

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



Photo by Newton White

"American Lawyer's" Brill Keeps Eye on Profession

By Jorie Roberts

Steven Brill, cigar in hand, leaned back after finishing a Hark lunch of soup and onion rings and remarked, "What we're fighting is the notion that law and lawyers are supposed to be boring."

Brill, editor of *The American Lawyer* since publication began last February, continued, "People find it inappropriate for us to say that a law firm just got a big client, yet the business affairs of companies are covered regularly in detail in the *Wall Street Journal*."

Brill, 29 and a 1976 graduate of Yale Law School, has demonstrated over the past four years that law and lawyers are anything but boring. Before teaming up with Jay Kriegel, '65 (Notes Editor on the *Harvard Law Review*) to start *The American Lawyer*, Brill first worked as an Assistant to New York Mayor John Lindsay while a

senior at Yale College and then first-year student at Yale Law School. "I essentially lived in New York and spent my weekends in New Haven," he explained. "I got into journalism during those years as a speech writer for Lindsay," he added. Unlike HLS students who seek law jobs for both law school summers, Brill spent the summer after his first year writing an exposé of the Educational Testing Service, and his second summer doing preliminary work on his book about the Teamsters, published in the fall of 1978.

Finding the controversy of investigative journalism stimulating, he knew when he graduated from Yale that he "never intended to practice law."

Brill wrote for *New York* magazine and for *Harper's*, producing such controversial articles as "Wallace Lied: An Investigative

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Ousted Student to Seek Review by Full Faculty

By Fritz Byers

James Henderson, a former HLS student whose petition for readmission was rejected last fall by the Administrative Board, plans to petition that board in the near future for permission to appeal his case to the full faculty, the RECORD has learned.

Henderson's petition will charge that the unfair treatment he allegedly received at the hands of the faculty, administration and Administrative Board, as was detailed in a controversial public statement he issued in late April of this year, has not been fully addressed and accounted for. Further, the petition will claim that the developments since the statement was released both augment the harm that has been done to Henderson and raise serious questions about the forthrightness of the administration's response to his position.

Administration and faculty members contacted about the new petition expressed surprise at Henderson's strategy but were reserved in their comments, citing solicitude for Henderson's privacy.

Henderson first attended HLS in 1975-76. At the end of that year he was asked to leave after failing Contracts and Property. After a year away, Henderson successfully petitioned the Administrative Board for readmission for the

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Miller Goes Video, Debates Issues

By Larry Vilardo

Harvard Law School no longer has an exclusive right to "The Arthur Miller Variety Show."

"Miller's Court," a half-hour socratic discussion in which members of the community replace law students as Miller's straight-men, appears each Friday night on Boston's WCVB-TV, Channel 5. The show features the Harvard Law School professor as the roving moderator of group discussions focused on controversial law-related topics.

"A child is very sick," said Miller to begin last week's show. "The parents and doctors disagree as to medical treatment. Who should decide, the parents, the doctor, or a judge?"

Miller was joined by Arnold Relman, M.D., the editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and Harvard Law School professor Charles Fried, who served as experts in the fields of medicine and law respectively.

This is Real Life

The hypothetical situations posed to provoke the studio audience were based on the real-life story of young Chad Green, a Boston-area boy who died recently at the age of three after a bitter dispute between his parents and local doctors over the use of chemotherapy to treat his leukemia. A court ordered Chad's parents to allow treatment to proceed but they refused and fled to Mexico to escape the court's reach. Chad was treated with the controversial drug laetrile while in Mexico and died shortly after his family's move there.

The use of the socratic method may have been an attempt to mir-

ror Miller's Law School classes, but the differences outweighed the similarities. Perhaps most striking was the vast amount of voluntary audience participation. Miller never had to resort to his fabled seating chart — the audience seemed more than willing to oblige his requests for discussion.

Miller's style was restrained compared to the high-pressure tactics used to terrorize many of his first year students. He appeared to accept his role as moderator, performing it well. A moderator was certainly required for the Oct. 25 program, because the emotional nature of the topic, and the apparent arrogance of Prof. Fried, prompted audience hostility.

Views Aired

No answers were reached through the socratic discussion, which should come as little sur-

prise to law students, but the discussion did provide a vehicle for the expression of a range of views on parents' and state's rights in decisions affecting the physical welfare of children. And for law students, it is always refreshing to hear classroom discussion that is not filled with "legalese."

"Miller's Court" is Arthur Miller at his very best. He is entertaining but not abusive, energetic but not overbearing. He lets members of the audience speak their minds, but when the discussion becomes so heated that physical violence appears imminent, he becomes a self-styled "referee."

If you just cannot get enough of your Law School classes, tune in TV-5 on Friday night. "Miller's Court" may not be the best thing to happen to television since Mary Tyler Moore, but it sure beats "The Paper Chase."



Controversial Editor Puts Lawyers in the Limelight

(Continued from Page 1)

Reporter's Account of George Wallace's Real Record" and "Jimmy Carter's Pathetic Lies," an examination of President Carter's record as governor. Brill laughingly denied rumors about the latter article's origins: "I was not paid off by Udall to do the story on Carter. Actually, I thought it was soft."

"Lawyers, Not Law"

After taking time off to work on his bestselling account of the Teamsters' Union, *The Teamsters*, Brill moved to *Esquire* magazine. He elaborated: "It was a moral vic-

tory of sorts, since [Rupert] Murdoch had just taken over *New York* magazine." At *Esquire*, Brill wrote a regular column on "lawyers, not law" until May, 1979. "I wrote about lawyers getting and losing business, the way businessmen and women are written about," he said.

When Brill discovered how popular his "Law" column was, he and Kriegel asked the Associated Newspaper Group to finance *The American Lawyer*. They accepted, and his bi-weekly column expanded into a monthly thirty-two page tabloid.

When asked about his reputation as a "gossip" journalist, Brill took a more serious posture and responded, "I don't consider myself to be a gossip journalist. I consider my work to be better and more complete than that printed in the *Wall Street Journal* or the *New York Times*."

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Sanders Case: Black and White Justice

By Joshua Dratel

Every so often a criminal case will transcend the ordinary one-on-one grudge match between defendant and prosecutor. *Commonwealth v. Willie J. Sanders* is just such a case.

Willie Sanders is charged with the December 25, 1978 rape of Donna Lake in Brighton. Willie Sanders is black. Donna Lake, like seven other women raped in the Allston-Brighton area last winter, is white. Willie Sanders' case has become a symbol of the racial tension in the Boston area. But the battleground is not drawn solely along racial lines. Central to the case are allegations of serious prosecutorial misconduct.

The defense concedes the rapes were committed by a black man. Every victim described her assailant operating with similar methods in the same vicinity as a black man, 28-33 years of age and 140-160 lbs. But the defense maintains the police arrested an innocent man, and did so deliberately.

The racial implications involve the possibly discriminatory bail — \$50,000 bail was set for Sanders, while the alleged snipers of black high school football player Darryl Williams had bail set at \$10,000 — and the problems of a black man receiving a fair trial in a white criminal justice system. Although the judge at Sanders' two and one-half week preliminary hearing involving six defense motions to dismiss is Rudolph Pierce, a black man, reactions to the prosecution's tactics have filled the air with animosity.

Arrest Delayed

Sanders was arrested February 1, 1979, two days after heavy media coverage of "the Brighton rapist," and right after a police meeting with irate citizens demanding protection. The warrant used to arrest Sanders had been issued December 28, 1978. Although Sanders was at work every day but

one between the day the warrant was issued and the day of his arrest, police failed to execute the warrant. Sanders' employer, Stanley Dobies, testified that in mid-January the police, in response to his phone inquiry, told him Sanders had, "A clean bill of health. He's not the guy."

Just how Sanders was introduced as a suspect and how he emerged as the defendant involves the defense's virtually uncontradicted and compelling chronicle of police misconduct during the course of the investigation.

Lake first mentioned to police, on December 26, 1978, that the company that managed the building in which she was raped, Longfellow Management, had black employees. In her presence, Detective Lawrence Pacino then called Longfellow Management and learned that Willie Sanders, a painter for the company, was black and bore a resemblance to the general description. With that information, Pacino told Ms. Lake, "They have a painter who fits the description." Willie Sanders is 39 years old. He has a wife and four children. He has lived in his Dorchester home for the past 14 years.

