

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Law School Tuition to Rise 14.3 Percent

By Dan Hershman

Next week Dean Albert M. Sacks will ask the Harvard Governing Boards to approve a \$625 tuition increase for the Law School. Noting that the 14.3 percent hike over the current \$4,375 tuition "seems to me a substantial increase," Sacks said at Tuesday's faculty meeting that it "has to be seen against the background of what's gone on over the past years." He renewed his pledge to provide needy students with financial aid.

Sacks estimates "core operating expenses" for the current academic year at \$14,050,000, about \$150,000 more than last year's prediction. With revenues matching expectations, the Law School expects a deficit "between \$125,000 and \$150,000," Sacks said.

Last year's increase was \$375, which Sacks now feels was "unduly small." Sacks wrote in his memo to faculty and students, "In retrospect, it is clear that our tuition increase for the current year should have been at least \$450, rather than \$375. (We held it down last year to the figure set by Presidential wage-price guidelines in hopes that we could hold a conservative estimate of expenses made then.) The \$450 increase would have given us a break-even picture for the current year."

"Salaries and wages are going to

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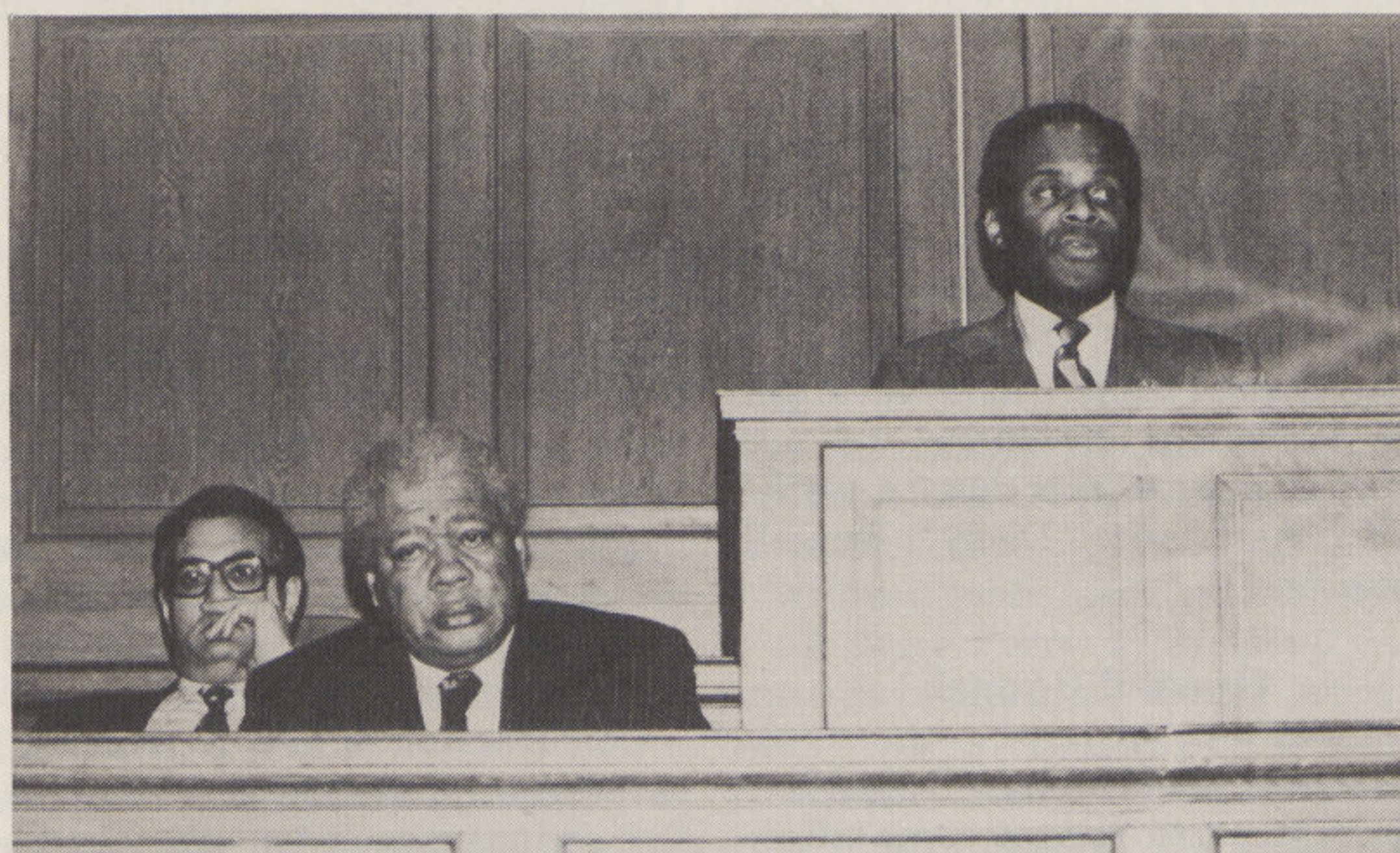


Photo by Ben Littauer

State Rep. Barney Frank, Prof. C. Clyde Ferguson, and Hon. David Nelson at Tuesday night's symposium on racial violence in Boston.

Experts, Without Optimism, Discuss Local Racial Strife

By Rusty Russell

A federal judge, two HLS professors, a Massachusetts representative and the head of the state civil rights commission concluded, after a two-hour discussion Tuesday night, that barring cooperation from those who have power and firm commitment from those who want it, racial tension in Boston is likely to get worse before it gets better.

The symposium, titled "Racial Violence in Boston — A Positive Response by the Legal Community," was cosponsored by the Combined Boston Black American Law Students Association

and grew out of talks between Combined Boston BALSAs and the deans of the six Boston-area law schools during the racial tension that followed the shooting last November of black football player Daryl Williams in predominantly white Charlestown. HLS Dean Albert M. Sacks, the moderator for Tuesday's program, apologized for the timing. It was primary night and only about 60 persons were scattered throughout Ames Courtroom's field of seats.

Although the stated purpose of the symposium was "to provide a forum for the legal community to

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Hemenway Improvements Due Shortly

By Stuart Berman

Frustrated lawyer-athletes hoping for changes for the better in Hemenway Gym will get some satisfaction this spring, but several requested improvements remain as up in the air as an intramural jump shot.

Padding for the basketball court was ordered several months ago and "should be in momentarily," according to Duke Oxford, director of operations for the University Department of Athletics. About 300 pounds of free weights also should arrive this semester, Oxford said.

He hopes the pads will alleviate some of the injuries caused when racing basketball players crash into uncovered block walls, which are located only a few feet behind the baskets.

Universal Uncertain

But one of the Law School's top priority requests for Hemenway, a new Universal Gym, still awaits approval during the current drafting of the athletic department budget. Even if the purchase of the \$6,000 machine is approved, installation will not take place until after the new University budget

goes into effect in July, Oxford said.

Hemenway's existing semi-Universal, purchased four years ago by the Dorm Council, has been virtually useless since September because of missing parts and improper maintenance. Some free weights have remained available, but barbells and collars to keep the weights from slipping have been hard to find. Law students have had to use the two Universals at the Soldiers Field athletic complex, neither of which is in very good condition.

After the new weights arrive, the weight room itself will be renovated. "We're going to remove a wall, paint the area, make it much more attractive," Oxford said.

Aesthetics aside, "in order to get the Universal in there we are likely to have to tear down a wall," said Assistant Dean Russell Simpson.

Opened Squash

Simpson said the Law School has taken steps to regain some afternoon squash court time from the varsity squash team. The athletic department controls all 10 courts from 2 to 6 p.m. weekdays. Two courts are now available from 5:20 to 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and five courts are free during that time slot on Fridays, Simpson said. In addition, the squash team has agreed to notify Hemenway one day in advance in the event they will not be using the courts so that students can book court time. And students may occupy any courts not being used by the team during practice and matches, so long as the courts are free and not merely unoccupied while the team meets with the coach.

Simpson said this arrangement was supposed to have been in effect in the fall, but that there were "some misunderstandings" that led to the team controlling all afternoon court time. The system has been working "reasonably well" this semester, he added.

New Facility Far Off

Simpson said he knows of no ongoing efforts by University fundraisers to secure donations for new squash courts for the team's use. He said that the University is wary of constructing any new facilities because the donations that financed the new buildings in the Soldiers Field complex have not covered the expense of operating them in an age of enormous energy costs. University officials may also feel that contributions for athletics might come at the expense of the massive Harvard College fund drive for undergraduate education, launched last fall, Simpson said.

Construction of new courts is all but essential before there can be any serious discussion of a possible purchase of Hemenway by the Law School, Simpson said.

Under a two-year-old University-wide athletics financing system, the Law School contributes about \$130,000 to the total athletics budget of over \$4 million.



