn't an ethnic type of class structure; it's more of a pride in your home island."

Even paradises can have problems, but Jeff thinks public-interest law is a good way to begin solving problems. While corporate practice is interesting to many students at Harvard, Jeff feels this can be a very limiting view. "I gain a lot of satisfaction from doing public-service litigation. I think it can be a trap here for most people to go into corporate jobs. Public-interest law can offer rewards not found in any other area."

Jeff initially felt he would enjoy public-interest law. The summer after his first year, he secured a job with a consumer-oriented firm in Portland, Oregon. "I had a lot of responsibility. I worked on a variety of small-claims cases and spent a lot of time on one case involving the denial of self-service gas stations to operate in the Portland area. This regulation kept the gas

(Continued on Page 6)

Students Return From Time Away

By Don Stern

One could do worse than be a swinger of birches, and Robert Frost spoke of "get(ting) away from earth awhile." The HLS registrar speaks of "withdrawals" and "readmissions." But for many students, time off from law school by any other name would sound as sweet.

In the past seven years, the number of HLS students who have withdrawn from school at some time after completing their first year has nearly doubled — from 51 in 1972-73 to approximately 93 in 1978-79. The overwhelming majority eventually come back to HLS. A survey of students who have returned after spending at least one semester as law clerks, world travellers, and rock 'n' roll musicians suggests explanations for this increase.

Quest for Perspective

"I had been a student for 20 years straight, and I thought it was about time to see what life was about," reports Howard Pearl, who left his Cambridge haunts to teach a section of a political science course at Brown last spring. Ellen Carson, now a 3L, worked for a semester at Cades, Schutte, Fleming & Wright in Honolulu. "Before I left, I felt as though they were controlling me rather than me controlling them, and I wanted to fight that feeling. I didn't want Harvard to dictate my life." On her return, Carson felt "less controlled" by the law school.

George Dionisopoulos also worked for a year at the Cades firm and summarized his experiences there: "it was a nice way to spend some time."

Peter Maier, 2L, sought "a context in which to place what they're trying to teach me (at HLS)." He spent three years away from the law school working for Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law and assisting the chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission in Washington. Maier's work included testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, and he returned to Harvard

Irresistible Offers

For others, time off came in response to irresistible offers. Between her first and second years at HLS, Marisa Wesley worked for Alen, Alen & Hemsley in Sydney, Australia and the Freshfields law office in London, and travelled in Thailand, Indonesia, The People's Republic of China, and Nepal — all within twelve months. "It was the most sensible thing I ever did," Wesley concludes, and she points out that her Harvard association was valuable in procuring foreign employment.

"I had been a student for 20 years straight, and I thought it was time to see what life was about."

"with a better sense of myself."

For some, such as Steve Knisely, departure from HLS was prompted less by future objectives than by past experience. "I hated first year," commented Knisely, now a 3L. As a result, he spent three years away from the halls of Langdell, first as an electric bass player in a band which performed in Las Vegas, Reno, Tahoe, and Los Angeles, and later as a production assistant for various motion pictures, including "Jaws II." Knisely returned to HLS because employment prospects in entertainment were "unsteady." His interests center around entertainment law, and he now finds law school "a lot easier to take."

Bob Zoellick worked for a year as a special assistant to former HLS professor Philip Heymann, who is currently Assistant Attorney General heading the Justice Department's Criminal Division. Long interested in running public organizations, Zoellick concludes that his year off provided him with insights into the quality and variety of public sector jobs.

Gary Sprague, 2L, spent a year at Trinity College in Dublin on a Rotary Scholarship, and travelled throughout Europe and the Middle East. Donald Kanak, also a 2L, studied economics at Oriel College, Oxford on a Marshall Scholarship last year.

In pursuing his "dual career as lawyer and rower," Gregg Stone, as
(Continued on Next Page)

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Find Life at School More Tolerable

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a member of the U.S. Rowing Team, participated in the World Rowing Championships in New Zealand last fall, and travelled during the balance of the semester.

Attitude of Employers

All students contacted who had taken time off were enthusiastic about their experiences. While one student reported that one Los Angeles firm took a dim view of law school absences of more than one year, law firms generally appear to regard candidates who have taken time off with equanimity, if not enthusiasm. As one student interviewee commented, "time off

was an O.K. show of independence, since what I did was a slight enough deviation from the track. It gave me something interesting to talk about in the job interview."

Look Before Leaping

A word to those who are considering taking time off. For HLS students who have completed their first year, requests for leave are granted virtually "automatically," according to both students and administrators. (Requests for leave during first year are another ballgame, and are not routinely granted.)

Veterans of leaves recommend thorough planning beforehand. And they point out one disadvantage for returning students: the

loneliness of finding that friends made during their first year have graduated.

But for those who are prepared to plunge, imagination is the only limit on potential experiences.

Bob Colby, who will be a 2L when he returns in February, is currently hiking the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Connecticut. This week he crossed the New Hampshire border while contending with unseasonably cold weather. As an informed source told THE RECORD, "it's the hardest work he's ever done, except for law school."

Cold feet on the Appalachian Trail is one thing, but cold feet in Cambridge may be another.



On The Record: 20 Years Ago

The following quotations are from a panel discussion, "The Problem of Women's Education," sponsored by the HLS Forum and reported in the March 19, 1959 RECORD:

"(M)atrimony almost invariably seems more attractive to a young woman than any job . . . 90 per cent of our graduates have three children within five years. . . . A woman must make sure that her husband thinks that she thinks his career is twice as important as hers." — Anne G. Pannell, president, Sweet Briar College.

"Abolish grades, examinations and lectures — as a starter. Give each woman complete freedom in choosing what to study (If a girl's old enough to choose a husband, she's old enough to choose a course)." — Harold Taylor, president, Sarah Lawrence College.

"A mother should have some idea of how her son works and how to manipulate her husband if necessary." — William E. Stevenson, president, Oberlin College.





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Foreign Students Have Taxing Year

By Tom Heywood

Not all of those new faces you see at Harvard Law School every fall belong to first-year students embarking on legal careers in the U.S. Some 20 entering students each year are experienced tax administrators and teachers from developing and developed countries throughout the world. Differing from most students in both cultural and educational background, they come to the Law School to begin nine months of study in the International Tax Program (ITP).

Mostly mid-career professionals with distinguished public service records, these men and women in the ITP hope to acquire new tools and ideas in the area of taxation. Upon completion of the program, most will return to their home countries and resume jobs in either government or academia.