The police procured a 1971 photo of Sanders (from a traffic violation) and showed it, along with 20 others, to Lake. They said "This is the painter." She said the man in the photo was "too old and too heavy." She did, however, note that Sanders' features matched those of the rapist by 80%. With that evidence, Pacino secured the arrest warrant.

Suggestive Identifications

Subsequent rape victims failed to identify Sanders as their attacker, and the police even stopped displaying his picture in their photo spreads for victims. But when another victim was able to put together a composite sketch, Pacino became convinced Sanders was the man in the sketch. He showed the

sketch to Lake, and she identified it as the assailant. Pacino then showed her Sanders' picture. She recognized Sanders as the painter, and again claimed he was "too old and too heavy." The police arrested Sanders the next day.

As the story broke in the local press, the police claimed they had found the "Brighton rapist." In fact, they closed the files on seven cases although Sanders is currently charged with only four (the prosecution refused to join the case). The police then conducted a line-up in which Sanders was the only member with a beard, and there was only one other person of similar build. At the line-up four of seven rape victims identified Sanders as the assailant, but one had been told, "It's number one or three (Sanders)."

Sanders' attorneys, Max Stern and Geraldine Hines, argued Monday that the police did not have probable cause for the warrant, did not have probable cause to arrest Sanders in February, and that the prosecution's blatantly suggestive nature of obtaining an identification plainly invalidated those identifications. The defense further argued that the police, under pressure to find a perpetrator and assuage the fear of Brighton-Allston residents, picked out Sanders as their target despite having dropped him as a suspect.

If Sanders loses on the pre-trial motions, the trial will begin next Monday.



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Sanctuary at the Top of Griswold Hall:

By Dan Hershman

Imagine a large, modern room with wall-to-wall carpet, butcher-block furniture, handsome book cases, a sofa lounge, a fully equipped kitchen, a powder room and an overnight room. Imagine the faculty library.

Located on the fifth floor of Griswold Hall, the faculty library has "a very good primary set" of federal and regional reporters, and federal statutes, along with popular journals, a few treatises and encyclopedias and the first editions of U.S. reporters, according to Robert C. Berring, Jr., HLS' acting librarian. It is also a place where no students are allowed.

Berring says the library is "a perk for faculty, a retreat that's quiet and where materials are accessible . . . in pleasant surroundings." There are few places at HLS as attractive. According to Berring, "It is one of the nicest faculty libraries in the country. Few have this much space."

Tea Time

The faculty has its own facility, Berring says, because "it's a place they can go to where there aren't 1700 other people doing research . . . It is their space, a place

to go and work." Dane Professor of Law Emeritus Austin Wakeman Scott utilizes the faculty library every day to work on his treatise updates. Still, it lacks the secondary sources and specialized looseleaf services needed for much detailed research and consulting work, and there is no full-time staff. It has served as the location of several faculty teas.

Most law schools do have faculty libraries, Berring says. Before Griswold Hall was built, the faculty library was caged in the Langdell stacks area currently occupied by legislative materials.

Prof. Robert Clark thinks the most important thing about the place is that "you can get the latest issues of law reviews there; they're not stolen." Langdell, in contrast, has been plagued by thefts of pages and entire works. He says the library is "tremendously convenient" and only wishes that students could also have a non-circulating facility that would provide complete, untampered works.

Clark cites several drawbacks to the faculty library too. Apparently, Clark feels the room is not conducive to socializing. "It's supposed to

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Photos by David N. Johnson

The lounge area of the faculty library.



Primary sources fill faculty's own reading room.

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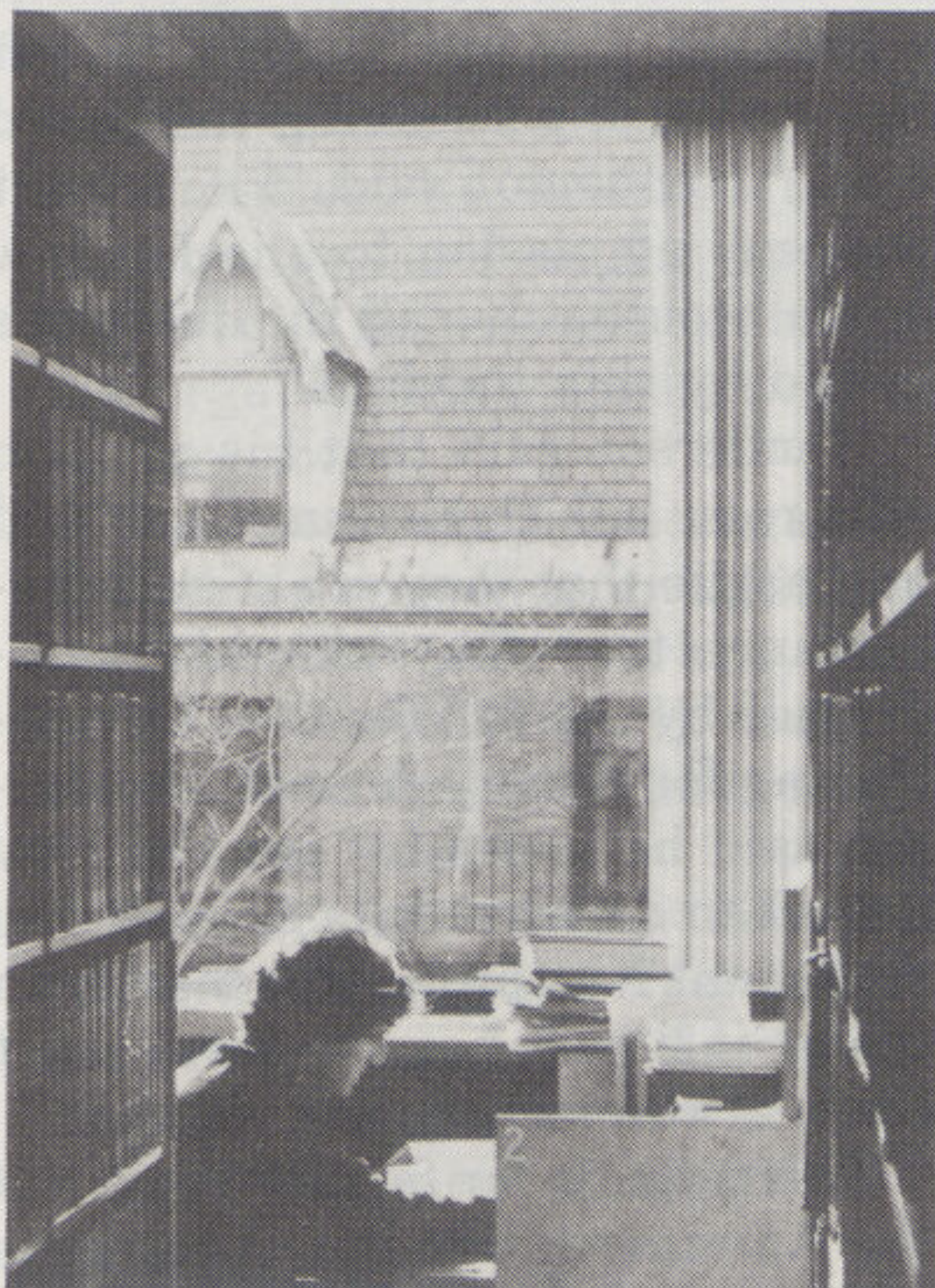
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Faculty's Luxurious, Spacious Library

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be a faculty meeting place, but it was very unwise to put a lounge in the middle of the library." "A lot of people don't use the library," Clark adds, which makes him wonder if it is worthwhile on a cost-benefit basis. "I use it a lot," he says. "I like it."

Readers may be disappointed to learn that the fabled "red set" is not in the faculty library. Known as the Archival Collection, it is comprised of all the materials written (including speeches) by faculty members while on the faculty. These works are locked up in an old, "formerly impressive" cabinet in the Technical Services office, Berring says.