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Dorm Council Movies

Agatha Christie's thrilling
courtroom murder mystery:

WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

Friday, March 7th
8 and 10 p.m.; Harkness
\$1.25 or free with
Dorm Council Movie Card

Roger Moore as James Bond 007

LIVE AND LET DIE

Thursday, March 13th
8:15 and 10:15 p.m.
Harkness Commons
\$1.25 or free with
Dorm Council Movie Card

Join the RECORD

HARVARD LAW RECORD



HLVB

Prof. Jerome Alan Cohen

Cohen Return to Harvard Unsure as China Beckons

By Dave Quinto

In its February issue, the *American Lawyer* characterized HLS Prof. Jerome Cohen, currently working for Coudert Brothers in Beijing (Peking), as "the only full-time American lawyer in a country of one billion potential clients." It then suggested that Cohen's stay there, which has now included a six-month sabbatical and a one-year leave of absence, "could well become permanent."

Although sources close to Cohen state that the question is not

"whether he's leaving the University, it's whether he's coming back next fall," a group of students expects to learn from Cohen within a month whether they will be able to house-sit for him for the "entire" 1980-81 academic year.

Rumors are circulating in the East Asian Legal Studies program that Dean Albert Sacks is upset that Cohen has already spent so much time away from HLS and that Cohen is requesting an extension of his current leave of absence to cover the fall semester this year. Sacks declined "to discuss Prof. Cohen's schedule until it's worked out."

Leaves of absence are seldom granted for more than a year's time. Currently, however, HLS Prof. Philip Heymann is serving as assistant U.S. attorney general, Criminal Division, on an extended leave. The extension of a leave beyond a year "involves an action by the University authorities taken on the recommendation of the dean," Sacks stated.

Rumors are also circulating that Cohen may decide to work for Coudert in China while teaching "part-time" at HLS beginning in 1981. For more than a week, Charles Stevens, '66, head of Coudert's Asia Group, has been unavailable for comment. Cohen, on a brief visit to HLS last week, also declined to talk with the *RECORD*. Coudert's office in Beijing has at least three attorneys, including Steve Orlins, '76. ☞

HLS Takeover of Dow House Delayed by Laggard Tenant

The Law School's acquisition of the "Dow House," located between Wyeth Hall and the Ukrainian Studies Center on Mass. Ave., is being delayed by a recalcitrant tenant.

Law School officials will not discuss publicly why the tenant, Dr. Nathan Perry, has not yet moved his dentistry practice elsewhere, but plans to move the Alumni Office into the Dow House next fall have been scrapped, along with plans to relocate "most student publications" into the Hastings basement.

The Dow House was acquired by the University in the fall of 1978 (*RECORD*, April 20, 1979) for \$190,000 plus interest payments on Dr. Dow's mortgage. It was then expected that the Law School would quickly acquire the house from the University at cost, but the "Law School has signed no formal agreement because Harvard Real Estate, Inc. cannot provide sole occupancy to the Law School," according to Assistant Dean Russell Simpson.

"Our hope is that the matter will be completed within the next few months so that we can begin renovations," Simpson added. The contractor estimated that work would have had to have begun on Jan. 1

for the Alumni Office to be moved by Sept. 1.

Simpson confirmed that Harvard is allowing Perry to keep up his practice in the Dow House "essentially" as a courtesy. Lorraine Wade, the director of tenant relations for Harvard Real Estate, stated that Perry's tenancy was terminated "quite a while ago" and that Harvard "wanted to relocate him under amicable conditions."

Law School sources told the *RECORD* that Harvard has offered Perry some very attractive options for relocating his practice and that he has so far not accepted any of them.

Harvard Real Estate is still collecting the same rent that Perry

(Continued on Page 12)



HLVB

Dow House

Cavers Merges Past, Present at HLS

By Mike Egan

At first meeting, Prof. Emeritus David Farquhar Cavers impresses one as a product of the Law School of yesteryear. The aristocratic name. The tall, distinguished posture crowned by a crop of snowy white hair and a neatly clipped moustache. His genteel, polite, soft-spoken manner.

There is indeed little on the surface to indicate that this man is one of the most forceful, progressive thinkers in the Law School's recent history, that this is a man who was instrumental in shaping elements of HLS education that most students today take for granted.

For example, Cavers was the chairman of the faculty committee

was one of the primary reasons he turned to teaching.

Recalls Nixon

"I've always seen a need to bring the law into relation with social and economic problems," he said recently. "While a professor at Duke (in the mid-1930s) I established a quarterly periodical called *Law and Contemporary Problems*. The publication has flourished, and it continues to be published at Duke. This field has been a continuing area of interest to me throughout my career."

One Duke student Cavers remembers well is Richard M. Nixon. Nixon published an article on financial protection for auto accident

manageable form. "Caverization," as his method came to be known, was hotly debated by lawyers, but was widely adopted by the O.P.A. and other organizations facing similar problems.

Innovations at Harvard

At the termination of the war, Cavers joined the Harvard faculty and immediately began to push for an international studies program.

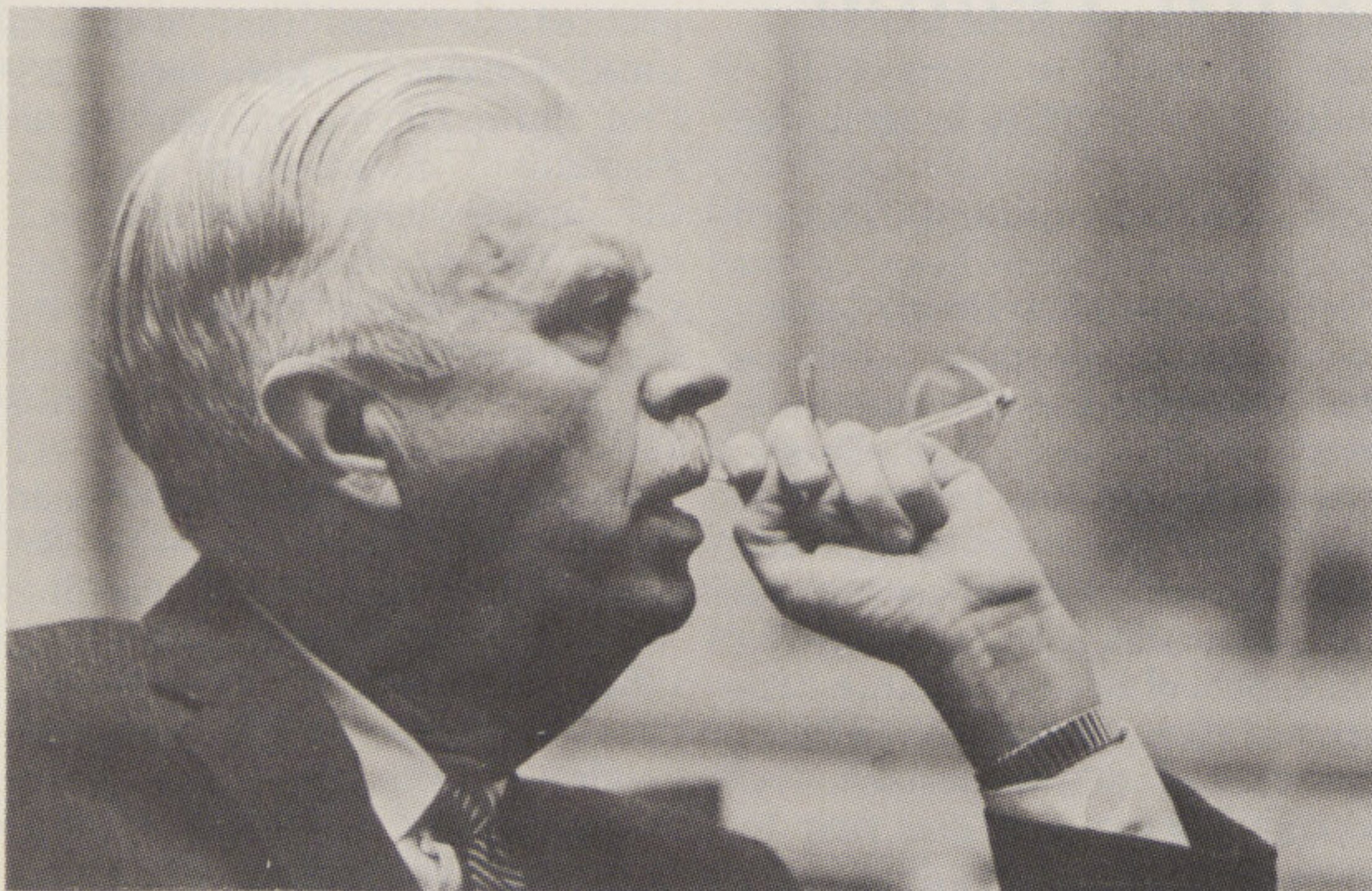
"It was an idea I had had for a number of years," Cavers revealed. "But the events of the war years, the creation of the United Nations, and increasing global economic interdependence made this a natural field of development for the school to explore. Several other schools were considering similar programs at the time, but Harvard was the principal protagonist, and we were able to offer more than other schools once we got underway due to a generous grant from the Ford Foundation and our already large library."