Most of the students in the Taxation Curriculum are from developing countries and this is consonant with the intent of the program. For many years the greatest number of students came from Latin America, but in recent years the mix has

been less predictable, according to Professor Oliver Oldman, director of the program. This year, for instance, the largest single group of students comes from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Back to the Books

What's it like to be a student again after several years of public service?

Alan Ow, a 32-year-old Assessment Officer from Singapore, compares the experience to exercising mental muscles. "While one may execute tasks perfectly well within an organization," Ow explains, "it is important to take a step back now and then to see what others in your field are doing and to gain a new perspective on your own work. The ITP allows you to do this."

Ow's initial reaction to HLS was not unlike that of many first year students: "In my daily work back home, I was given a file and told to make a decision. In my classes here, the Socratic method of teaching forces me to weigh two viewpoints rather than reach a decision. It was very frustrating at first."

Zonal Senior Assessor of Income Tax Stephen Massawe of Tanzania feels much the same way. "Like any 'refresher course'," says Massawe, "the program is useful in reviving interest in what can easily become a routine job. Harvard programs have a high reputation overseas, and I have been pleasantly surprised by how well the program lives up to that reputation."

Dorm Life Found Wanting

For the ITP participants, coming to Harvard means more than just becoming accustomed to classes again. Many among this year's class of 19 have had to adopt to a new and different lifestyle. Virtually all of the participants are married, but for financial reasons few have brought their families to the United States.

Some of the students have never before been to the U.S. A few are even living in dorms, an experience which must prove quite interesting for professionals in their thirties and forties.

"After living in a three-bedroom house in Tanzania with my family for the past few years," concedes Stephen Massawe, "dorm life does leave something to be desired." Queueing up mornings to take a shower and eating meals in the Hark are among the inconveniences Massawe says he has had to accept.

Even using washers and driers to do laundry strikes some ITP students as unusual. "In Singapore," relates Alan Ow, "we wash our clothes every day by hand rather than once a week by machine."

The ITP was founded in 1952 in response to an invitation from the United Nations. An integral part of the HLS program in International Legal Studies, the main thrust of the ITP is the training of tax officials and teachers through the Taxation Curriculum. In addition, research and publication in international aspects of taxation and comparative tax law is carried out at

(Continued on Page 15)

3L Enjoys Summer Work, Play: Public Interest in Virgin Islands

(Continued from Page 3)

market higher there than in areas that allowed self-service stations. The job was a good introduction to public-interest cases, and I gained a lot of first-hand experience."

Why Public Interest?

Another encouraging characteristic of public-interest law, according to Jeff, is the attitude of some of the people one works with. Jeff described his colleagues in St. Thomas: "The staff in the office seemed to be especially motivated. This made me even more motivated to do a good job. What impressed me most was that the people around me were not in public service law simply because they

couldn't find anything else. They were all very sharp. There was also a strong equalitarian feeling among the staff. I did not sense any paternalism whatsoever in the treatment of the clients."

Jeff summed up his feelings about practicing public-interest law on St. Thomas as follows: "On a scale of 1 to 10, both the job and the island get 10s. The people are friendly, and I took every coat I own and didn't use any of them all summer. I got a lot of experience, had a good amount of responsibility, and was in a great place." As for future plans, next year Jeff will be out on the West Coast. "I'll be somewhere closer to Mom," he explained.

White: Good Introduction to American Legal History

by Richard B. Bernstein

G. Edward White's new book, *Patterns of American Legal Thought* (Michie Bobbs-Merrill, \$14.50), is a collection of his essays covering various subjects in American legal history, published in the past eight years. With its publication, White has confirmed his reputation as one of the foremost figures in the field of American legal history, a reputation he established in 1976 with *The American Judicial Tradition*.

White's main theme is that "American legal thought has been derived from some sources that cannot easily be linked to the legislative session or the economic marketplace." In his consideration of other approaches to understanding the development of American law, White differs from other legal historians, such as Morton J. Horwitz, James Willard Hurst, or Lawrence M. Friedman.

This does not mean that either White or these historians are following the wrong path. It is basic to historical inquiry that scholars follow many different routes to historical understanding; the existence of a range of interpretations can only benefit those who will come later to build on their predecessors' work.

Strong Points, Drawbacks

White's book is divided into three

main parts, "Scholarly Thought," "The Judiciary," and "Constitutional Law;" an introductory section, "Some Central Themes of American Law," contains three essays, one from each category covered by the other sections. The essays themselves, ranging from "Constitutional Protection for Personal Lifestyles" to "The Rise and Fall of Justice Holmes" to "The Intellectual Origin of Torts in America," are reprinted without change from their original forms, and at times this approach gives *Patterns* a disjointed appearance and impedes White's obvious intent to illustrate common themes in his perception of the history of American law and legal institutions.

**G. Edward White,
PATTERNS OF
AMERICAN LEGAL
THOUGHT (Michie
Bobbs-Merrill, \$14.50)**

Greater attention to editing these essays into a more cohesive entity would have removed this impression. Also, the index to this volume is disgracefully inadequate and is no help to the reader.

The book's drawbacks are outweighed by its many strong points,

however. Two essays, "From Sociological Jurisprudence to Realism" and "The Evolution of Reasoned Elaboration," comprise a fine basic introduction to the study of a 20th-century American legal thought.

Explores New Themes

Overall, White's book is an admirable exploration of themes and issues that only recently have attracted the attention of American historians. As Harold M. Hyman, himself a distinguished historian, observes in his graceful foreword to *Patterns*, it is a sign that legal history is alive and well and growing as an academic discipline. It is a suggestive examination of important issues for the reader with some background in the field, and will be useful especially to teachers of legal history as a basic, wide-ranging volume that will introduce students to the spacious domain of American legal history.



SPORTS QUIZ

1. What is the highest score ever achieved by a college football team in one game?
2. What player holds the record for most points ever scored in one game? How many points did he score?
3. What player holds the record for the most touchdowns ever scored in one game? How many touchdowns did he score?
4. What school holds the record for the longest winning streak (no losses or ties) in college football history? How many games did the streak last?
5. What team holds the record for the longest unbeaten streak (ties included) in college football? How many games did the streak last?

(Answers on Page 16)

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A Novel Not Yet Written

by Howard Zaharoff

From the day the acceptance letter arrives in the mail, a prospective law student must be prepared to answer the questions: (1) Did you read *Paper Chase*? (2) Did you see the movie? (3) Have you watched the TV show? (4) Have you played the board game? (To my knowledge there is no board game; but this is the kind of question some people find witty.)

A negative answer is apt to prove embarrassing. Therefore, as a public service to Harvard law students and 1Ls wherever they be, THE RECORD presents the following revised, excerpted version of the book/movie/show.