Prof utilizes study carrel.

Thus, the studious and curious will find nothing special in the faculty library. But those who enjoy

an academic-work atmosphere faculty library, or maybe take a nap there. might strive to become HLS professors so they too can study in the



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Henderson Will Press for Faculty Review

(Continued from Page 1)

academic year 1977-78. After that year, Henderson was again asked to leave when he received a failing grade in Contracts. Henderson is presently employed as a contract drafter in the legal department at a local television station.

The statement Henderson issued last April contained allegations that the grading system at HLS is not anonymous, that upon his return to the Law School he was a "marked man," and that the Administrative Board had dealt with his petition for readmission last October in an unfair and prejudicial manner. Those charges were denied by the members of the administration, faculty and student body who were involved.

The statement also requested the help of the Law School community in obtaining information "for use in any appeal to the faculty or Administrative Board or for possible legal action."

"The responses I received to my statement confirmed my suspicions that other people had been treated unfairly by the grading system and that the matter should be brought to the attention of the faculty," Henderson said recently.

Henderson spent the first month of the summer conferring with his attorney, Lewis Font, about the information contained in the questionnaires that were returned, and "gathering information on the internal aspects of the case." In June, Font called Daniel Steiner, the general counsel of the University, to attempt to reach a settlement that, in Henderson's words "would get me back in school as quickly as possible, which has always been my goal."

"Relations between the Law School administration and myself were strained at that point, and we decided to approach Mr. Steiner as a way of relieving the tension that my statement had produced," Henderson continued.

Steiner agreed that Henderson and Font should work with the Law School administration, specifically Dean Stephen Bernardi and Prof.

Frank E. A. Sander, chairman of the Administrative Board, to reach a settlement that would be acceptable to everyone involved. Among the possibilities discussed were transfer to another school upon a provisional grant of student status, transfer to the University of California at Berkeley under the HLS program of exchange, and university assistance in Henderson's attempt to apply through normal procedures to other law schools.

After several meetings, the parties agreed upon the final approach, which provided that Bernardi would write a letter of recommendation to be sent to the deans of admission of all the law

"I never felt that my admission to another law school would solve all the questions raised by this incident."

schools to which Henderson chose to apply. It was also agreed that Bernardi would follow the letters with personal calls to the deans.

Henderson applied for admission to eight law schools: UCLA, Cal-Berkeley, Columbia, New York School of Law, Northeastern, Hastings, Pennsylvania and Boston University. He was denied admission to each of them. Hastings and B. U. specifically told Henderson that his application would not even be looked at, since he was not a student in good standing at the time of application.

Henderson characterized the letter Bernardi sent to the schools as "fair, and within the terms of the agreement we reached with the administration." However, he added, "I can't evaluate what was said in the phone conversations." As to whether the administration provided the assistance that was promised under the agreement, Henderson said, "I think the result

speaks for itself."

Bernardi confirmed that he made the calls as agreed upon, but refused to discuss in any way the content of the conversations. "The agreement was kept on our part," Bernardi said.

Though Sander refused to talk about the substance of the agreement, he did say that "we offered that we would try to help, and I think that we did that."

Henderson claims he had decided to petition the Administrative Board for permission to appeal its ruling of last October to the full faculty before he received the series of rejections this summer. "When we reached the agreement regarding my applications, I left the option of petitioning the Board open," Henderson said. "I never felt that my admission to another law school would solve all the questions raised by this incident."

Henderson said that his petition will raise all those questions and will argue that they are of such importance that they should be addressed by the full faculty. By petitioning for faculty review, Henderson said he hopes to "get the Law School to do what it is supposed to do. I want it to probe this matter in a way it hasn't been so far. I don't know if the faculty will do that."

The petition for faculty review of the Administrative Board ruling is addressed to the Board itself in accordance with a procedural oddity, which allows appeals from Board rulings only by the consent of a majority of the Board's members. Sander defended the procedure, saying "it is a matter for the Board to decide whether the case raises issues of such importance or novelty that the faculty should be involved."

Sander pointed out, "The faculty hears about these matters from our regular reports to them. Anyone on the faculty can inquire about a case that we've ruled on." The report containing discussion of the Board's decision in the Henderson case last October has not yet been

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HLCA: Social Club Not for All Couples

By Laura Taylor

Most of the activities of the HLS community are oriented toward the single student. Married students get left behind in the general rush for TG's and mixers.

The Harvard Law Community Association, however, seeks to fill this gap by organizing activities for married students and their families. The Community Association traces its origins to the Harvard Law Wives Association.

In the late 1920's, some of the wives of Harvard Law students decided it was high time to get out of the house and find something to do while their all-too-dedicated husbands were booking it in Langdell.

Their efforts resulted in the Harvard Law Wives Association, founded in 1929. Primarily a social organization, its members met for tea, bridge, and music appreciation. White gloves were required by the organization's constitution for all functions.

The Association also engaged in charitable activities. In addition to regular charitable work by members, pre-World War II social activities included Red Cross work at Christmas time.

The decrease in Law School enrollment during the War led to a drop in the number of "law wives." The Wives Association was discontinued for "lack of members" in 1942.

Nursery Care

Things started rolling again, however, in 1945, with an influx of

students, spouses, and "law children." The new and improved Law Wives Association maintained a "light lunch" room for law students, and started a day nursery for Law School children, according to the 1946 yearbook.

Surprisingly, no Harvard Law Husbands Association was formed after women were admitted to HLS in 1950. The wives, however, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Erwin Griswold, met with faculty wives, listened to opera records, and enjoyed lectures on such topics as "The View From the Kitchen Window."

"Female law students have complained that the organization fails to meet the needs of couples where the wife is the law student."

By the mid-1960's, the "academic side" of the Law Wives program included "a fashion show, a festive Christmas ball, and a cocktail party with the faculty." While university students were striking in 1969, the Law Wives Association kept up its end of the bargain by setting "a challenging pace for the women behind the future leaders of America," according to the Association's statement in the 1969 yearbook.

Name Change

The name of the organization was changed to the "Harvard Law Community Association" (HLCA) in 1973, reflecting the growing number of "law husbands" and un-

married couples. Though white gloves and sewing machines went by the boards years ago, the Community Association remains primarily a social organization.

Regina Self, a former President of the Association and its current Publications Secretary, puts it this way: the HLCA is "not into teas and charity any more . . . we're into our own good fun."

This year's activities have included a mock Law School class for student spouses conducted by Professor Vorenberg, wine and cheese tasting for couples, and day trips. HLCA "interest group" activities

range from cooking to exercise and needlecraft. Coming up in December is the Association's sixth annual Crafts Fair. Over 40 professional craftsmen are expected to display their creations.

The activities of the Community Association, despite changes in the student population, are mainly home and female spouse/friend oriented. Self says that this is because the male spouses don't participate in the activities. They don't participate, however, because there are no activities for them — a self-perpetuating problem.

Needs Unmet

Female law students have complained that the organization fails to meet the needs of couples in which the wife is the law student and that it is not oriented toward the two-career family. A woman whose husband is the "student spouse" found that, though there is a "support group" for spouses seeking Boston area jobs, its focus is on low-level, non-professional employment.

This same student was sent a letter inviting *her* to participate in the Community Association's activities, despite the fact that her husband is the Law School spouse.

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East Asian Legal Systems Probed

By David N. Johnson

Increased interest in the rule of law in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has heightened interest among scholars and businessmen in Harvard Law School's East Asian Legal Studies program.

Founded in 1965 by Professor Jerome A. Cohen, still the director, and known as "EALS" by its members, the program introduces both J. D. and advanced degree candidates to the legal systems of East Asia. It offers formal credit courses as well as informal events such as foreign language discussion groups on legal issues and a luncheon speakers series that combines lectures and discussions on East Asian legal themes. The program boasts a library of more than 3000 volumes in English and East Asian languages on East Asian law, as well as a browsing room with current issues of over 130 East Asia-related periodicals.

Courses and Publications

There are four visiting professors in EALS this year: Hideo Tanaka of Tokyo University, who was a visiting professor during 1974-'75; Hisashi Owada, an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Julian Gresser from the United States Department of State; and R. Randle Edwards of Columbia Law School.