Atomic energy was another area that Cavers became involved in long before it became the headline-grabber that it is today. He served as a consultant to the House-Senate Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the early 1950s. His plans for regulatory procedures for atomic reactors were adopted and led to the creation of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. His guidelines for licensing and regulation are still in effect today.

"I saw then, as I do now, a need to adapt the law to scientific developments," said Cavers. "I began a seminar on Atomic Energy in 1953; it was quite a good seminar for a while, but we soon ran out of problems to discuss. I discontinued the seminar and began a new one called Product and Environmental Hazards. This course represented the first appearance of environmental considerations in the Law School curriculum."

Cavers thinks that the incident at Three Mile Island will be healthy in the long-run because it

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HLYB

Prof. Emeritus David Farquhar Cavers (1966 photo)

that conceived and raised the money for the International Legal Studies program. He was the primary mover behind the establishment of Legal Methods instruction for first year students and supervised that program for its first five years. A seminar he taught in the mid-1950s represented the first time that environmental problems were the focus of a Law School course.

Cavers says these efforts were the natural result of his interest in remedying certain problems in legal education, an interest that

victims in a 1936 issue of Cavers's quarterly. Cavers remembers Nixon as a bright, zealous student who served as president of his law school class and of the Duke Student Bar Association.

Following teaching appointments at Yale and Chicago, Cavers left teaching at the outbreak of World War II to serve as assistant (and later associate) counsel to the Office of Price Administration. His primary assignment was to simplify the vast outpouring of government regulations that took place during the war years into a

Campaigners Push Wares at HBLSA Talks

By Laura Taylor

Tom Hayden walked into Pound 102 Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, asking "Is this from the Paper Chase?" No—Hayden hasn't given up his new-found political career for the movies. He came to Pound to represent California Governor Jerry Brown in panel discussions between representatives of seven major Presidential candidates, organized by the Harvard Black Law Students Association (BLSA).

The discussion, "Campaign '80 — Issues of Interest to Black Americans," featured Democrats on Wednesday night and Republicans on Thursday.

Important Issues

Earl Richardson, 3L, president of BLSA, said that the organization sponsored the panels because "there are issues of particular importance to black Americans." Students "must hear what each candidate has to say," continued Richardson, "to get a feel for the general platforms."

Richardson noted that many blacks at HLS are uncertain about the issues in the current political campaign. He has found, however, that many of the black students "are thinking about supporting Anderson," because Anderson "has a lot of good things to say and is not afraid of saying them."

Representatives of Edward Kennedy, Jimmy Carter, and Jerry Brown addressed approximately 40 students on Wednesday evening. Each representative spoke for about 15 minutes; the speeches were followed by an active question and answer session.

"New Age"

Hayden asserted that Brown represents a "New Age" in American politics; that Brown realizes that the "problem of social and legal discrimination [cannot be separated from] the problem of long-term depression." Stressing

Brown's interest in African nations, his appointment of minority group members to government posts in California, support of South African divestiture, and opposition to the Supreme Court's decisions in the *Bakke* and *Webber* cases, he said that Brown "brings focus to what really has to happen."

During the question and answer session, Hayden said that there is no contradiction between Brown's advocacy of a balanced budget and his opposition to nuclear power. He characterized Brown as the "banner carrier" of a "long range plan to restructure the American position in the world." Hayden also warned the assembly that, unless such a restructuring takes place, America will face the threat of "a white Western conflict with the majority of the people in the world."

Senator Kennedy was represented in the panel by Clarence Dilday, a black attorney from the Boston area. Dilday cited Kennedy's civil rights record, stating that "no other candidate compares with Kennedy's record on antidiscrimination issues." He attacked Carter's failure to support the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, and asserted that Kennedy fought the importation of Rhodesian chrome "when Jimmy Carter was turning his back on black people."

Women Up, Nukes Down

Attacking Brown's record during the question and answer session, Dilday said that Brown "has not done much for minorities," though he is "into women and nuclear stuff." Hayden agreed that much of Brown's support seems to come from "no-nukes, kooks and women," but asserted that Brown's views represent the future of America. Hayden reminded the audience that, in the year 2000, "Jerry Brown will be younger than Ronald Reagan is now."

Dilday said S-1437, a bill proposing a uniform sentencing scheme, has been seen as the "one blemish"

on Kennedy's record, but stated that the current draft of the bill resolves many disputed issues in the bill. On the implications for minorities of the bill's proposed uniform sentencing scheme, Dilday said, "If white folks know they will get the same time for a crime as we do, then there will be a change in our justice system."

Bill Owens, a black Massachusetts state senator, spoke on behalf of President Carter, though his personal support of the President's policies seemed equivocal at best. Owens stated that he is supporting Carter "because I don't want Kennedy."

Unemployment Drop

Among Carter achievements Owens cited was an overall drop in minority unemployment of 14 percent since Carter took office. Whether the drop occurred, however, was hotly debated in the question and answer session. Owens also praised Carter's appointments of blacks to his Cabinet.

Owens stated, however, that "30 judges aren't enough," referring to Carter's judicial appointments. Owens also criticized Carter's policies on Rhodesia. He said that he "feels compromised" representing Carter, and that he "vehemently opposes" Carter on some issues.

Owens was, however, consistent in his attacks on Kennedy's record. In a closing remark, he asked the gathering: "Where would you feel safer — walking on the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, or on the streets of Boston?" The audience hissed in response.

Thursday night's panel of Republican representatives arrived bearing leaflets and position papers to distribute to the approximately 40 students who attended the meeting. Candidates Anderson, Baker, Bush, and Reagan were represented in a program which followed the Wednesday night format.

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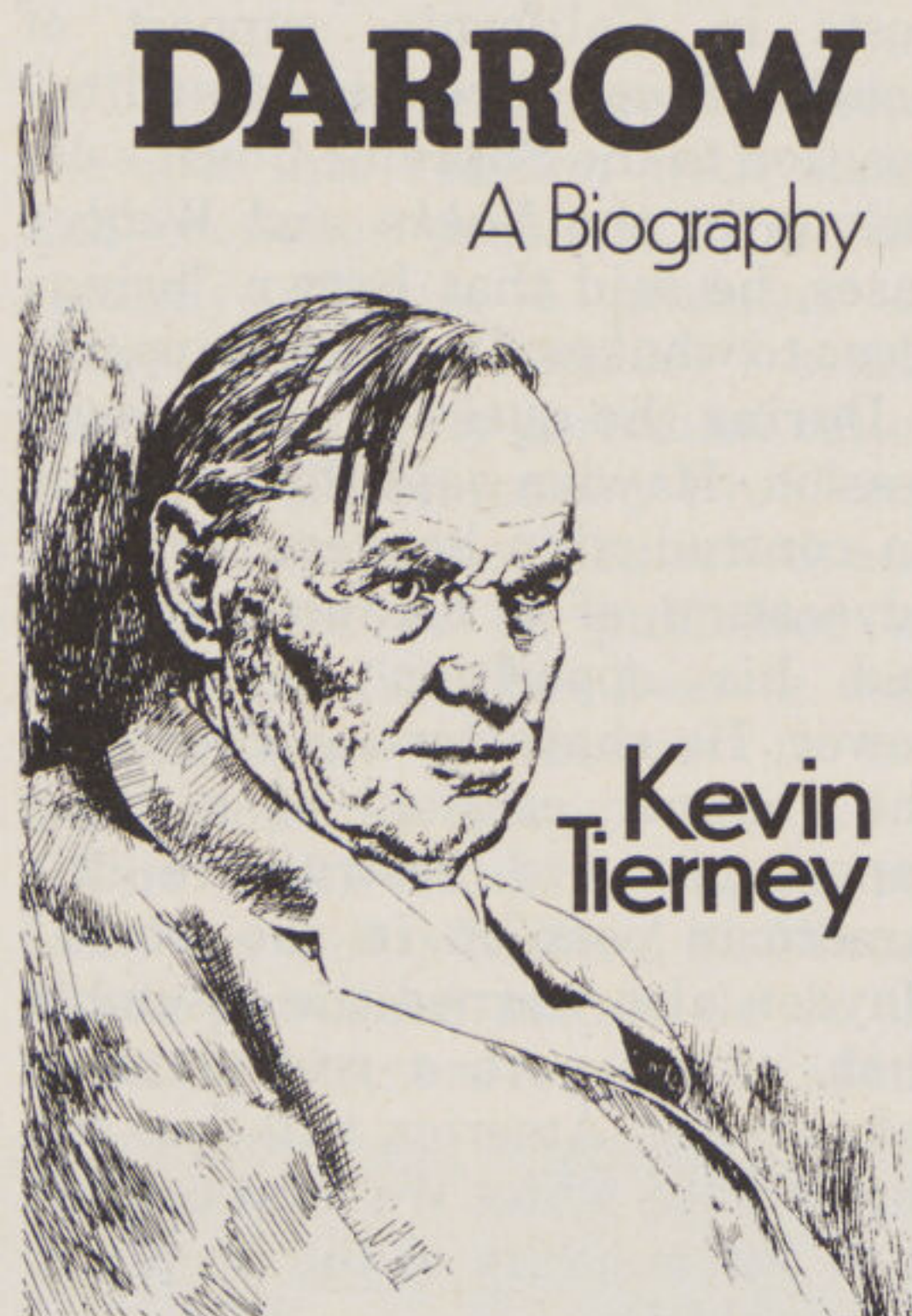
Darrow Biography Invaluable, Overdue

Jorie Roberts

Kevin Tierney, *Darrow: A Biography*. Illustrated, 490 pp., Thomas Y. Crowell, Publishers, \$16.95.