PAPER CHAYES: An Inside Account of Life at Harvard Law School, in Which Various Professors Are Depicted While Their Identities Are Cleverly Disguised.

In his gravelly voice he added, "Come, come, Mr. Heart. What is a 12(b)(6)?"

Prologue

"You gotta have heart, gotta have heart," Heart kept repeating to himself as he made his way up the imposing steps of Langdell, his Contracts and Torts casebooks in one hand, his Civil Procedure and Criminal law books in the other, Prosser's hornbook tucked under his left arm, Gilbert's on Contracts under his right, notebooks and Emanuel's Civil Procedure in the knapsack on his back. It was his first day of class and Heart was taking no chances.

As he stumbled to his preassigned seat, he looked around at the comrades who would share this first class in Civil Procedure with him. "Why isn't anyone else wearing a three-piece suit?" he asked himself.

But his reverie was soon broken by the sound of a door opening

below him. Heart lifted his head in time to see the professor enter. He was a middle-aged man, Cape-tanned and evil looking. Heart watched as Kingfish placed his Civil Procedure book down on the desk, picked a name from the seating chart, looked across the room from Heart, and spoke.

"Mr. Heart, explain to the class what a 12(b)(6) is." Heart froze. Slowly, Kingfish pivoted till he faced Heart. In his gravelly voice he added, "Come, come, Mr. Heart. What is a 12(b)(6)?"

Heart's tongue clung to the roof of his mouth, yet somehow he managed to croak, "Uh, uh, an order for a half-dozen training bras?" Sweat burst out on Heart's forehead.

"You didn't do the reading for today, did you, Mr. Heart?"

"N-n-n-no."

"You thought there was no assignment today? That this would be an introductory lecture?" It was more statement than question.

"Y-y-y-yes."

"Well, you were wrong, Mr. Heart," Kingfish went on. "Your mind is mush. All your minds are mush." His gaze panned the sea of faces. "But when you leave my class next spring, you will all think like lawyers. Do you know what that means?" He paused. "It means that, even though most of you will continue to think mushily, you will all be able to charge for it outrageously." With that Kingfish called on another student.

Part I

After class, Heart lost his lunch. People thought it was because of

his first encounter with Kingfish, but they were wrong. It was because of his first encounter with Hark food.

Talk about mush.

Part II

Heart was in his room trying to memorize the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. He was just reminding himself for the third time that "R. 32(d)(2)" was not a character in *Star Wars* when a piercing scream made him jump.

"Aeeeeiouuuu!" it resounded. Heart ran out into the hall of his dorm, which was crowded with other puzzled students.

"Relax, everyone," said Tums, the dorm counselor. "It's just 'The Screamer.' He does this every Sunday and Friday at midnight."

As the students returned to their rooms, Heart asked Tums who "The Screamer" was.

"No one knows for sure," he answered. Then he pulled Heart aside confidentially and said softly, "But some say he's a former student who'd been writing a book about his experiences here when, bam!, out comes Osborn's book, followed, wham!, by Scott Turow's. So he's stuck with an unpublishable 300 page account of his year-long battle of wits with a wily and cantankerous Contracts professor. Tried to rewrite it so it involved a year-long battle against a smiley yet devilish Legal Methods instructor, then a guileless though nefarious library guard, and finally a shy yet obsequious Harkness cafeteria cashier. No dice. Guy kind of flipped."

Heart went back to his room and flushed 40 pages of manuscript down the toilet.

(Continued on Next Page)

Ivy League Scholars Dominate 1L Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

To achieve diversity in the admitted class, other criteria are considered, including race, academic background, experience outside academia, and geographical origins. Although at times the goals of academic excellence and diversity of backgrounds conflict, Geraghty sees no damage to the former by the Law School's current emphasis on the latter. The significance of LSAT differences over the 720 figures is virtually nil, Geraghty points out, adding that HLS remains very cautious about the danger of lowering academic standards.

"One thing we will never do is admit anybody who can't do the work — the personal stakes to such an applicant are simply too high," she said.

Geographic Mix

A look at the home states of this year's entering class reveals moder-

ate achievement of the diversity goal. While only five states — Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and North Dakota — are entirely unrepresented in the 1L class, seven others — Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont — have only a single representative, according to what the Admissions Office terms preliminary statistics.

The overall admissions rate of 11 percent was constant for most regions east of the Mississippi, peaking at 12 per cent in New England.

Applicants from the West fared marginally worse; 8.5 per cent of the applicants from the Pacific Northwest were accepted, though they demonstrated their gratitude, as a group, by declining only 27 per cent of these acceptances.

On a state-by-state basis, excluding states from which fewer than twenty applications were received, Missouri held the cellar spot with

an acceptance rate below three per cent — only three of the Show Me state's 87 applicants found Geraghty's longer letter in their mailboxes.

Kentucky's applicants had the best performance rate of the 50 states, crossing the finish line with 19 per cent (five of 26) accepted.

"It's important to have people who know milk comes from a cow, not from cartons," Geraghty maintains; yet only eight per cent of Wisconsin's applicants got the nod.

Roughly half the class telephones to an East Coast state north of the Carolinas when it's time to borrow money from Mom and Dad. Ten per cent of the class hails from California, six per cent from the South. Only four per cent of the 1Ls have homes in Mountain or Pacific Northwest states.

Ivy Undergrads

The Ivy League emphasis on undergraduate institutions starts at the Law School's back door. A full 18.5 per cent of the first year class attended either Radcliffe or Harvard; 20 graduates of the former, 80 of the latter.

Twenty-nine per cent attended some other Ivy League School, with Yale leading the pack with 69 graduates in the HLS class of 1982, followed by Cornell with 28, Brown with 21, and Columbia with 14. Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania have 12 and nine alumni, respectively, in the class.

Other institutions in the top ten are Berkeley, 19, Stanford, 19, and Amherst, with 17 alumni accepted. Wellesley leads women's colleges, with six graduates making the move into Cambridge.

The benefits to be gained from a diverse student body are dual, according to Geraghty. "Diversity is not just social engineering, it's educational as well."

For this year's 1Ls, the success of Geraghty's efforts will be measured in the lives of 540 individuals, and probably nowhere else.

Prof. Kingfish, Screamers: Does This Sound Familiar?

(Continued from Previous Page)

Part III

"Fried at last, Fried at last, Great God Almighty I'm Fried at last." The speaker was Heart's Contracts professor, an unusual man, rather like a cross between an Oxford don and Ichabod Crane. But Heart's mind wasn't on Contracts, or law.