Additionally, Charles Stevens will be a visiting lecturer on law during the Winter term. Tanaka's and Owada's positions are subsidized by a 1972 grant of \$1 million from the Mitsubishi Group of Japan.

Fall EALS courses include "Introduction to Japanese Law" and a seminar on "Special Problems of Japanese Law," both by Tanaka, and a year-long course, "Japan and International Law" by Owada. During the Winter term, Tanaka and Stevens will teach a course on "Human Rights in Japan." Offered during the Spring term are "Environmental Law in Japan: An In-

ternational Perspective" by Gresser, and "Seminar: Human Rights in East Asia" by Edwards. The latter course is part of an ongoing EALS program on human rights in East Asia funded by a Ford Foundation grant. It includes an examination of the East Asian philosophical tradition (often referred to as "Confucian") and the impact of that tradition on modern is-



Photo by David N. Johnson

Visiting Prof. Tanaka leads discussion of East Asian studies.

sues of human rights. Although the course focuses on China, papers can also be done on Vietnamese or Korean subjects. The goal of the Ford Foundation program is books dealing with human rights in each of a number of East Asian countries.

EALS publishes an ongoing "Reprint Series", which reproduces studies in East Asian law by EALS scholars which were first published in scholarly journals and the like. Slated for publication next Spring under EALS direction is *China's Legal Tradition*, a book containing ten articles on Chinese legal history. Editors of the book are Jerome A. Cohen, R. Randle Edwards, and Fu-Mei Chang Chen. The book is evidence of EALS' contribution to East Asian legal history in addition to its primary concern — the contemporary legal situation in East Asia.

The Law School's involvement with East Asian law is not confined to writing and teaching in Cambridge. In July and August of this year, Professors Stanley S. Surrey, Oliver Oldman (director of the Law

School's International Tax Program), and Jerone A. Cohen gave a month-long seminar on international tax law for Chinese government officials in Dalian, China.

The need for such a program arose out of the potential for heightened international investment in the Chinese economy resulting from enhancement of relations between China and western

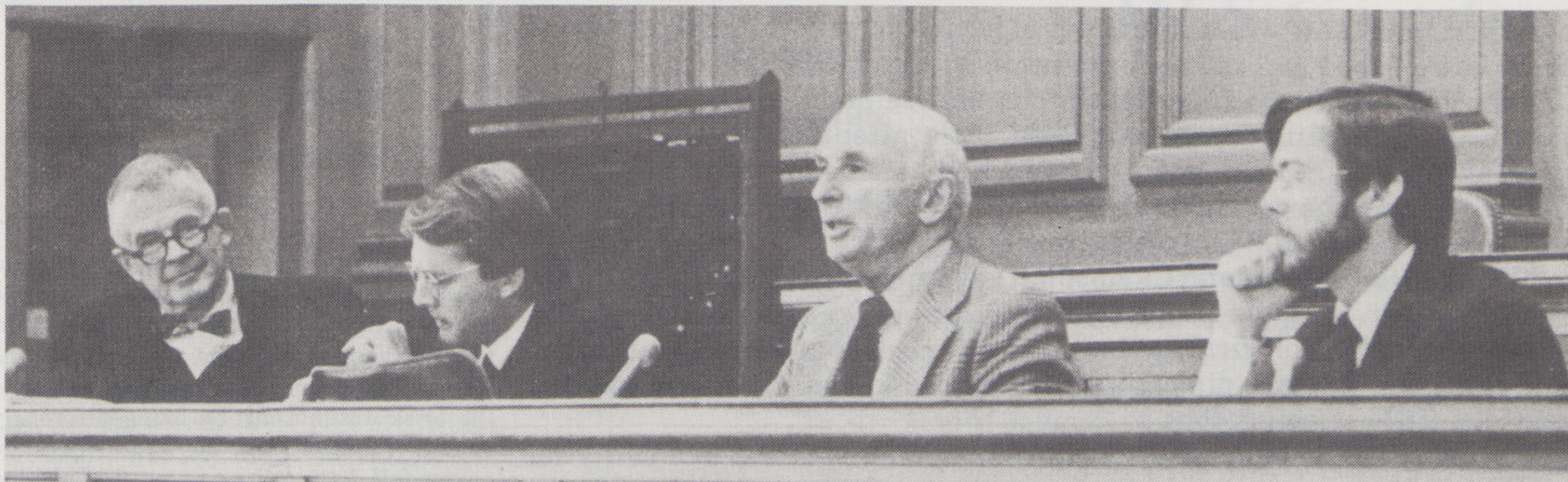
nations. To encourage such investment, a law was adopted by Chinese authorities in July entitled "Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures with Chinese and Foreign Investment". Six other laws were also adopted at that time, including a criminal code and a code of criminal procedure. Professor Cohen is spending the 1979-'80 school year on leave in Peking in part in order to study first-hand the evolution of these laws. While Cohen is absent, Mrs. Bertha Ezell is acting as manager of EALS.

EALS continues to be host to visiting students from East Asia. In the past, these students have come from Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Vietnam. This year, the program has welcomed Tang Yunbin, the first person from the PRC to study at the Law School. Mr. Tang is an official of the First Ministry of Machine Building of the PRC, and is studying law and economics in a program designed especially for him.

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HARVARD LAW RECORD

Experts Review 'Progressive' Case



(Left to right) Archibald Cox, Terry Adamson, Milton Katz, and George Kannar discuss Progressive case.

Photo by Chris Rinik

By Mary Tarduno

"The question most often asked about the *Progressive* case," according to Terry Adamson, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, "is 'Why did the government bring it at all? Didn't it just give a stamp of authenticity to the material?'"

Adamson joined George Kannar, American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, and HLS professor Archibald Cox in a panel discussion of the First Amendment impact of the *Progressive* case. Milton Katz, HLS professor of law emeritus, acted as moderator. The discussion was part of the Student Bar Association's Fall Conference, held Saturday, Oct. 27 at the Law School.

The *Progressive* case involved the right of *The Progressive*, a Wisconsin-based magazine, to publish an article entitled "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It." The article described nuclear weapons production and discussed the basic operation of bombs. The author, Howard Morland, referred to textbooks and library materials and interviewed scientists in preparing the article. He did not have access to any classified material.

The government claimed that some of the information appearing in the article was "restricted data," as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. An injunction was issued against publication of the article but was later lifted after similar material appeared in other pub-

lications. The article has since been published by *The Progressive*.

All panelists agreed that the situation received much more attention than it would have if the government had taken no action. Certain institutional relations among lawyers, agencies and the government officials influenced the government's decision to take action, Adamson claimed.

Cox agreed, stating that he is struck by the extent to which the government reacts viscerally to this type of situation by saying, "They can't do this. We've got to stop them!" The Department of Justice then acts on that premise, endeavoring to find a constitutional ground for preventing the particular action. "There is less tendency than there ought to be for the government to assume responsibility for appraising effects on civil liberty," Cox stated.

Adamson questioned the wisdom of both the press' and the government's handling of the situation. He suggested that the parties should have solved the problem through intelligent and responsible mediation, adding that he fears the precedent that has been set will make the fight for press rights "much more difficult."

Kannar, who worked on the *Progressive* case from the beginning of ACLU involvement, expressed concern over the breakdown in the fact-finding process in cases having national security overtones. He explained that there were problems gaining access to

facts and constructing a defense in the *Progressive* case because anyone working with information deemed "classified" by the government had to obtain a security clearance.

"For several weeks we had one witness and one secretary to work on the case with because the government decided one day that it had given out enough security passes," he said. "We were forced to waste countless hours over trivial issues that in normal cases would have been taken for granted."

Kannar suggested that the fact-finding process be broadened and expedited in order to counter the government's monopoly of, and control over, facts. He added that a panel of judges should hear such cases to avoid the problem of a single judge's becoming intimidated by the welter of government officials often involved in these cases. A single judge enjoined *The Progressive* from printing the article.

One government argument was that certain information and ideas, even if independently discovered and generated, are so dangerous that the government should have the right to prevent their publication. Such information is termed "classified at birth."