In the eighty-odd years since he first entered the national scene as defender of the populist union leader Eugene Debs in the Pullman Strike case, Clarence Darrow has evolved into an American folk hero, thanks to his fiery defenses of labor against industry and government, of millionaire-murderers Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb against a nation crying for capital punishment, and of John T. Scopes in his struggle against fundamentalist refusal to permit the teaching of evolution. As Leopold (would-be HLS '26) himself described his early impressions of Darrow during preparation for the trial, "there was about his craggy face, his unruly iron-gray hair, and his loose-jointed, shambling figure a certain timelessness. . . . You knew from his deeply-lined face that he had lived — richly and deeply."

Kevin Tierney's new biography does much to demystify Darrow by probing the depths of his convictions and efforts and thereby providing the foundation for a modern, realistic appreciation of the man. Tierney's book is the first major work on Darrow since Irving Stone's 1941 account *Clarence Darrow for the Defense*, and reflects exhaustive research which clarifies, for the first time, such aspects of Darrow's career as the facts shaping his defense of Eugene Debs.



In his work, Tierney reveals Darrow as a man who sincerely empathized with the poor of Hull House and Pullman Village, but also as a man so desirous for fame that he requested several clients to publish his speeches in lieu of a complete fee; as a man who boasted of his abundance of clients, yet who went through partners like popcorn and frequently considered giving up law for a political or literary career; as a friend of Leopold and Loeb who wrote to them until he died, but who never took the time to know his only son Paul.

Furthermore, Tierney has not hesitated to express his uncertainty as to facts or rationales underlying events in Darrow's career. Instead, Tierney has presented

several possible accounts or interpretations for the readers to examine. One case in point is Tierney's discussion of Darrow's salary for the Leopold-Loeb defense, rumored to be several million but actually, Tierney posits based on valid accounts, only \$30,000 or \$70,000.

Voluble Vocabulary

However, Tierney has sacrificed some concern for documentation to preserve a clever and flowing style. For example, the book hints at Darrow's "dalliances" with women (page 140), Leopold's and Loeb's long-term murder plan (page 323), and the ACLU's "buying" of the Scopes case (page 355) without support. Moreover, Tierney occasionally lapses into excessive foreshadowing and grandiose statements of what "life important" role certain events and places were to play for Darrow which reflect an inability to grasp more subtle and natural means of tying the book together.

Yet with its minor flaws, Tierney's biography is by far the most thorough and objective work on Darrow to date. Tierney, an attorney and a law professor, has aptly combined his skills as a biographer and as a lawyer to present Darrow as a man whose life spanned the Civil War and World War I and as a dedicated attorney. While Tierney's details of Darrow's cases might prove a bit tedious to the general reader, they form a fascinating account of the practice of law in an earlier era. For its well-researched presentation of a legendary American and its intricate representation of the development of legal practice over a fifty year span, *Darrow* is invaluable reading and long overdue.

SUPERRAW
The Parody
The Twentieth Annual Law School Show
8:00 p.m. Feb. 28-March 2 and March 5-8
Ropes-Gray Auditorium

Cavers Links Past, Present At Law School

(Continued from Page 4)

forces the government to recognize the legitimacy of complaints that present procedures lack proper safety supervision. He stresses, however, "I'm not certain that a moratorium is called for at this time."

With a chuckle, Cavers warns that present-day students might not take as kindly to all his ideas as they have to courses on environmental and international law.

"I am the author of a subversive article published in the *American Bar Journal* in 1963 in which I urged a concentration of the three year curriculum into two calendar years," he says. "I don't think it would be necessary to cut any courses, but just to severely shorten vacation time. After all, students won't get any vacation time once they get out."

When asked what he sees as the biggest difference between the HLS he knew as a student 50 years ago and the Law School of today, Cavers cited the 1920s greater emphasis on private law.

"We had very little choice in courses," he recalled. "The curriculum today is much more varied and challenging. We had very few seminars and small courses. The law student of today has distractions we would not have tolerated. We tended to keep our noses very much in the cases. The faculty then was, of course, much smaller, but also much older than the faculty of today."

Cavers keeps busy these days with a variety of problems, from editing articles for colleagues to traveling around the country to seminars. And, of course, the former Assistant Dean is still thinking of ways to improve legal education. "I need to devote more time to the idea of a two year education. I think it quite a good one," he says as his voice trails off. The idea may sound preposterous now, but those who know David F. Cavers will not be surprised if it becomes a reality. ☛

MARCH 7, 1980

March 4, 1980

COOP NOMINATIONS

In accordance with Article VI, Section 1, of the Bylaws of the Harvard Cooperative Society, as amended, the Stockholders of the Society have nominated the following individuals for election as Student Directors of the Society at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in September, 1980.

IMPORTANT — Members seeking nomination as student directors by petition should obtain petition forms and a detailed statement of the requirements governing petitions from the cashier in any Coop store.

STUDENT DIRECTORS

Radcliffe College

Mary E. Howard	Class of '82
*Terri L. Hill	Class of '81

Harvard College

Victor K. Kiam, III	Class of '82
Nathan D. Leight	Class of '81

Harvard Graduate Schools

*Lawrence E. Golub	Class of '82, Business; '83, Law
*Thomas E. Berdick	Class of '83, Medicine
David V. P. Marks	Class of '82, Arts & Sciences

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Undergraduates

Charles R. Markham	Class of '81
*Daniel S. Shapiro	Class of '81

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Graduate Students

*Paul A. Lagace	Class of '82, Aeronautics & Astronautics
Shaheen Husain	Class of '81, Sloan School of Management

*Currently members of the Board

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR STUDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 2, of the Society's Bylaws, as amended, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred (100) student members and filed with the Clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., March 24, 1980. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his or her membership number and school, and he or she is currently enrolled as a degree candidate in that school.

IF A STUDENT MEMBER SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS OR HER SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.



HARVARD SQUARE
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

Subscribers Await Newspaper Refunds . . .

By Dave Quinto

Over a month after its announcement of a new refund policy, Harvard Delivery News Service (HDNS) has written only 70 refund checks, and its manager says that just a few more will be written.

Although the manager, Mitchell Smith, has refused to reveal the number of HDNS subscribers, the *Harvard Crimson* has estimated the total at about 2,000. HDNS holds the exclusive franchise for delivering the *New York Times* and the *Boston Globe* to most of the University, including the Law School dorms.

Since complaints about poor delivery service extend throughout the areas covered by HDNS, the number of people denied refunds under the controversial new policy could go over 1,900.

Meanwhile, two lawsuits filed by college students are pending against HDNS and more have been threatened.

Lacking Refunds

Among those to whom HDNS has failed to issue refund checks so far are its former subscribers in Peabody Terrace and Soldier's Field Park. HDNS was stripped of its franchise for those areas on Dec. 14 after the *Boston Globe* became concerned about the extremely poor delivery service there.

Although there are complaints from more than 70 terminated subscribers, most of whom apparently paid in advance, just one refund check had been issued as of last Monday.

Harvard College Dean of Students Archibald Epps III, responsible for appointing HDNS's managers, approving HDNS's policies, and giving the HDNS office space in Memorial Hall, refused to discuss the current situation with the *RECORD*, saying: "I am not prepared to be interviewed, thank you. I don't think the previous article was responsible." (*RECORD*, Feb. 15, page one). Epps did not articulate

in what way the *RECORD* article was not "responsible." Reporters for the *Crimson* assigned to the HDNS scandal report that Epps is also refusing to talk with them.

Epps has refused to allow HDNS to issue refund checks for non-deliveries during the 1978-79 academic year, even to persons who kept accurate records of the non-deliveries and who complained of the poor service at the time. HDNS, with Epps's approval, is apparently no longer accepting applications for refunds for non-deliveries occurring last semester.

In order to be "eligible" for a refund, subscribers had to appear in person in HDNS's offices during narrowly circumscribed hours during Feb. 11-15 and had to have "attempted to complain" of poor delivery service previously. Refunds are being issued to "eligible" subscribers on a "discretionary" basis.

HDNS never revealed either its office location or its phone number to its Law School subscribers; neither number was available from Harvard information until "late October" or "early November." HDNS is offering only the contract price in its refunds. Notes attached to the checks state that by accepting a check, the subscriber agrees that his claims have been satisfied in full. As of last Monday, only one of the approximately 100 subscribers in the Law School had received a refund.