"Why the hell didn't she tell me she was Kingfish's daughter?" he asked himself, inwardly fuming. After class he went to Harkness, hoping to find relief from his anguish. But all he heard today, like any day, were Kingfish stories.

There was the story about how Kingfish browbeat one student so badly that he needed a whole new set of brows. There was the tale about how Kingfish went on a hunger strike the day ABC cancelled "The Defenders." Then there was the one, surely apocryphal, about Kingfish, the editorial board

of the Women's Law Journal, and a gallon of Crisco oil. . .

"That's it. I've had it. No more Kingfish!" Heart told himself.

The next day he sat in Civil Procedure class, arms folded across his chest, waiting for the inevitable question from Kingfish. When it came, Heart said simply, "I pass."

The class and Kingfish were astounded. Kingfish repeated his query, but Heart merely replied. "I have nothing of interest to say."

Kingfish turned red and ordered Heart to step forward. The classroom became deadly silent. Slowly Heart got up and marched to the front of the room. Kingfish held out his hand. "Here is a dime, Mr. Heart," he said. "Call your parents and tell them you're not doing very well."

Heart exploded. "Your daughter's a whore, you're an old fart, and if you had an ounce of sense you'd know you can't call Min-

(Continued on Page 13)

Excitement, Despair, Frustration

A recent bumper sticker queried, "Is there life after law school?" There probably is, but what about during? The cynics among the 2L and 3L classes may not be exaggerating their case when they grieve over being here.

The prospect of attending HLS and perhaps the experience of living through the first year are exciting to most students. New people, places, and concepts highlight the opening months of law school. But somewhere between the dean's welcoming speech and the first 2L job interview, the spark diminishes to a flicker, and for some, it probably dies. Too soon after you get here, you start wanting to leave.

The Law School's job isn't to make students wish they didn't have to leave. After the first year, though, all the doors open out. The 2Ls begin their year wrapped up in interviews. Sandwiched between those sessions are classes often 95 or 110 minutes long, frequently held in freezing halls. As the prophet says, the mind absorbs only what the seat endures, and restlessness sets in very quickly. Third year is a redundancy. The sense of community that 1L sections lend gives way to an atmosphere where everyone is striving for himself or herself to get a job, sign up for an interview, and enroll in an oversubscribed course which they will sleep through the rest of the semester. The competition of ideas places a poor fourth.

Harvard President Derek Bok recently told Harvard College's freshmen not to be preoccupied with professional schools and careers. Should HLS students, out of college and attending a professional school, now be preoccupied?

Or should HLS students, faculty members, and administrators be preoccupied with the "S" of HLS? What about intellectual stimulation and challenge? Have law students really learned all the principles they need to know after one year? Surely the second and third years should be more than a memorization of tax tables or statutes or a search for "guts."

The challenge to HLS is not to be a trade school, churning out practitioners for others to employ. On-the-job experience does that best. The questions HLS must face are larger than the institution itself; they are questions of society's directions and concerns. Still, whether the Michelman Committee, Law School Council, alumni, or the ABA consider them, those questions must be addressed.

The challenge is for HLS to be a place where people want to be, not so much for what they hope to get later, but for what they can make of it now.



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Fenno

It was that time of year again. The air was getting cooler, the leaves were beginning to change color, and the law students, in their newly acquired suits, were beginning to look like lawyers.

Fenno paid a visit to the Placement Office. There were more students there than at the Griswold Hall dedication. A visibly tormented 2L stood out from the crowd.

"What's the problem?" Fenno asked sympathetically.

"I've run out of computer cards, and the Placement Office won't be able to get more to me until it's too late to sign up for the firms I want to see."

"But it's only the first week to sign up," Fenno replied in amazement. "How could you have used up all your cards already?"

"It's this new geographic bunching they've come up with," the 2L explained. "Most of the California firms come in the first two weeks. In order to talk to all of the L.A. and S.F. firms, I have to go to eight interviews every day during those two weeks. And I'm already too far behind because I did the Law Review writing competition."

"Well, you'll certainly be busy," commented Fenno.

"You don't know the half of it. I don't know how I'm going to schedule all those interviews. The computer won't schedule me for interviews during my class time and that puts me at a competitive disadvantage."

"How's that?" inquired Fenno.

"Some of my classmates heard about that rule last year and deliberately signed up for light loads, planning to add the rest of their classes later."

"Yes, but that means that they didn't get their first choice of classes, so it evens out," Fenno responded soothingly.

"So what?" shrieked the 2L. "After first year, classes don't matter — the only important thing is getting a job!"

"I think I see where you're coming from," said Fenno as he backed away slowly.

Fenno found himself in a meeting of the Placement Committee. Eleanor Appel looked cheerfully around the room. "The students resent the computer card system," she announced, "but I have an idea to replace it. Next season, we'll publish a Student Directory containing all the students' resumes grouped by geographic and legal preference. Then the firms will fill out computer cards to see the students! How's that?"

Dead silence reigned for a moment. One 3L spoke up. "Umm — that idea has possibilities . . . but I don't think we should implement it until it has been studied further." Fenno took the opportunity to leave.

The interview season was in full swing. Fenno could hardly wait for exams.



Bence Prescribes Success Formula

By Jorie Roberts

Straddling the corner of Everett Street and Massachusetts Avenue, the Bence Pharmacy has been a much-frequented — albeit unofficial — HLS institution for more than 75 years. "Doc" and Larry Karp, the co-owners and pharmacists at the Bence, and Mrs. Isabel Holly, the general manager, have watched students and faculty come and go for many of those years.

"You can always tell a law student. They are older and more mature, as a group, than the other students. They seem to be here primarily to learn. And when they do leave, they have learned alot."

The Bence — with its long, old-fashioned lunch counter, blue-topped stools, record of nearly a million filled prescriptions, and 90-cent chicken salad sandwich which Mrs. Holly makes fresh every day — is "the Oldest Drug Store in Cambridge in the same location," as Doc proclaims. The Bence has a long-standing tradition of catering to student needs. "Anything law students request we try to keep in stock or on order for them," Larry explains. Doc adds: "We charge what we consider to be fair prices."

When asked whether HLS students are readily distinguishable, Doc — who took over the pharmacy at the request of Mrs. Bence when her husband died more than 40 years ago — says: "You can always tell a law student. They are older and more mature, as a group, than the other students. They seem to be here primarily to learn. And when they do leave, they have learned a lot."

Larry, Doc's son, feels that HLS students are "more serious these days, perhaps because of the added pressure." In any case, "they are not as happy-go-lucky as they were before."