"The notion that ideas are born classified may enjoin private citizens from discussing ideas whenever they're declared classified," Kannar said. In these situations people would have to go to

(Continued on Page 14)

While Children Starve . . .

As you read these words, hundreds of people, mostly children, are dying from lack of food and medical attention in Cambodia.

Ever since the fall of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian governments in 1975, Americans have paid little attention to events in Indochina. We washed our hands of what had become for us an impossible situation, and showed little interest in the havoc wrought by our ill-advised, ill-fated intervention in Southeast Asia.

Now the Vietnamese and Cambodian governments are fighting a bitter, senseless war, and the people of Cambodia are caught in the middle. Whatever one's ideological inclinations, it is clear that horror, starvation, and death are the presiding deities in Cambodia, and it is also clear that precious little is being done to combat them.

We have always managed to express our anguish and sympathy for victims of famine, whether in Biafra or Chad or India, and yet, except for the efforts of a few concerned people, we have also always managed to turn away without giving effective aid to relieve the suffering. Now we are facing perhaps the ultimate catastrophe of this sort; some experts have warned that unless massive aid is forthcoming, from whatever quarter, the Cambodian people face virtual extinction.

While we wring our hands impotently, trying to persuade the current government of Cambodia to allow relief to be given to its people, and while the President and Congress wrangle uselessly over the allegedly inadequate proposals for aid, people are dying, helpless pawns in an ideological slugging match that ranks among the most pointless in history. We bear some responsibility for this catastrophe; surely, we ought to face up to this responsibility before it is too late.

Write your Representatives, Senators, and the President — prod or shame them into doing the decent thing. Send contributions to relief organizations, earmarking them for Cambodia relief; here are the addresses of two such organizations:

OXFAM-America, Inc.

302 Columbus Avenue

Boston, MA

U.S. Committee for UNICEF

331 E. 38 Street

New York, NY 10016

The important thing is to act, and to act now — if we wait, there might not be any people left to help.



HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

The experts were agreed that Indian summer had warmed Harvard's air for the last time before the irrepressible descent of winter. Fenno, however, understood the primal significance of a great tan. Despite the brisk autumn air, he lounged serenely outside Langdell, on the spot where no acorns fall, letting the sun put its finishing touches on his ageless visage. He might easily have dozed off were it not for the chill — and the occasional burst of jackhammer staccato from the library construction.

Fenno enjoyed the library construction. The slow, leisurely pace was to his liking; moreover, the construction called to mind the glory days of the great Griswold burrowing. The image of the entire Harvard Law faculty simultaneously interrupted mid-quarre by a cantankerous cement mixer, brought a gleam to Fenno's eye. Absorbed in his reminiscences, Fenno nearly missed the opening curtain of a time-worn tragedy about to be played by the newest members of the troupe.

Perched on the steps of Langdell Middle, scanning the expanse of barren trees in silent disbelief, was a gaggle of forlorn-looking 1Ls. One of them waddled over to Fenno and cleared his throat. "Excuse me, sir, but shouldn't there be colorful leaves out here?"

"Aesthetically, philosophically, or botanically speaking?" replied Fenno, in as gentle a tone as he could muster.

The 1L continued obliviously, "My mother wrote three times to ask me what I thought of the fall foliage, but my study group didn't finish cross-referencing our Torts outline until this afternoon." The 1L shuffled uneasily. "What will I tell her?" he asked plaintively. "I was really too involved to interrupt my work."

Fenno summoned up his deepest reservoirs of civility and kept down his lunch. "I guess you missed it, kid. But don't worry. There are plenty of postcards at the Coop."

The 1L heaved a sigh of relief and waved to his study group. One of the group had been pounding his Prosser in heated exchange with the others, but now the conversation quieted as they flitted down the steps to join their spokesman. Fenno watched them begin to migrate quaverily toward the Square.

Only when the 1Ls were safely past Gannett House did Fenno return to the task at hand. "The leaves were pretty as ever this year," mused Fenno, "but they do block the sun."



Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Substance Rather Than Perquisites

To the Editor:

I was somewhat outraged, though admittedly not surprised, by your account (September 21 issue) of the extensive perquisites offered by large firms to HLS summer clerks. I am writing in the hope of offering a broader (or, at any rate, different) perspective on the summer job market which is open to HLS students.

My most valuable summer work experience while in law school came from working in a small litigation firm, where I learned more of the "nuts and bolts" of litigation work than law school ever taught me. In addition, I learned more about how lawyers plan litigation strategy for defeating their opposition in complex federal court litigation than any course in law school could teach.

There is every indication that worthwhile professional experiences such as the one I had are available to anyone who searches them out. In the Philadelphia area alone there are a number of small firms which have top-quality litigators and which employ summer law clerks. There are other such small and medium sized firms (in both litigation and other areas) in practically every large or medium-size city in the country. Nearly every one of these firms, because of its size, must treat law clerks as essential parts of its work force rather than as a luxury. As a result, the clerks learn what actually goes on into the prosecution or defense of a case, and are not confined to file memos on marginally relevant points of law intended primarily to test their research virtuosity.

Unfortunately, the omnipresent emphasis on big firm recruiting at Harvard continues to obscure the oftentimes more valuable experiences offered by smaller and medium size firms. To the extent that HLS students seek out summer experiences according to their professional training and experience value, rather than according to the menu of inducements, they will be the better for it, and large firms may yet have to resort to competition on their work-experience merits instead of on their offerings of frills. There is no substitute for a solid work experience after graduation, and the level of frills should not divert attention from one's evaluation of any firm on the basis of the quality of its post-graduation professional training rather than its "perquisites".

Roger J. Bernstein, '77
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Student Prosecutors

To the Editor:

Those of us in HGAP read the "Buttnose" comic strip in your most recent issue with interest and enjoyment. For the information of your readers, we would like to point out that HLS does have voluntary prosecutors: Two of our programs at HGAP put students on the side of the government in criminal matters.

In our criminal clinical program, we work for local District Attorneys' Offices. We prosecute misdemeanors in Massachusetts district courts. As a practical matter, due to the local court system, no one we prosecute goes to prison; rather, fines, continuances without a finding, and so on are common dispositions.

In our lead paint program, we prosecute Cambridge landlords who have children under six years old living in apartments which have lead paint on walls, baseboards, or other areas accessible to the children. Essentially, we are protecting the health of small, usually poor children at the expense of property owners (so, like everything else at law school, even the prosecutions can be pretty "liberal").

Anyone interested in finding out more about HGAP, or clinical programs in general, should give me a call at 495-4405.

Chris Savage, 3L
Vice President, HGAP

The RECORD's policy on letters is simple. We read all of them. We print most of them, subject only to editorial discretion. We encourage letters on any subject, and especially on subjects which have appeared in the RECORD. Write today and speak your mind to the students, alumni and faculty of the Law School.

Cryptic Law

"Is that a gun in your pocket or are you happy to see me?"

— Mae West —

OeuaiB pyrgieuruwa awpexgws pb ubnprw
pr Kwpcwbqierg pbs diybs p dpkaw ogpkkux
poowbspfw prrpxgws ri gua vist. Qgwb xyr
iowb rgwew qpa ewcwpkws p swcuxw qurg p
xgpnvwe, aweubf nwxgpbuan, dueubf oub,
vewwxg, pbs p eun-duew eudkw xpereusfw.

(Solution on Page 14)

Social Club for HLS Couples

(Continued from Page 7)

She finds the organization very traditionally role-oriented and maintains that neither she nor her husband will have any further contact with the Association.

Most of the members of the Community Association who participate in HLCA organized activities are wives of law students from the South and Midwest, according to Self. The more "cosmopolitan" members of the Law School community apparently have different needs and choose not to utilize the resources of the Community Association.

"The more 'cosmopolitan' members of the HLS community have different needs and choose not to utilize HLCA resources."

Suggested Improvements

Suggestions offered by dissatisfied would-be members of the Community Association include putting more emphasis on addressing the needs of the two-career family and encouraging wives who now work in low level jobs in order to support their student husbands to think about professional careers themselves.