Godfrey Kaufman, *Boston Globe* circulation manager, stated that Martin Olive, manager of HDNS until he completed his studies a few weeks ago, did not leave HDNS with a list of its subscribers and their payments. The *Globe* has provided HDNS with such a list and is unable to account for the delay in issuing refund checks, according to Kaufman. Kaufman is unable to account for HDNS's having charged Soldier's Field subscribers 23 percent more than the current *Globe* purveyor, Eliot News Co., saying "[w]e have very little control over their pricing."

According to Kaufman, "only

Epps can see that the refund checks are made." Kaufman added that HDNS's service has been "less than adequate" and that the *Globe* has "turned everything over to Epps" because he bears responsibility for the College. The *Globe* "would like to have someone that was responsible deliver newspapers to the Law School, but 'unfortunately, with Dean Epps making policy,' there is nothing that the *Globe* can do other than ask him to 'intercede,'" Kaufman stated.

HDNS has caused the *Crimson* financial losses and headaches as well. Because Epps did not wish two groups of students — those at the *Crimson* and those at HDNS — to have keys to the College houses, the *Crimson* contracted with Olive personally to have the *Crimson* delivered. Smith has refused to issue refund checks for *Crimson* subscribers and both Smith and Epps have refused to reveal Olive's whereabouts, possibly because undergraduates have tried to join him in lawsuits currently pending. Kaufman said that locating Olive "has been a problem for six months" and hypothesized that he might be home in Iowa.

The *Crimson* is now paying HDNS's delivery people an extra fee to pick up copies of the *Crimson* at the *Crimson*'s offices instead of relying on Smith to leave them at the "drops" with the *Times* and *Globe*. Since the *Crimson* changed its delivery system, it has had "no problems." Sources on the *Crimson* report that HDNS's delivery persons earn more than \$5.00 per hour.

HDNS reportedly contracted with a home delivery news service to deliver the newspapers to the drops every morning, with service to begin three weeks ago. This has not occurred, as subscribers who failed to receive their papers last Sunday learned. The manager's truck got a flat tire so Smith tried to deliver the newspapers by taxi. Many of the delivery people, however, left the drops before Smith

(Continued on Next Page)

... As Delivery Service Faces Lawsuits

(Continued from Previous Page)

arrived. Last week, until Sunday, Smith had received "just one complaint a day."

College freshmen Benjamin Zurier and Elliot Royce have filed suit against HDNS in the Middlesex County Small Claims Court for \$29.40 which they claim is owed them for missed deliveries. "Every freshman house and four or five of the College houses have asked us how to go about it," Zurier stated. "Every subscriber in Weld has signed a petition stating 'I missed at least 20 deliveries,'" he added. He had expected HDNS to settle out-of-court but he has "not heard two words from them." Trial was scheduled for yesterday.

College juniors Jeffrey Matthews and Daniel Esty filed suit two weeks ago seeking \$250 which they claim is owed to Winthrop House residents for non-deliveries during the last three semesters. Although HDNS has not offered to settle with

them, it did write a refund check for \$8 for their share of the missed newspapers. As the RECORD went to press, Quincy House residents were also preparing to file suit.



TRIVIA CONTEST

The 1980 HLS Trivia Contest is coming. If you want to help — by writing questions, keeping time, keeping score, or whatever — please leave a note with your name, class, and phone number in Richard B. Bernstein's 3L Langdell mailbox. If you want to participate, you should begin to organize your team (3 members per team) now. Watch this space for more information next week.

Richard B. Bernstein
498-4846

Cryptic Law

"Physician Heel Thyself"

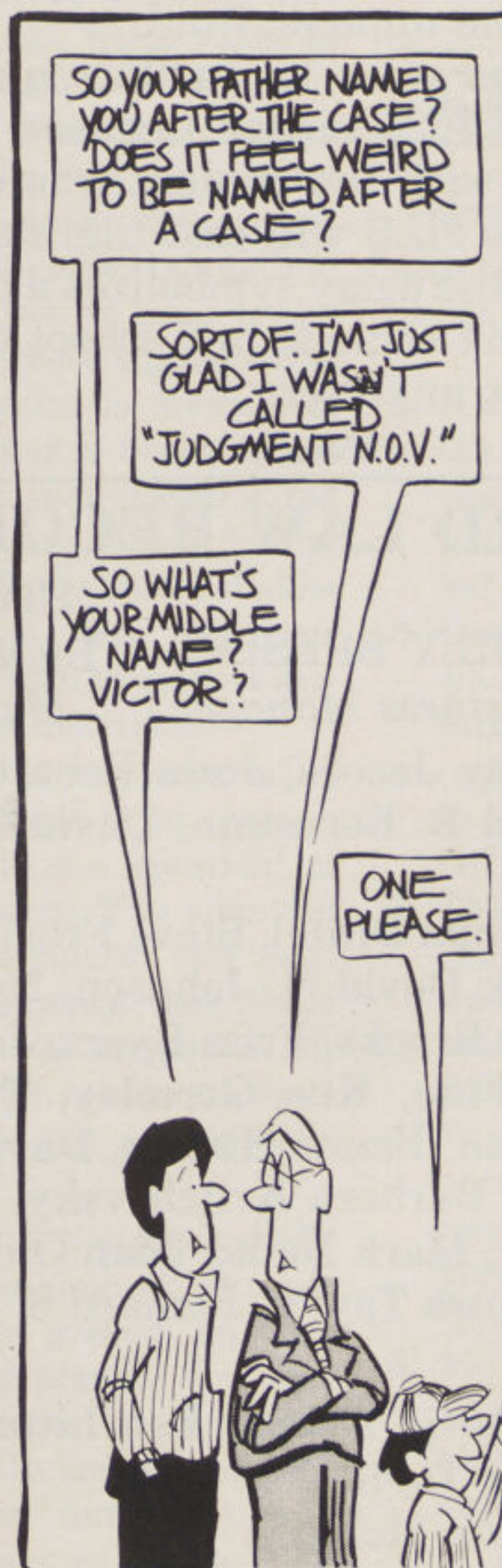
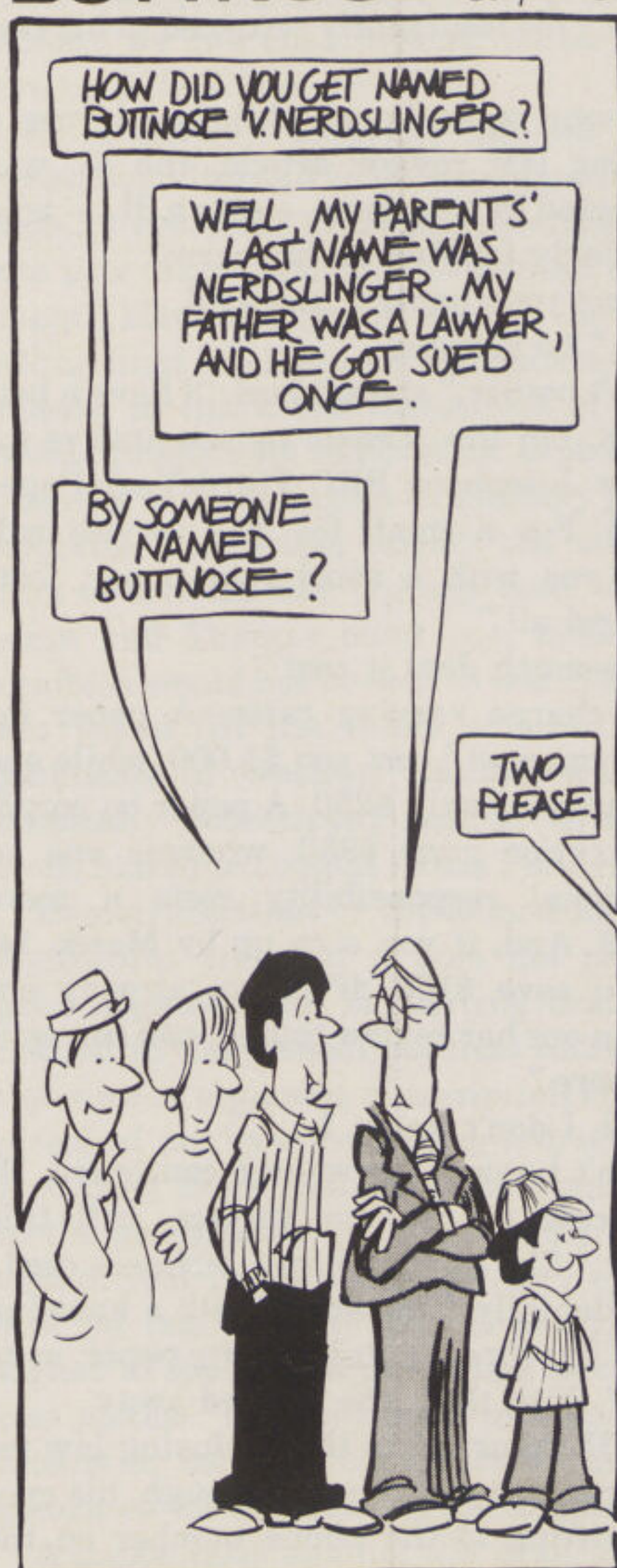
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swxwucw qbs swdeqys rgw oyvkux.