Illustrious Clientele

Mrs. Holly adds: "The students and faculty members I've known have made a very good impression on me. In particular, the professors who eat here are all very fine men — a pleasure to serve." Professors Archibald Cox, A. James Casner and Paul Freund, and Judge Richard Baxter, are among the frequent visitors at the Bence soda fountain.

The Bence has had an illustrious clientele through the years. Doc elaborates: "Roosevelts, Kennedys and Nixons have all had charge accounts here — Nixon's daughter (Patricia) lived across the street while her husband (Edward Cox) was completing his HLS studies." Doc continues: "Young Joe Kennedy was always in here. He was the nicest gentleman — he was terrific."

Reflecting on past clients at the Bence, Doc, Larry and Mrs. Holly seem a bit wistful.

"We used to have booths in here — until ten or fifteen years ago," Doc remembers. "All the law students used to sit in here and argue cases." Now, he says, "HLS graduates drop in or write every now and then to say 'hi' from all over the world. They want us to know how much they appreciated the Bence when they were here." As evidence, Doc produced a letter from Baily Brown '42, a Federal District Judge in Memphis, which stated: "It was really a pleasure to be able to have breakfast in the same old stand of thirty-two years ago."

Larry also recalls: "We used to know the students more before; everyone was on a first name basis." Mrs. Holly points out, however, that "the Bence still has lots

of regular customers and friends among the HLS students, as well as lots of regular neighborhood customers."

In addition, the Bence once employed HLS students part-time. "I used to have them work the morning shift," Doc explains, but adds: "Students borrow money nowadays, so they are not so anxious for part-time work."

Helping People

When asked about the Bence's future, Doc first predicted: "Some-day there will be condos here — you can bet on it. Land is like glass — you can't stretch it. And I don't know any place in the country where land is so valuable as here."

But, on a more positive note, Doc sums up what he feels has been his primary contribution to the HLS community: "My job all my life has been to help other people. I'd like to live a number of years more doing the same thing. People have gotten to know me and my willingness to listen." As a customer ends the interview with a prescription to be filled, Doc grins: "I love Cambridge, and I love meeting people."



Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Plaudits for Paper

To the Editor:

I want to express my appreciation to you for the excellent coverage of the "Griswold Celebration" in last week's RECORD. You made it possible for the thousands of alumni who knew Dean Griswold but could not be present to participate vicariously in the ceremonies doing honor to him.

Thank you very much indeed for the pains to which you and the members of your staff went in recording this happy occasion.

Richard R. Baxter, '48
Manley Hudson Professor of Law



Gordon Visiting His Alma Mater —

By Rusty Russell

Professor Robert W. Gordon, visiting this year from the University of Wisconsin Law School, did not decide to even study law until a point when some of his Harvard College classmates were deciding to work on Wall Street.

But Gordon (HLS '71), unlike those who from the beginning have their sights set on academia, enjoyed a rather different career at first. He was a journalist, initially for the prestigious *Louisville Courier-Journal*, then for *Newsweek*.

"I got out of reporting because I wanted to act. So I went to law school."

"I got out of reporting because — I thought — I no longer wanted to observe, but to act," says the former editorial chairman of the *Harvard Crimson*. "So I went to law school."

"But once in law school, I became interested in legal history — that this was my vocation, and what I wanted to do."

Gordon, 37, is currently writing a book about the legal profession in the late 19th century, particularly on the influence of the corporate lawyer.

It is his first book and, he inter-

jects with wry good-nature, "I hope not the last."

His mentor at the University of Wisconsin, in fact a prime reason for his decision to teach there, is Willard Hurst, perhaps the major living figure in the field of legal history. While noting that "he and I have different approaches," Gordon describes Hurst as "a fantastic colleague because he knows a tremendous amount and is a source of tremendous insight and excellent criticism."

Legal History Debut

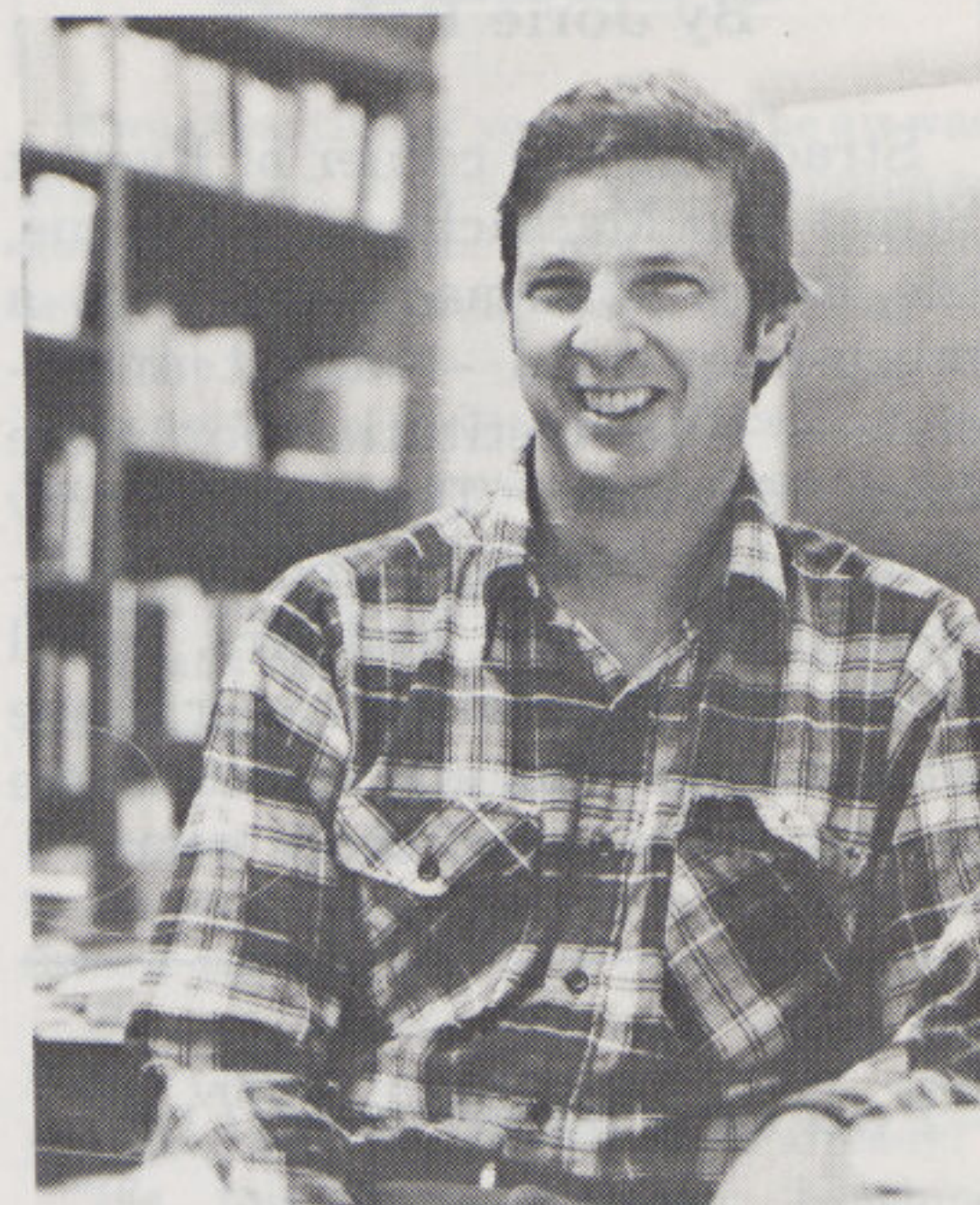
It therefore might seem unusual that someone with a consuming interest in the history of the American legal profession would be teaching his first course in the subject this fall.