A woman who declined to join the HLCA felt that another area in which the Community Association could aid female law students is in helping to find summer associate positions with law firms in Boston when their husbands are committed to full-time jobs here.

The majority of the present membership of the HLCA, however, still consists of couples with student-husbands and wives who want to "get out of the house to meet other people," according to Self. The bridge parties and interest groups are designed to meet the needs of these student spouses. Plus ça change. . . .



The Troubled Path to School Integration

By Richard B. Bernstein

This past May marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the epochal Supreme Court decision which struck down public school segregation. In the words of J. Harvie Wilkinson III, "*Brown* may be the most important political, social, and legal event in America's twentieth-century history." Wilkinson's new book, *From Brown to Bakke*, is an attempt to consider the impact on American society of the Supreme Court's decisions in *Brown* and subsequent cases dealing with civil rights and education.

Wilkinson's book is divided into four parts, framed by an Introduction and an Epilogue. Part I analyzes *Brown* itself against the background of the Supreme Court's earlier civil rights decisions and the national mood and examines the opinion itself and its implications. This is the weakest part of the book, in part because it sketchily goes over the same ground as Richard Kluger's magisterial 1976 book, *Simple Justice*. Wilkinson

does produce some telling criticisms of *Brown* as a work of legal craftsmanship and points out the seeds of the many misunderstandings and failures of integration that are present in its most famous product, but many of these comments have been made before, and with greater felicity.

Part II is an examination of the integration of Southern schools in the fifteen years following *Brown*, when the goals were clearly marked out and possible to achieve. In part because Wilkinson devotes more space to the story of Southern integration, and in part because he demonstrates more mastery of his material, it is more informative and useful to the reader.

J. Harvie Wilkinson III, FROM BROWN TO BAKKE: THE SUPREME COURT AND SCHOOL INTEGRATION 1954-1978 (Oxford University Press, \$17.95)

Part III, the longest and best section of Wilkinson's book, discusses the far subtler and more complex problems raised by the attempts to integrate urban school systems. It focuses on the use of busing to achieve racial balance and the extraordinary turmoil produced by the implementation of busing.

Wilkinson describes busing as a form of compensatory justice, and

in Part IV of his book he considers the most famous example of compensatory justice today, affirmative action, in a discussion of the *Bakke* case. While this part of the book does not quite fit with the rest of Wilkinson's analysis, it is well worth reading in its own right, as a troubled and troubling discussion of the issues posed by affirmative action and the Court's use of compensatory justice.

Wilkinson's book is flawed; at times he suffers from disconcerting lapses of logic, and he is also apt to set up implicit logical connections which he then piously disavows. His writing style is slipshod, but at times disturbingly revealing, as when he consistently uses the phrase "the South" to mean white Southerners, implying that black Southerners are somehow alien to their region. Some of his case analyses are too skimpy, not coming to grips with the cases under discussion. Most important, he clearly tries to cover too much in a book ostensibly limited to discussing the Supreme Court.

Despite these lapses, *From Brown to Bakke* is an important book. "The long voyage from *Brown* to *Bakke*," says Wilkinson, "has been one from optimism and confidence to confusion and doubt." Wilkinson's book is a major contribution to illuminating that journey and warning us that the path ahead is not an easy one. ☞

SPORTS QUIZ

Note: This week's Sports Quiz deals with famous athletes or coaches who have authored best-selling sports books.

1. What former 20-game winner for the New York Yankees in the 1960's authored the controversial book about baseball in the big leagues titled *Ball Four*?
2. This Hall of Fame running back of the Chicago Bears produced the popular autobiography entitled *I Am Third*. Who is he?
3. What professional football coach used his favorite motto when he titled his book *The Future Is Now*?
4. A graduate of the University of Michigan, this all-star American League catcher explored both a championship season as well as a following year of turmoil in his book *Behind the Mask*. Who is he?
5. What former St. Louis Cardinal offensive lineman revealed the excessive use of narcotics by professional athletes in his book *Out of Their League*?

(Answers on Page 14)

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Brill Shows Lawyers Aren't Boring

(Continued from Page 2)

Brill also defended *The American Lawyer's* veracity; "We have three full-time fact checkers on the magazine." However, he added that "We don't verify quotes; we don't subscribe to the *Congressional Record's* practice of reading back quotes to their sources so they can hear how stupid they sounded and then fixing them up to make them sound literate."

The American Lawyer is one of three law-oriented tabloids started early this year. However, Brill feels that it is different from the *Legal Times of Washington* or the *National Law Journal* in that it has more mass appeal. "With us, we're priced so low that we have to sell you your own copy. Everyone must want to read us right away, and not wait for the library copy to be free," he says. For example, Brill states that *The American Lawyer* mails about 25 copies to firms such as Paul, Weiss. "If we only sent three library copies, we'd be out of business in no time," he adds. *The American Lawyer* now sells for \$2.50 per issue.

Tilted Toward Harvard

Elaborating on how *The American Lawyer* is run, Brill stated: "It's a very informal atmosphere — both as to how much everyone writes and what people write on. For example, some story ideas we've used have been ones I've kicked around for years, and others are just ideas that have come up recently." He feels that the paper's story range is still too narrow, however: "We don't yet cover enough of what minority lawyers or lawyers in public interest are doing." In addition, he noted, "We should be covering more law schools. If anything, we're too tilted toward Harvard and Yale."

However, Brill believes that *The American Lawyer* has succeeded being a national, not a New York City publication. "We make a conscious effort to overcome the city problem and we have succeeded.

Our readership is exactly proportioned to where lawyers are."

Explaining how decisions to examine particular firms are made, Brill responded lightly: "The most sure way to attract the attention of *The American Lawyer* is for the firm to distribute an internal memo telling everyone in the firm not to talk to the press. Recently, one firm distributed a memo stating that, in order to coordinate its response to the press, all calls by the press must be reported to a committee of three. We received three copies of that memo in the mail within two days."

The American Lawyer, in getting its writers for such stories, "competes with such publications as *Esquire* as well as with New York law firms," comments Brill. "To get good journalists to write for us, we pay well."

This year, *The American Lawyer* is interviewing for staff writers at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, NYU, Stanford, Berkeley, and Chicago. Yet, Brill elaborated, "We don't just use the interview to get new writers. I try desperately, maybe at the expense of the interviewees, to get feedback on articles we've published."

The American Lawyer has had a remarkable first year performance: "We now have about 19,000 subscriptions, although we'd only anticipated having 15,000 by January, 1980." However, the publication has not been free of problems. *The American Lawyer* has been sued once since it began publication — by Attorney Roy Cohn for a story which stated that he showed up for a sentencing without having filed important papers. Brill assessed, "I think we'll get it dismissed."

However, on a personal level, Brill's role as a legal journalist has caused problems with his wife Cindy's legal career. Cindy, a N.Y.U. law graduate, was an associate at the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts until problems arose concerning several of Brill's *Esquire* and *American Lawyer* articles. One of Brill's arti-

cles (or several, according to Sutton Keany, 66, a partner at Winthrop, Stimson), mentioned clients of the firm, so the firm, according to Brill, was "afraid they might lose clients." There was never any concern that Brill's wife had leaked any confidential information to her husband, but Brill reflected; "They really just didn't like me or what I wrote." Brill continued, "After Keany confronted Cindy with a copy of one of my articles," the Brills and two Winthrop, Stimson partners arranged a meeting where, Brill remembers, "they proposed that, as a condition of Cindy's further employment, all galley proofs of *The American Lawyer* be submitted to the firm or to a trustee with a client list of Winthrop, Stimson."

Keany, when contacted by the *RECORD*, responded; "My sense of the discussion was that we saw it essentially the same way at the time. When the issue of submission of articles came up, both parties thought it would be pre-publication censorship."

Brill commented that Cindy quit the firm after her pay increase was withheld, until the "issue was resolved." Keany responded, "No, that was in fact not done." Brill's wife is now an associate with another firm that, according to Brill, "is delighted with my career."