(Solution on Page 16)

BUTTNOSE

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BY KELLY & LEVINE



Timing the Breathers

Next Monday, Registrar Mary Upton will conduct a random sampling of 2Ls and 3Ls for their reactions to the January term. We hope that these students will see fit to comment on the unique schedule they had this year.

Classes started on Jan. 2, about 33 hours after the year began. For those of us more than 20 miles from HLS, it was no small feat to arrive on time. To many law students, it meant an abrupt ending to an already abbreviated 11 or 12 day break. For those going long distance, it seemed that they were back even before they had had a chance to forget a few sections of the tax code. And the vacation after the winter session — five days — was hardly an opportunity to forget fall's worries or cares.

We're not totally against Jan. term. There are some courses that work well when they are one's exclusive study for a short period. We do think, however, that student interest would be stronger if there were more time for vacation and greater chance to mentally prepare for school. When you get back from the airport at 2 a.m. you're not necessarily thrilled to be in class at 9 a.m.

Two solutions come to mind. First, start Jan. term no earlier than Jan. 3, or else, the next Monday (shortening the break afterward, if necessary). Second, end the fall term earlier. Jan. term is most likely to succeed if it isn't an imposition.

A Room of One's Own

With vacation two weeks away, it is doubtful that room selection will take place prior to the break. Consequently, many students interested in dorm space will be forced to wait until after their week-long hiatus to find off-campus housing should they lose out in the room lottery. Bureaucratic approval of dorm fees has not been forthcoming, thus keeping the Housing Office from conducting the annual ritual.

Students' apprehensions have to be further increased by the announcement yesterday of the \$625 tuition increase. One wonders if the Administration sympathizes with the student who doesn't know where he'll live nor how much more HLS will cost him next year.

Wherever the blame rests, the delay symbolizes a perceived insensitivity to students' needs. "I didn't come to law school to look for an apartment," a beleaguered student might cry.



HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Langdell was teeming with 3Ls who hadn't been to the library since first year Ames. Once again, it was third year paper time for that large percentage of 3Ls who lacked the foresight, the ambition, the tenacity — and most of all, the demented compulsiveness — to write their papers during their second year.

"You look out of place here in the Reading Room," remarked Fenno to a 3L whose last visit to the library was on the occasion of the SBR's Root Room Review. (This does not include the time he came to look up the notorious cartoon at 461 F. Supp. 934.)

"No more out of place than you," retorted the 3L in an attempt at cleverness.

Another 3L, eager for a study break, entered the conversation. "Third year papers don't have to be torture," he said. "I know this guy who wrote his paper for Westfall last year. He typed three pages on Estate Planning for the beginning of his paper, and three pages on Estate Planning for the end. In between he put a 40 page paper on D. H. Lawrence that he had written in college. Westfall gave him an A—.

"I also know a guy who typed up his con law notes from Tribe's class, turned them in to Tribe as his paper, and got a solid A.

"Oh really?" asked Fenno. "I heard he turned them in to Parker and got an F."

"Hmmm, I don't think I'd want to risk that," said the first 3L. "I'd better get back to work." He reluctantly returned to his carrel.

An hour or so later, while pondering a confusing law review article, the 3L was interrupted by a woman — also a 3L — who was briskly tapping on his carrel.

"Doing your paper?" she said.

"Yes," he grunted.

"Don't bother," she advised. "I have a better idea. I'm the campus representative for the new Josephson BRC Third Year Paper Service. For a small fee, the service will supply you with a third year paper, footnotes and all."

"How much does it cost?"

"We charge varying rates. A paper for Countryman will cost you \$1,000, while one for Haar costs only \$250. A paper on corporate taxation runs \$950, whereas one on professional responsibility costs a mere \$199.99. And, if you sign up by March 14, you can save \$100. If you've already enrolled in our bar review course, you can save even more."

"Well, I don't know. I . . ."

"I can't linger," the woman continued. "If you decide to use our service, call this number." She handed him a business card.

"Incidentally," she added with a knowing smile, "I've already finished my paper, so to speak." With that, she walked away.

The 3L returned to the confusing law review article, but strangely enough, his eyes kept drifting to the phone number on the business card.



HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Testing Our Political Will

To the Editor:

It is a shame that Richard Bernstein and Kaye Thomas saw fit, in the February 15th issue of this journal, to dismiss student opposition to the draft as selfish and naive. There were surely many selfish and naive resisters of the draft in the Sixties, as well as today. Pointing to such people was then, and remains, an easy way to avoid serious debate on American policies of which the draft itself is but a tool.

President Carter's call for draft registration must be perceived as an element of his campaign to build support for massive increases in defense spending. Opposition to the draft is a means to build opposition to resurgent militarism in the U.S.

Hysteria over the embassy seizure in Iran and the Soviet push into Afghanistan is being used by the political Right in this country to justify a cornucopia of military measures. At a time when the battle against inflation will force us to choose between guns and butter, the Administration calls for a 5% real increase in military spending, and the hawks in Congress demand even more. Upset at the loss of our embassy to a mob, we now feel constrained to build the MX. Concerned by the Soviet presence in Kabul, we now rush to send military advisers to El Salvador.

It is difficult to argue against a draft when our alternative is "economic conscription": a volunteer army largely comprised of the poor who could find no civilian employment. However, in a society structured along lines of class and race, there is little reason to think the institution of a draft would produce an egalitarian armed forces. Instead, differentiation in military jobs and opportunities would mirror the stratification of civilian life. (In any case, as Bernstein and Thomas point out, middle-class draftees would not be sent to war. The draftees would fill the ranks of our trip-wire garrisons in Western Europe, while economically conscripted regular army divisions march to combat in the Persian Gulf.)

Democratization of the armed forces is a significant aim, but it does not provide a good argument for supporting draft registration in the present political context. The injustice of economic conscription should be attacked not by substituting a draft but by providing more employment opportunities in the peace sector of our economy. The result of real increases in military spending will be real cuts in federal programs designed to spur employment and advance social justice. The anti-draft movement is a means to mobilize opposition to militarist priorities for America in the Eighties.

A major rally against the draft has been

scheduled for March 22nd in Washington, D.C. The media will treat this rally as an important test of the strength of the anti-draft movement. Have all the old activists become cynical columnists self-satisfied with their clever turn of a phrase? It is important that we mobilize for March 22nd: not simply to kill the draft, but also to revive our political will for progressive change in this society.

Mark Cohen, 1L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

'Blowing in the Wind'

To the Editor:

Hey, kids, rock'n'roll . . . that is, get into step with today's New Disco Army, brought to you by Monolith Conglomerate, Inc., and made possible by paid editorials at a newsstand near you. Bugles sound, symbols crash, and never mind that the beat is straight from Sousa, the lyrics stolen from Orwell, for the chic crowd is dressing in neoconservative this year, and if you want to jet with the swinging set, dahling, you simply *must* see this divine new hipnotist who puts people to sleep by dangling a John Wayne medallion from a chain of implied causation. . .

I wonder which way all the hot air about "national service" would be blowing if it were 25-year-olds who were being asked to "sacrifice" two years of their lives "for their country." If it were not Winthrop, Stimson but Uncle Sam who lay in wait to pluck the HLS graduate from the stacks of Langdell, would we still see RECORD editorials calling for an "unselfish" donation of time to the Fatherland? In a place where suggestion of mandatory *pro bono* hours is treated as heresy, asking Kid Brother or Sister to toss in two years for Duty's sake seems a tad hypocritical. Little did Tom Wolfe dream, coining the phrase "Me Generation," that he would be donating to the righteous privileged a label with which to shoebox any minority daring to assert its rights.

Talk of mere "post-office registration" is deceptive. The sole purpose is to make a draft possible, a "unit in the equation" of Army chief Bernard Rogers. The admitted strategy of Senate conscription buff Sam Nunn is to enact registration now while waiting "until after the 1980 elections" for the real thing. Registration is indeed a symbolic gesture — directed not at Russians, but at Americans.

"How many times must the cannonballs fly before they are forever banned?" It is not "only a guess" whether greater military strength will hasten or prevent the outbreak of war. Has militarization or mobilization *ever* led to peace? In fact, the present "manpower gap" (sound familiar?) only exists if one assumes America will soon be

fighting the world war that the Pentagon's projections are based on. Meanwhile, the deeper question of whether the USA should be a permanent armed camp is never discussed, and the hazards of a self-fulfilling policy of paranoia are glossed over.