The reason lies in Gordon's corresponding interest in teaching.

"I enjoy teaching straight law courses more than the history courses, because (in the former) the students and teachers are equal before the text."

While at HLS, he will be leading a first-year section through the labyrinth of Contract law and will offer a course in Evidence next spring.

Sitting in his office, a sanctuary amid the dusty digests crammed into third floor Langdell, Gordon appears more comfortable talking about his impressions of his alma



— R.R.

Prof. Robert W. Gordon

mater than about his impressions of the law — a delicate subject that he suggests cannot be capsulized without distortion.

In fact, one reason he accepted the invitation for a one-year visiting professorship was "curiosity."

The Law School "has changed lots," he claims.

(Continued on Next Page)

Cryptic Law

A lesson to bear in mind as the interviewing season begins:

Fb vyhf ha yhgtyl fotjo wdzptwbr x dxy
gh fbwx lhhk jhgobr ty hwkbw gh swxjgtjb
qxf. . . . Xkdtggtyl goxo otr wbrtrgtly
shfbw, pykbw gob jtwjpdrgxyjbr, tr gh eb
gxvby tygh xjjhpyg, ty kgbwdtytyl fobgobw
gobwb fxr kpwbrr, fb jxy atyk yhgtyl gh
tyktjxgb goxg xssbqqxyg fxr, en gob
wbaprxq ha otr ftab gh rpwwbykbw otr
jhgobr, fotjo rob oxk otkkby ty otr hfy
xswgdbdygr, kbswtibk ha otr awbb ftqq gh
rpjo xy bcgbyb goxg ob rohpqk rtly x yghb
foby ob hfbk gh obw yh dhybn.

(Answers on Page 16)

Frustrated Journalists

Ever dreamt of winning a Pulitzer? Wearing a crumpled, faded hat with a "Press" card stuck in the brim? Screaming 'Stop the Presses' just on deadline?

Well, you can't do any of that working on the HARVARD LAW RECORD. But we want you anyway, and there's lots you *can* do. The RECORD is always on the lookout for reporters, feature editors, copy editors, photographers, would-be wits and anyone else willing to put in a few hours a week in exchange for pizza, companionship, a byline and a look at the law school you won't get from sitting in Langdell South.

So come by and check us out, any Tuesday or Wednesday night. We're on the third floor of 23 Everett Street, and we welcome new faces. Put in as much or as little time as you want, doing practically whatever you want. (Looks great on a resume — shows you're "balanced.") No experience necessary.

On Other Side of Teaching Lectern

(Continued from Previous Page)

For one thing, "the atmosphere seems less strained. There's a sort of loss of intensity, but a gain in atmospheric pleasantness."

(In saying these last few words, Gordon leans back comfortably in his chair like someone who has just gotten a big dose, a very big dose, of pleasantness.)

He continues: "Partly, it seems — and these are only superficial impressions — a more diverse school than I remembered. The faculty's changed a lot and many of the great older scholars have retired and a bunch of younger ones who are really interesting and diverse "have replaced them."

Law Schools Improving

Perhaps reflecting this trend is a change in the way law is being taught.

"In general, the leading law schools are improving. Many of them were to some extent imprisoned in an orthodoxy that was neither intellectual nor practical — but scholastic.

"That seems to be breaking up almost everywhere into, well, just tremendous diversity.

"Now that there is intense controversy within legal scholarship, all the old paradigms are being challenged and it's an exciting time to be around."

Gordon compares the present moment with "the 1920s and 1930s in law schools, when lawyers were under the influence of Legal Realism."

While preferring to avoid a glib summary, he concludes with the affirmation that "we're attacking the root premises of the late 19th Century."

"All the old paradigms are being challenged..."

And it is obvious that Gordon thinks that HLS students, at least intellectually, are equal to the task.

HLS Assets

Asked for a comparison between Harvard and the two other law schools at which he has taught (SUNY-Buffalo, from 1971-77, and Wisconsin, since 1977), he said:

"The advantages of nationwide recruitment are that (at HLS) you

get a very mixed group of people; and the advantage of getting students who have always been academically successful is that they are not very impressed with authority.

"They are more likely to think of a teacher as somebody to serve them."

It is somewhat ironic, he observes, that HLS students become suddenly passive "in their attitudes toward the job market."

"My sort of superficial impression is that an awful lot of people get socialized early on into a narrow perception of careers, and that's puzzling, because of their cosmopolitanism."

Gordon, on the other hand, is an example of someone who in the past did shop around, and who was not afraid to travel where his interests led.

As a result, he seems quite comfortable where he is now.



Grades a Matter of the Heart

(Continued from Page 9)

nesota with a dime, even after 11:00!" Though the class seemed appalled at the outburst, Kingfish merely smiled.

"Why, Mr. Heart," he said, "you should have told me you knew my daughter. Please be seated."

Heart returned to his seat, smiling.

Epilogue

Heart fingered the envelope.

"Well, are you going to open your grades," asked Susan, "or see if your glider can beat mine?"

Suddenly the wind gusted. Heart folded the envelope, making a glider, and let fly. It sailed across the waves and dropped into the water.

Heart nearly drowned trying to retrieve it. "Thank God," he said aloud, chest-high in water, as he gasped for air. "I got a B+ in Torts."



Dorm Council Dance

Friday, September 28
9 p.m. - 12:30 a.m.