Brill has never taken a bar examination because "It would be too expensive for me to spend two months preparing for a bar." And, he adds, with a chuckle, "I'm having too much fun now." ❧

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Gearing Up For Change at HLS

By Jeff Kindler

Grading, exams, concentration requirements, clinical education, small classes, and the first-year curriculum are among the many matters potentially on the agenda of the Michelman Committee.

Created by the Dean last February and chaired by Professor Frank I. Michelman, the Law School's Committee on Educational Planning and Development has a broad mandate "to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing educational programs of the School . . . with a view to proposing whatever revision the Committee thinks necessary or desirable to meet the School's educational needs of the next 5-10 years."

The Committee has met regularly since last spring, and has already commissioned discussion papers from its members on the aims and objectives of Harvard's legal education: the establishment of a legal research institute; an innovative, two-year program of study; upper-class "majors;" the use of students as teachers; and the role of student-run organizations in the curriculum.

Additionally, the Committee has encouraged the Dean to set up an experimental program of small-section first-year classes next year and to consider the development of an alternative, co-ordinated first-year curriculum.

In addition to Profs. Victor Brudney, Robert Clark, Douglas Ginsburg, Duncan Kennedy, Charles Nesson, David Shapiro,

and James Vorenberg, the Committee includes four students. Nancy Wiegers and Karen Falkenstein represent the class of 1981, I represent the class of 1980, and the Law School Council will shortly choose a representative from the class of 1982.

Among the crucial issues on which the Committee needs information from the community are: the degree to which the evaluation of students should be reformed; the extent to which important lawyer's skills are not properly taught; and the need for a third year of law school.

On Wednesday, November 7, at 4:30 p.m., Professor Michelman and other members of the Committee will meet in Pound Hall 101 to report on the status of the Committee's work and its plans for the future. After the meeting, the Council will invite interested students to volunteer for membership in an advisory group, to be called the Student Resource Committee on Educational Planning and De-

velopment, that will be charged with promoting an exchange of views on the quality of legal education at Harvard and funnelling student opinion to the Michelman Committee.

The Committee on Legal Education, which issued the last comprehensive report in June, 1960, included no students. That Committee did gather some student input, but described it unflatteringly: "We have examined responses to a student questionnaire, though with awareness that students may reflect too narrow a point of view, or may, even when justifiably unhappy, misconceive the source of their concern."

Today, the faculty recognizes that students have mature and responsible views concerning their legal education and are capable of providing valuable ideas to the effort to reassess the school's program. Students seeking to make such a contribution should come to the Nov. 7 meeting.



'Progressive' Case Discussed at Student Bar Group Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

the government to ask whether it is permissible to discuss what they are thinking, he added.

Cox worked from the objectives of the First Amendment in considering the *Progressive* case. Objectives cited by Cox included spreading knowledge or ideas and providing citizens with knowledge necessary for self-government.

To the extent that the article's

information had some use other than a harmful one, its publication would contribute to the democratic objective of spreading knowledge and ideas, he asserted. As far as the use of the information in self-government was concerned, Cox commented that he didn't think he needed sketches of the H-bomb to help him form opinions on nuclear weapons production, even though available information is not sufficient for that purpose.



Sports Answers

1. Jim Bouton. 4. Bill Freehan.
2. Gale Sayers. 5. Dave Meggsey.
3. George Allen.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

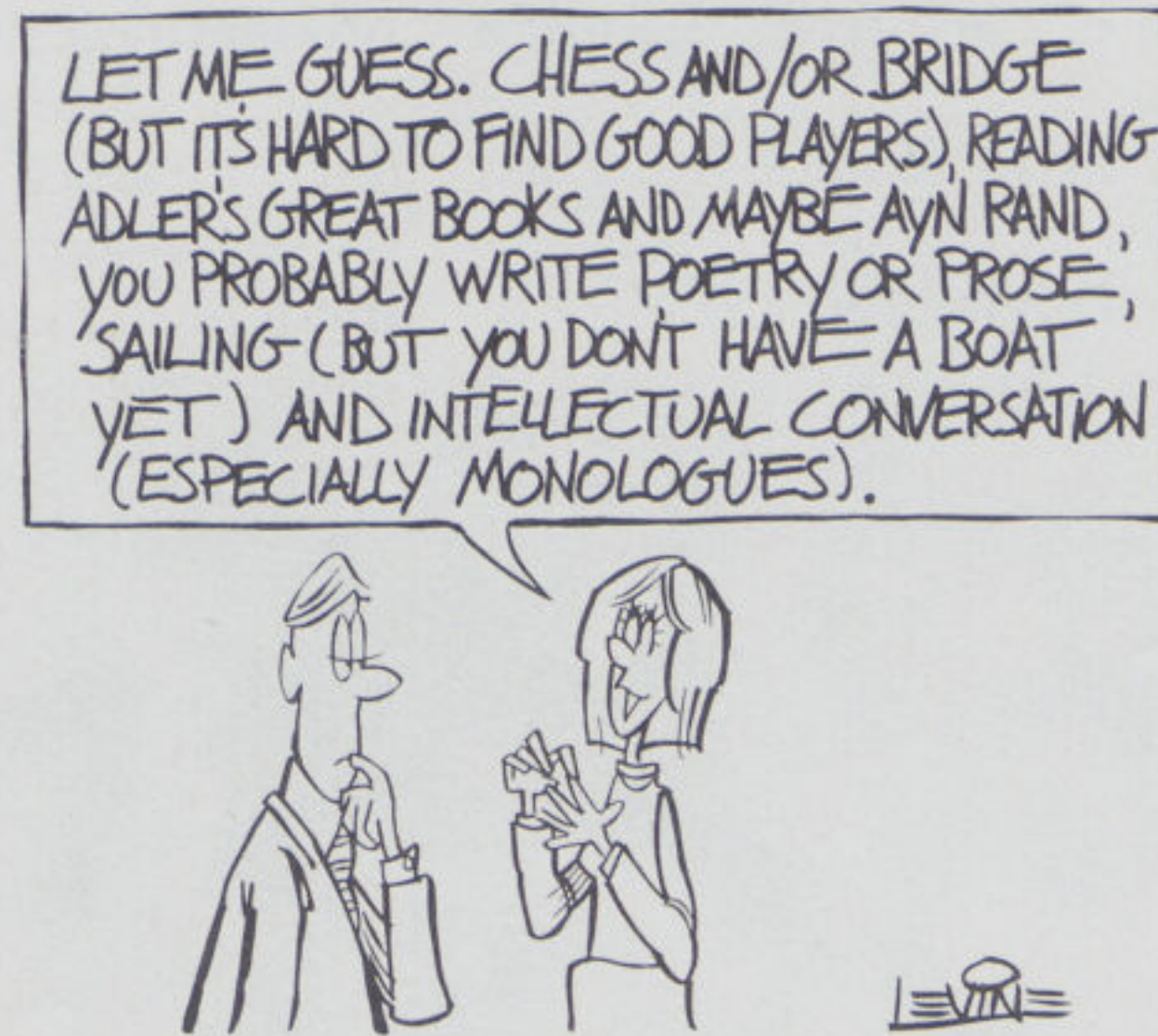
[P]rison authorities searched . . . an inmate at Leavenworth and found a false phallic appendage attached to his body. [W]hen . . . cut . . . open . . . there was revealed a device with a chamber, spring mechanism, firing pin, breech, and a . . . rim-fire rifle cartridge. . . .
United States v. Roche, 443 F.2d 98 (1971).

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I WENT TO FABER TECH AND MAJORED IN PRE-LAW. I WAS ON THE DEBATE TEAM, AND WE HAD A 4-3 RECORD, BETTER THAN THE FOOTBALL TEAM. I WAS IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT TOO, AND I WAS THE CHAIRMAN OF A REALLY IMPORTANT COMMITTEE. BEFORE I CAME TO LAW SCHOOL, THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER DID A STORY ABOUT ME. I'VE ALREADY FINISHED READING NUTSHELLS IN TORTS AND CRIMINAL. I REALLY SHOULDN'T HAVE BOTHERED WITH THE CRIMINAL ONE, SINCE I'VE ALREADY STARTED LA FAVE AND SCOTT.