Just as deceptive is the pseudo-liberal argument favoring a draft on egalitarian grounds, which actually smacks of racism in its most insidious form. In concerned discussion about the "disproportionate" distribution of color in the armed forces, the unspoken insinuation is that an "overly-black" army is somehow inferior, the unvoiced fear, that an American fighting force composed largely of minorities might not be too willing to follow a Great White Father into battle against Third World peoples. Where are these self-styled egalitarians when we start talking about disproportionate shares held by minorities in poverty, disease, criminal punishment, and unemployment? Every dollar for military spending is a dollar stolen from a school lunch or job-training program, unless a "guns-and-butter" policy is adopted, in which case the theft is directly from the worker's paycheck in the form of inflation.

Even a draft would not solve the "racial problem" in the all-volunteer force, as the same hard choices that cause the minority

(Continued on Page 12)

SPORTS QUIZ

NOTE: This week's Sports Quiz deals with players who had nicknames that were "up in the air", so to speak.

1. A pitcher for the Oakland A's both when the team was a cellar dweller as well as a world champion, this player was affectionately known as "Blue Moon". Who is he?
2. One of the hard-nosed Philadelphia Flyers who helped give the team its "Broad Street Bullies" image, this player was called "Big Bird", due to his resemblance to the Sesame Street character. Who is he?
3. The first player ever to score 50 goals in one National Hockey League season, he was known as the "Rocket" while his brother was called the "Pocket Rocket". Who are these siblings?
4. This former Red Sox pitcher's crazy antics not only drove manager Don Zimmer nearly crazy but also earned the player's well-known nickname of "Spaceman". Who is he?
5. This famous athlete known as the "Golden Jet" once, coincidentally enough, played for the Winnipeg Jets as well as owning a part of the team. Who is he?

(Answers on Page 16)

*Letters to the
Editor of
the RECORD*

(Continued from Page 11)

enlistee to sign up are still present when the re-enlistment decision is faced. The reasons for any "imbalance" in the army are economic. To try and "remedy" the "problem" by drafting non-minorities is a cosmetic solution.

Lastly, the contention that compulsory service would foster a "new patriotism" is analogous to arguing that paying taxes makes people more generous. The conscription of legions of youths, half of whom would never have had a chance to vote in a national election, into unskilled labor at substandard wages can hardly be termed "a healthy involvement in the democratic process." "A full-fledged experiment in totalitarianism" would be more accurate. National service has never been seriously proposed without a military conscription component because, stripped of the draft issue, it stands naked as repugnant to fundamental American ideals held dear by free-market advocates as well as Jeffersonian democrats. It is proposed now only as a sheep's-clothing for militarization, a sweetener for the bad taste left in America's mouth by the lies we swallowed about Vietnam.

Before we criticize colleagues for petitioning Congress to reconsider war hysteria, we should think about the selfishness of ignoring an issue just because we won't be immediately affected. Before we rush to embrace yet another escalation of our destructive potential, let us look ahead at the probable destination of a course of military buildup. Before we let the hot air about registration turn into a cold draft, we should reconsider some of the answers blowing in the wind.

Jeffrey P. Smith, 1L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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Candidates Considered As HBLSA Hosts Meeting

(Continued from Page 5)

Glenn Hubbard, a Harvard graduate student, gave a vigorous, if seemingly canned, speech in support of John Anderson. Hubbard said before the meeting began that he has found an "immense amount of support in the Harvard area" for Anderson. He said many students changed their voting registration to Independent so that they could vote for Anderson in the Massachusetts primary.

Hubbard spoke of Anderson's positions on the economy ("stable prices must be tied to stable economic activity"), foreign policy (he supports SALT II, the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the Olympic boycott, and feels that America needs "more defense for our dollar"), and what Hubbard characterized as "social progress — the main goal for the '80s." "Social Progress" includes continued federally funded abortion and an extension of the deadline for ERA ratification, Hubbard said.

Linda Ray, a former Antioch law student who describes herself as a "third generation black Republican," spoke on behalf of Howard Baker. She asserted that, though she is supporting Baker, she is "certainly not a Republican lackey."

Ray stressed Baker's civil rights record, which, she said, "doesn't get enough exposure." She cited his work during the 1950s on the expansion of voting rights in Tennessee, on the 1965 Fair Housing Act, and on current proposals for the reorganization of HEW and Social Security.

Jamie Bush represented his uncle, George Bush, on the panel. Bush stated that he is working in Massachusetts to form a black coalition to support Bush, and that he set up the "Bay State Blacks For Bush" organization. Bush asserted that his uncle "better understands the nature of the issues [relating to minorities] than any of the other candidates."

He stated that George Bush "worked hard to train and hire Mexican-Americans and blacks at all levels of his corporation." He also stated that Bush showed great concern for the needs of Third World countries when he was the American ambassador to the United Nations, and that Bush actively recruited minorities for the CIA when he was its director.

Grover Norquist, a Harvard Business School student supporting Reagan, cited Reagan's support of Proposition 13, saying 40 percent of blacks in California supported the proposition. Norquist said Reagan's push for economic growth would help minorities. "If individuals are to get ahead in income and educational opportunities, . . . the pie has to get larger." Norquist said Reagan's stand for federal tax reductions has particular appeal for black Americans.



HLS Takeover of Dow House Faces Delays

(Continued from Page 3)

formerly paid to Dow and is awaiting the decision on whether to evict Perry. That decision is expected to be made soon by Dean Albert Sacks and Robin Schmidt of the Harvard University Office of Government and Community Affairs.

Perry told the RECORD that he is aware that Harvard wants to occupy the building "eventually" but claimed not to know when. He is "hoping that something better might appear" but plans to continue using the building "for as long as I want." He does have "several prospects" and wants to find "something affordable; something that does not need much improvements."

David Quinto

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 - I. Planning and Regulation
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 - Taxation II: Federal Income Taxation of Corporate Reorganizations (Advanced) – Andrews
- *Either week may be taken separately.*

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 Insurance Law for the General Practitioner – Keeton
 International Problems II: International Negotiation Workshop – Fisher
 International Problems III: International Regulation of Multinational Corporations – Baxter
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 Legal History: Law and Economic Change in the Twentieth Century – Horwitz
 Local Government Law – Liebman
 Negotiation: Theory and Practice – Fisher
 Professional Responsibility – Kaufman
 Soviet Law – Berman
 Statutes and Their Interpretation – Sacks
 Taxation III: Tax Planning for Divorce – Sander

- The Adversary Process (2 sessions, each 3 hours)
 - I. Civil Litigation – Miller
 - II. Criminal Litigation – Nesson
- Appellate Advocacy – Cox (2 sessions, each 1½ hours)
- Dispute Resolution: Alternatives to Courts – Sander (1 session, 1½ hours)
- The International Economic Order – Ferguson (1 session, 1½ hours)
- Legal Research – Cohen (2 sessions, each 1½ hours)
 - I. New Technology
 - II. New Forms and Materials
- Subjects to be announced – Bok, Freund (each 1 session, 1½ hours)

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Law School Tuition to Rise 14.3 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

be in the area of 10.5 to 11 percent higher," Sacks said. The greatest increases attributable to next year's \$15,600,000 budget are the costs of operating and maintaining

HLS Buildings, which are expected to rise perhaps 25 percent "overall." "Energy is the single biggest component," Sacks said, "and the high rates of increase may continue indefinitely." Sacks said the Law

School is contemplating programs to curb energy costs, perhaps through capital expenditures.

Sacks noted that dormitory fees will be increased by at least 15 percent. Assistant Dean Russell Simpson told the faculty that the dorms are partially subsidized by tuition, at least for supervisory personnel overhead. Sacks noted that the general budget also covers Harkness Commons and limited dining service deficits.

The Dean stated to the faculty that "every student who can show need will be given aid." HLS plans to raise its basic loan from \$1,700 to \$2,000, and expects students to get 50-50 grant-loan assistance for the balance of their expenses (estimated for next year at \$10,350, plus travel, for single students) if they have needs. For the 75 neediest students, there is no initial loan component but a 50-50 split on the whole.

During the faculty meeting Dershowitz suggested that HLS tuition be raised to compete with other schools. Financial aid through grants and loans should also be raised, he said, but "we shouldn't give rich students a tremendous bargain." He added that graduates' salaries are extremely high. Sacks said HLS was not trying to close the gap with other private law schools, but merely have a break-even budget.

Dershowitz seemed to feel that the budget was constrained by pre-suppositions of the effectiveness and validity of existing programs, suggesting that academic reforms like smaller classes might warrant increased expenditures. Sacks stated that Dershowitz should make his recommendations to the appropriate committees handling academic reform.

Prof. Charles Fried stated that he felt the Law School's lower cost ("almost 20 percent") was "a good thing, speaking well for the school." He felt students didn't like applying for more loans and grants. Fried also questioned whether additional expenditures were warranted for what he termed "marginal" programs.

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Pessimistic Experts View Racial Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

explore positive actions that might dissipate racial hostilities," discussion focused primarily on different interpretations of the problem itself. Beyond that, most of the talk was far from positive.