Harkness live band - "Fantasy"

Admission: \$1.25 or free
with HLSDC Activity Card
Driver's license or ID required.

Dorm Council Movie
"Carrie"

8 and 10 p.m., Harkness
Saturday, September 29
\$1.25 or free with Movie Card.

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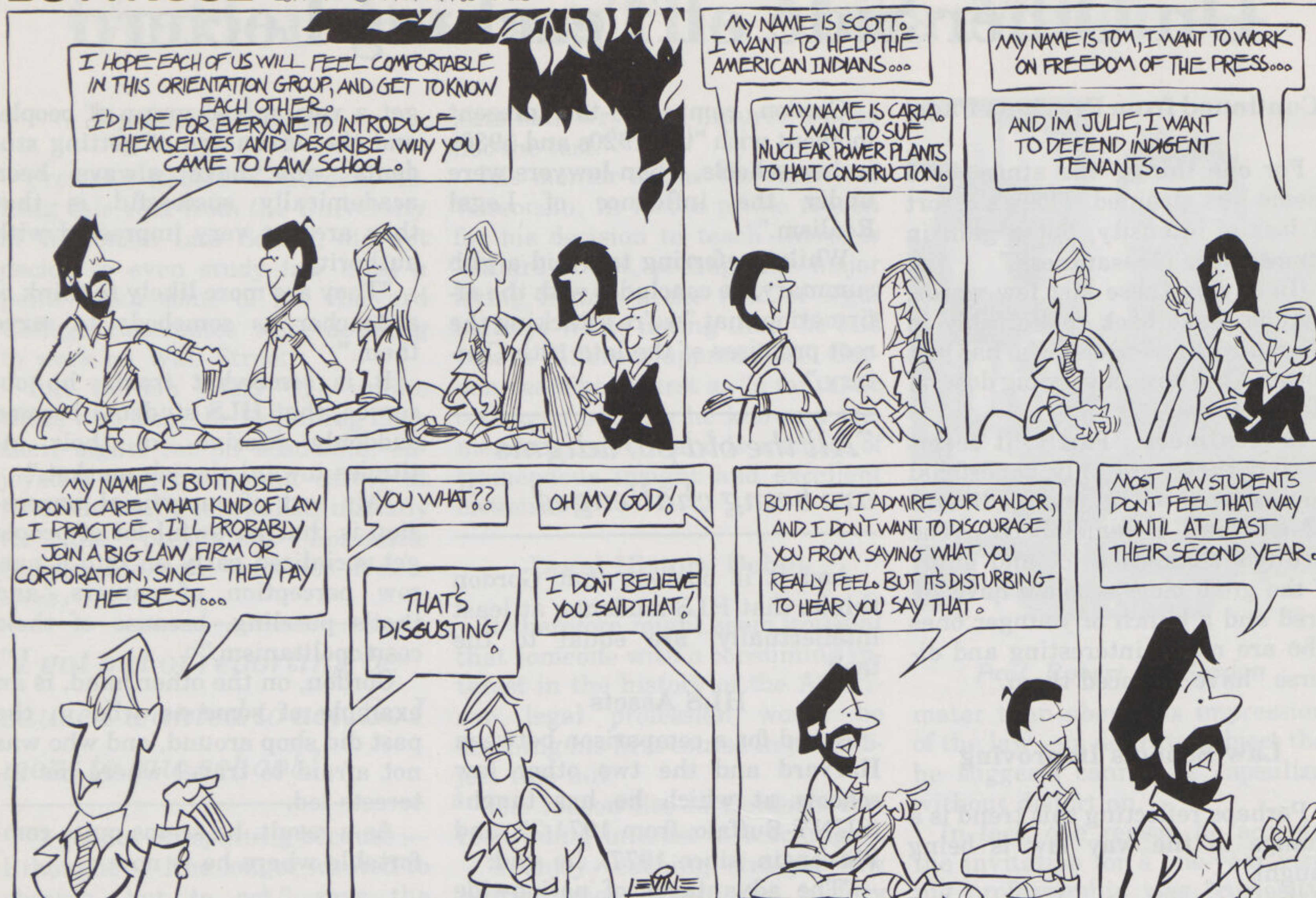
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Off the RECORD

How to Handle Problem Clients

by Joshua Dratel

The Michelman Committee's curriculum recommendations are years away, but I doubt even time will help sell my idea. The idea is for a very practical course addition to the HLS curriculum. Since you can't get this instruction in the classroom, it is presented here in short form: a seminar on how to turn away basket cases — you know, the clients the National Lawyer's Guild refers to you because they're too spaced even for the Guild.

Just ask yourself: what would you do if confronted with a stranger claiming the CIA has been following his family since the War of 1812? I know what you're thinking, but throwing him out because he doesn't have an appointment won't do. He'll make one and return. Then, you're really stuck. No, what

you've got to do is convince this lunatic that you're not the man for the job, despite what your so-called friends say.

Do not despair, though. There are ways to discharge these obligations with a minimum of violence. If you don't mind raising your voice a little, you can scream at your guest to finish his story already, and please skip the Spanish Civil War. If you manage to come across as slightly askew, the "client" might retreat out of respect. Paranoids are impressed by hostility; it reinforces their belief systems.

But, you say you don't have the heart for those storm-trooper tactics. Okay. On to subtler methods.

Deny Your Education

If your ego can handle it, you can

try the following admission: "Yes, I'm sure the FBI is poisoning your laundry, but I don't have any expertise in that area. I only handle dry-cleaning."

Then you give him your brother-in-law's phone number, or perhaps those of all the people in your section who made Law Review.

If this whack job knows you handle laundry, though, your only alternative is to twist his problem into something you actually don't know anything about. Landlord/tenant is a good one. Ask him where he lives. When he mentions his apartment, tell him it sounds like a landlord/tenant problem. Works like a charm. He'll even sympathize with your lack of diversity.

However, you may run into diffi-
(Continued on Page 16)

A Critical Look at Perks For Clerks

by Richard B. Bernstein

(Editor's Note: Publication of Dave Quinto's article "HLS Clerks Get Offers They (Sigh) Can't Refuse" (Sept. 21, 1979) provoked some debate among THE RECORD editors and staff. In the following column, senior editor Richard B. Bernstein discusses certain basic issues raised by the "perks" and "extras" described by Quinto.)

With the publication of Dave Quinto's survey of "perks for summer clerks," THE RECORD has introduced a new and disturbing element into the never-ending placement controversy: whether it is appropriate for law firms to offer generous perquisites and extras to

their summer clerks, and whether such "perks" and extras should be an element in law students' decisions on future employment.