Asian Studies

(Continued from Page 8)

As word has spread of the involvement of Professor Cohen and EALS in current Chinese legal developments, many American businesspersons have contacted EALS for information on the current state of Chinese business law. Mrs. Ezell responds to such requests by passing along copies of the texts of the seven new laws, in either Chinese or English. The effect which will be given to those laws is impossible to predict with any certainty given the nearly total legal vacuum which preceded them, the scarcity of trained lawyers in China, and the difficulty of maintaining judicial autonomy in the face of the dominant position of the Communist Party in Chinese governance. Only one thing seems certain: whatever direction the development of Chinese law takes, faculty and student participants in EALS will monitor that development closely and will help guide it.

Student's Battle for Readmission Could Expand in Second Round

(Continued from Page 6)

made to the faculty, Sander said.

Informed that Henderson was contemplating filing a petition for review, Sander declined to comment on what the Board's response would be. "I think it would be very untimely and bizarre for Mr. Henderson to petition the Board. The thing is quite old. I don't think this case raises novel questions."

According to Sander, Henderson's petition for readmission last fall was the first time a student has ever challenged a grade in an action before the Administrative Board. "Students are often unhappy with their grades, but no one has ever thought to challenge their

grade in that manner," Sander said.

Sander further explained that a faculty vote precludes the Board, or even faculty members, from changing grades except to correct clerical errors. Sander defended that long-standing policy: "I think this place would be in chaos if the Board were to hear complaints from all students who feel dissatisfaction with a grade. It has such far-reaching implications that it's just unthinkable."

Henderson believes it is necessary for the faculty, and the Law School community at large, to face the issues raised by his petition. "We all take the process so seriously and without question. Everyone has deference, a deference which may not be deserved. If we have the responsibility to show respect, the administration has one to exercise their power responsibly."

Join the RECORD

SHOW REVIEW

"Something L's" Is Something Else

—By Michael Smith

"Something L'S" is indeed something else. The Harvard Law School Drama Society has put together a fun evening of entertainment featuring the students who sit on either side of you in class.

The format of this year's fall presentation is a review, ranging from solos and duets to large group musical numbers and skits. It opened last night in the Ropes-Gray Room of the Pound Building and will play tonight and Saturday at 8 and 10 p.m.

Andy Davis and Scott Brister, directors of "Something L'S," have taken about twenty-five law students and others associated with the Law School and put them into an evening's entertainment that is definitely a bargain at the ticket price of \$1.50. (And it certainly beats anything going on at the Law School this weekend.) It should be a "don't miss" activity for everyone.

Although the entire evening is good, there are several performances that deserve special mention. John McCann plays the guitar and sings original songs. My favorite

"There are several skits . . . dealing with subjects varying from the first interview to the Ayatollah Swenson."

rite was the "Masochism Tango." McCann's songs have a broad touch of satire that makes them great fun to hear.

The cast and directors did not leave the older students in the audience out in the cold. They performed a rollicking '60s medley

that ranged from "Proud Mary" to "Feeling Groovy." One special touch was Andy Davis, Chris Benitez, and Andy Baxter singing "Blowin' in the Wind."

Another great moment in the evening was a medley of "hillbilly" music provided by the full cast. Not only did it provide a touch of home for the non-East Coasters in the audience, but it also provided a nice change of pace from the more familiar music.

One interesting change from last year's review is the use of the emcee. Martin Davies, an LL.M. stu-

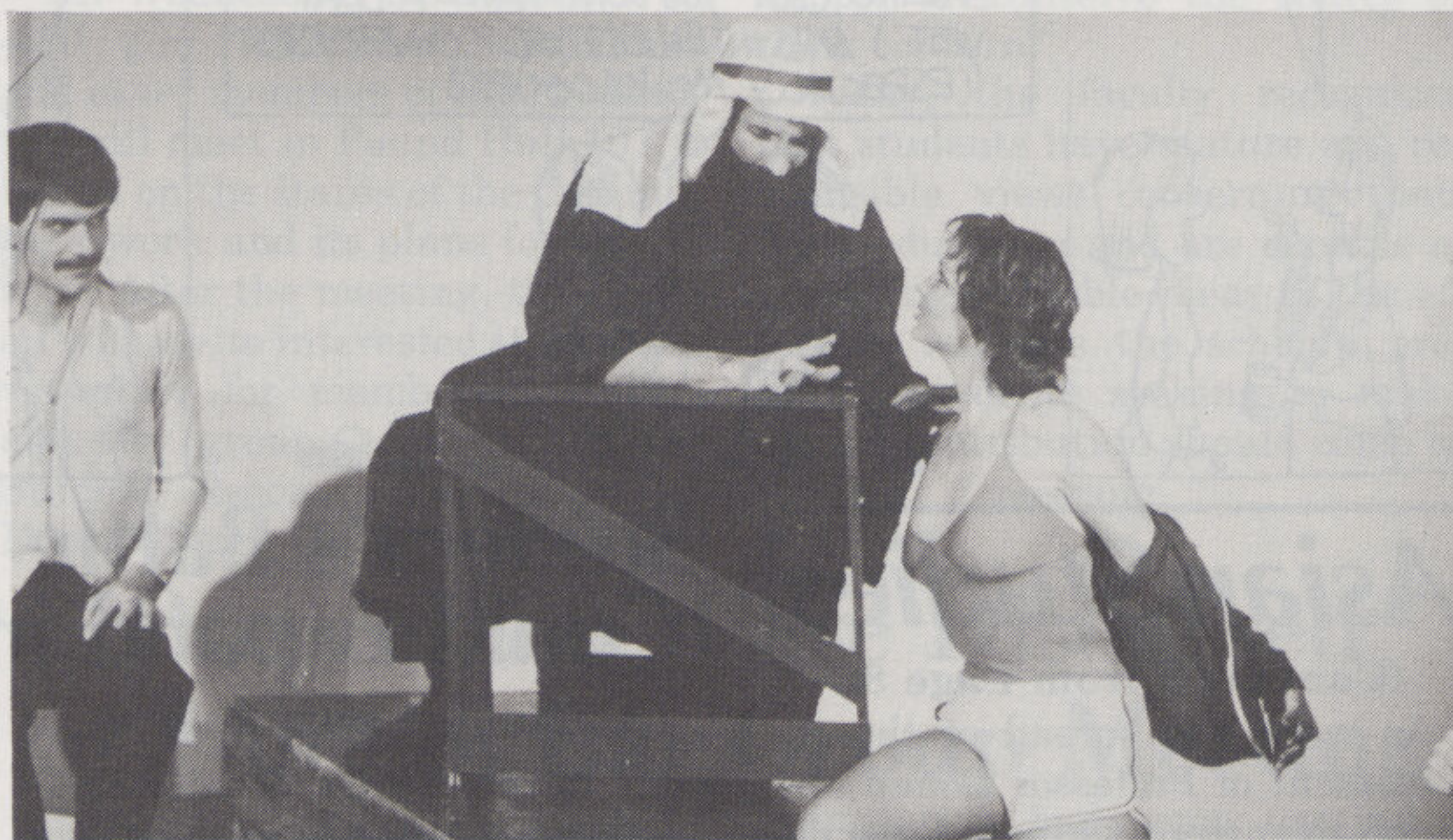


Photo by Newton White

The chic, the sheik, and the chick star in "Something L's."

dent from England, provides a very different interpretation of that role. He does a super job of adjusting his performance to the needs of the act he is introducing. In addition, Davies is a very funny person in his own right and the moments when he takes off on his own are some of the most amusing of the evening.

Abernathy, Gene Schneyer, and Debby Appel.

There are also newcomers to the Drama Society stage whose talents will hopefully grace future productions as well. Chuck and Nancy Allen do a super job on their duet, "Desperado." Andy Baxter has a pleasant voice and plays a mean mouth harp.

The evening is complemented by the backing of a solid group of musicians including Don Perlow, Ralph Koeker, Eric Ruby, Phil Stump, Ken Fleisher, Andy Friedman, and Terry Greene.

"Something L'S" is a worthwhile evening of fun entertainment. Davis and Brister, along with their cast, crew, and musicians, can take credit for a job well done.

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