Some readers might feel that the article gives support to the unfounded and insupportable proposition that firms should be judged as prospective employers by the perks and extras they lavish on their summer clerks.

There is no correlation between the quality of a firm as a prospective employer and its willingness to provide free tickets to concerts and sporting events, deep-sea fishing expeditions, rent-free houses or apartments, or memberships in

country clubs to summer clerks. Nor do such extras necessarily bear any resemblance to what one's life as a regular associate would be; in all probability, regular associates at these firms see such perks and luxuries only when the summer clerks are being dazzled by them.

Further, if perks are indeed the standard by which law students choose jobs, where does this leave the public interest organizations and government agencies, which cannot provide even a brown bag to put one's lunch in, let alone free lunches three times per week? And where does this leave the many law firms which cannot afford to woo summer clerks so expensively? Will these organizations be forced to spend hard-to-get funds to keep up with the well-heeled firms — and thus cut back on their vital operations? Or — and this is more likely — will they abandon the placement process at Harvard, unable to compete with firms offering the use of Aspen condominiums and Alfa-Romeos?

Moral Questions

These questions, important as they are, must yield to the most important and troubling question of all: what does this obsession with perquisites say about the firms which provide them and the students who lust after them? Perhaps the public interest legal organizations, government agencies, and other private law firms I discussed above would abandon the placement process because they would have no use for law students who are interested only in perks and extras, and they would be right. Perhaps the practice of law at these munificent firms is so stale and dreary that the firms feel obliged to dazzle their summer clerks in order to prevent them from taking a closer look. Worst of all, perhaps

(Continued on Page 16)

Tax Officials From All Over Start Intensive Studies at HLS

(Continued from Page 6)

the ITP by visiting scholars and hired researchers.

The Taxation Curriculum encompasses nine months of instruction in the structure and administration of modern tax systems. The program draws on the disciplines of law, economics, accounting and public administration in its analysis of tax problems. Few students have had extensive formal training in all these areas, but most are adequately prepared through the practical knowledge gained during their years of public service.

Funding for the program comes from a variety of sources. The participants in the Taxation Curriculum must pay full tuition like any other student at the Law School. Many receive grants and scholarships from their home countries. Other students are sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Programs and other such organizations. The administration of the program

is funded primarily by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Although it would be difficult to evaluate the success of the ITP in any absolute sense, the program does appear to be thriving. More than 500 persons from 68 countries have attended the program since its inception. An increasing number of university teachers have been participating in the program, and officials from developed countries have applied in significant numbers in recent years.

A current effort underway within the ITP is the establishment of "Regional Centers for Tax Policy Training and Research," or RTCs. RTCs are presently being contemplated in Nigeria, Japan and Venezuela. According to Professor Oldman, these autonomous institutes would act as catalysts in providing technical assistance and training teachers on a regional basis. The effort to set up these RTCs reflects the increased worldwide demand for appropriate and extensive tax training.



Some Clients May Not Be For You

(Continued from Page 14)

culty with that approach if your loon lives on the street. But no problem. Simply go straight to your fee schedule. Multiply your normal charge by, let's say, six, and then quote it as the minimum — that is, if no complications develop. That ought to chase the sucker away right quick.

Spotting the Problem

Now all that remains to be learned is how to recognize these types before you commit yourself to a case that sounds romantic. If you spot a shopping bag, that's a dead giveaway. Also, avoid anyone who is smiling. You're a lawyer, not a therapist. Anyone coming to you for help should be in deep trouble and know it. A fixated smile is the weirdo's camouflage mechanism.

Otherwise, have your young associate handle all first meetings with unknown entities. Have him or her station the client with his

back to the door so you can make eye contact with your associate, who will signal you as to the mental condition of the prospective customer. (If you can't communicate via eye contact, an eight-by-ten inch flash card should be sufficient warning).

If the guy's school is out, walk over and politely ask your associate, "Will Mr. (Insert your name) be in today?" The associate will answer, "No. He's doing some extended trials in Iran. I don't know when he'll be back."

That ought to give you some time to figure out how to get rid of the pest, or at least leave the responsibility with your associate, who is paid to do your dirty work.

But if all else fails, and you're recognized, and your visitor is busy telling you how he's being harrassed by the FBI, CIA, NFL, and ASPCA, there's a foolproof escape, although too much of this getting around can muddy your name on the street.

Simply say, "Well, I work for them myself. They told me to expect you. Now, what can I do to help you?" With a little luck, you'll never see him or his like again.



Atilla the Hun Is Back

He is hero to none save the evil gnomes who compose law firm rejection letters. Because of our civic duty to expose his despicable disciples, the RECORD announces its annual "Attila the Hun Rotten Rejection Contest." The winner will be that student who brings to our attention the most vicious, inhumane, abusive and vile rejection letter.

Entries should be submitted to the RECORD Rotten Rejection Report, c/o HARVARD LAW RECORD, 23 Everett St. The names will, of course, be kept confidential.

Excessive Perks Should Raise Questions for Firms, Students

(Continued from Page 15)

law students are so disenchanted with the prospect of becoming lawyers that the firms feel obliged to pour out the perks in order to reawaken their dying interest in the profession.

There are many reasons why the public is critical of lawyers today. One of the most important is the image of many lawyers as "fat cats" concerned only with money and the tangible evidence of prosperity.

This image can only be strengthened by our acceptance as normal and even justified of the perks and extras described in Quinto's article. The article should be read as an indictment of law firms' use of perks as bait for law students and of law students' single-minded pursuit of the trappings of what William James sardonically called "the bitch-goddess Success."



appears to have influenced the decision. shortly after the earthquake and fire, apparently that this transpired in San Francisco, "worthy of a humorist." However, the fact in this case "interesting and ingenious" and (1911). The court found the defense of duress *Krouse v. Krouse*, 48 Ind. A. 3, 95 N.E. 262 no money."

he should sign a note when he owed to her privied of his free will to such an extent that she had hidden in his own apartments, de- of his wife to surrender his clothes, which indicate that appellant was, by the refusal there was duress, we can find nothing to taken into account, in determining whether power, under the circumstances, is to be law. . . . Admitting that his resisting man to wear good clothes in order to practice "We know of nothing which requires a

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

Sports Answers

1. 222 by Georgia Tech against Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee in 1916.
2. Jim Brown of Syracuse, who scored 43 points in a game in 1956.
3. Arnold Boykin of Mississippi, who scored 7 touchdowns in a game in 1951.
4. The University of Oklahoma Sooners went 47 games without a loss or tie.
5. The University of Washington went 63 games without a loss (59 wins and 4 ties).

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