Courts Inaccessible

U.S. District Court Judge David Nelson, outlining his "major beefs" with the criminal justice machinery, suggested that the Boston legal community could help fight racism by supporting the creation of a court system more accessible to and more representative of minorities.

The corrections system, Nelson said, takes inmates and "creates out of them animals. We make sure they are bottomed out as the lowest form of life; and when they get out, they come and live with me in Roxbury — not with you in Wellesley."

Prof. Laurence H. Tribe, constitutional scholar and sometime legal advisor to the city of Boston, presented a breathless and rather pessimistic overview of the desegregation cases — "too much deliberation and not enough speed" — since Brown in 1954. Concluding that "the legacy of racism quite plainly is with us," and that this renders "benign neutrality a malignant lie," Tribe rapped politicians and press alike for deflecting attention from what should be the real Boston battleground: the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

To Jane Edmonds, chairperson of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, racial violence in Boston is perpetuated by two myths: that the residents of a neighborhood have a privilege to defend their turf, and that affirmative action is working well enough to threaten white, lower-middle-class jobs.

"Myths create a climate of racial violence," Edmonds said. Noting that strife erupts when "you have people fighting over the few crumbs that exist," she pointed with irony to the fact that MCAD is charged with "eliminating dis-

crimination in Massachusetts" on a budget of less than \$2 million. But when Edmonds emerged from her somewhat rambling analysis to exclaim, "See, I'm kind of basic — I'd like to see some jobs," she was greeted with cheers.

Colonial Racism

Prof. C. Clyde Ferguson, taking a longer view of the problem, noted that racism plagued blacks in colonial Boston well before the first Irish, Italian or Polish immigrants set foot in East Boston, Southie or the old West End. Racial violence, he said, "is intrinsic to the whole American ethos."

Ferguson laid much of the contemporary blame squarely in the lap of Gov. Edward J. King, whom he called "one of the chief of the quasi-felons." King, he said, has been responsible for popularizing the notion that "a little racism is all right, so long as you clean it up and have it with lobster and the like." Ferguson blamed churches ("with a small 'c'"), lawyers and the business community — in addition to politicians — for neglecting to keep "their feet to the fire." Although pessimistic about changing racial attitudes, Ferguson did suggest that racist conduct could be altered if "we have the will to do it."

But State Rep. Barney Frank, '77, (D-Back Bay) urged the other four panelists not to assign all of the fault to politicians. Part of the problem, Frank said, is that "we need a better electorate."

The 15-year political veteran and former protege of Mayor Kevin H. White sharply criticized his mentor. Frank called White "an advocate of lawlessness and a defender of violence," and scored fellow liberals for taking the now-fashionable position that racism can be safely "put in context."

Overall, said the Back Bay Democrat, unless people stop "segregating or separating their commitment to deal with racial violence," there will be "a very rough five years ahead."

The most useful advice came from Frank, who hinted at the way a concerned community — one determined to transcend the complacency of red, olive-branch buttons — might go about making itself heard.

"Racists," Frank asserted, "understand the political system. The one thing about them is that they vote — day in and day out." On the other side are the politicians; and they, though not necessarily racists, "listen all the time."

"The message right now," Frank said, "is that there's really not a lot of seriousness about race." As a result, politicians are inclined to listen to what the Boston lawmaker termed "the affluent poor — people who feel sorry for themselves (and) have no margin of compassion left over."

To circumvent these obstacles and a further one — the legislature's penchant for approving racist measures with a clean conscience, knowing that tenured judges will painlessly expunge them — Frank urged committed "people of good will" to "pick their fights" carefully.

"When you're outnumbered, you've got to be smarter than when you've got a big lead," he said.

At Home

But for all the speechifying, a series of questions from the audience cut to what one felt was some place near the core. In the context of HLS's commitment to ending racism, a woman asked Sacks why the relative number of Black and Hispanic students had not increased in 3½ years; why five minority organizations at HLS were able to get only \$9,000 total to travel around the country recruiting; and why there are only two Black HLS faculty members.

Sacks fumbled for a response to the first two questions. As for the third, he said there "ought" to be more. But he did not seem overjoyed that the questions had been asked; nor did he sound terribly satisfied with his answer. ☞



Photo by David N. Johnson

Story II residents began partying early last Saturday.

It was fun and games last week at HLS.

The men of Story I and II sponsored last Saturday's "Beach Party," complete with 300 pounds of sand and a volleyball net.

One L Section III roasted its Contracts professor, Todd Rakoff, last Friday with a daytime TV spoof which included "Let's Break a Deal," "Contracts and Nothingness," and "Little Breach on the

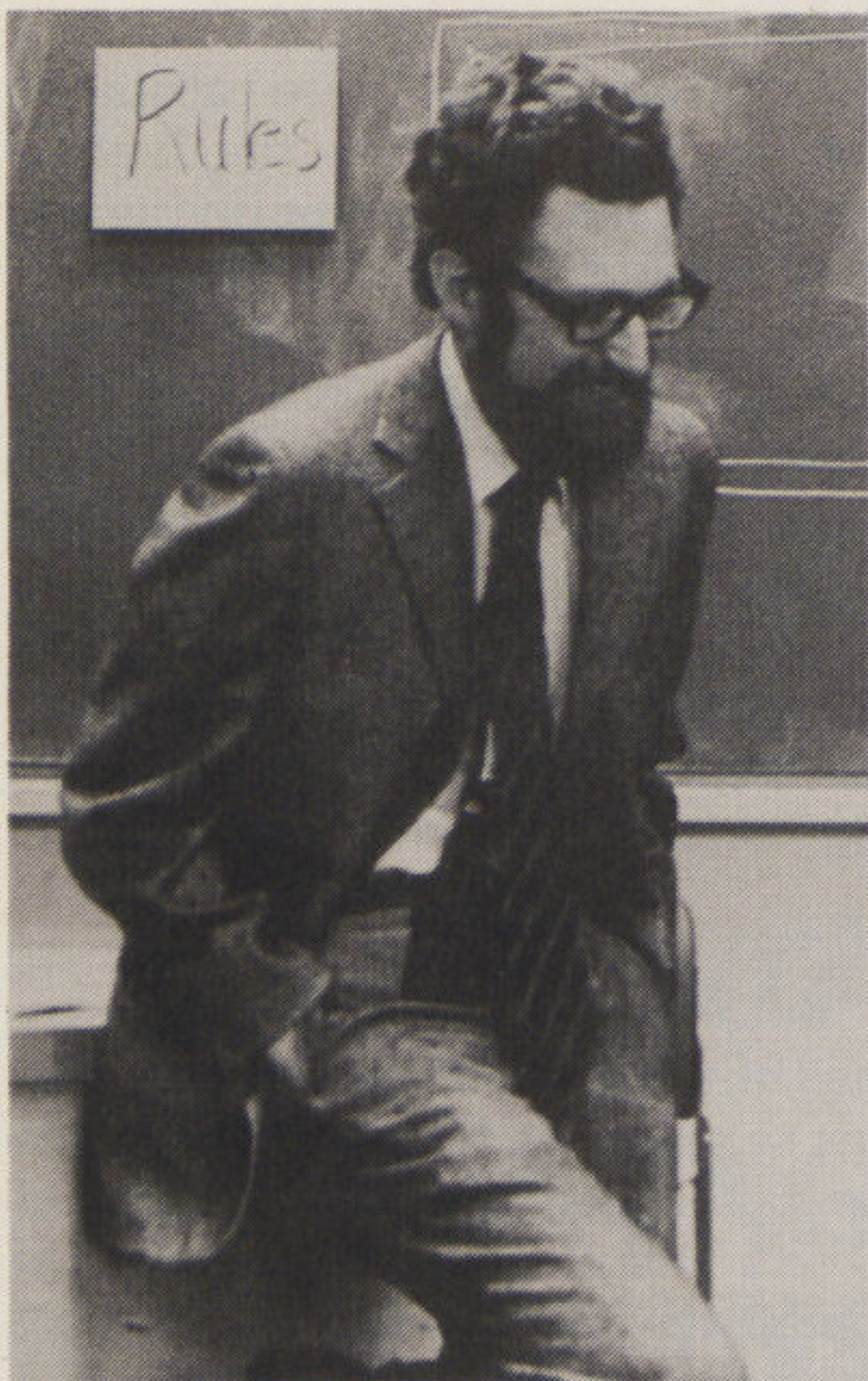


D.N.J.

Stuart Goldberg, 1L, enjoying Law School life.

Prairie."

It was back to the books Sunday, or so they said. ☘



M.M.

Assistant Prof. Todd Rakoff fights off laughter.



Photo by Marisa Manley

Bennett "Monty" Murphy helps entertain Section III.

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

[T]estimony of five different women . . . [is] that the doctor would cause these women patients to disrobe . . . and lie down on a table facing him, whereupon he would turn out the light . . . and while he was massaging the back of the patient he would rub his penis over various portions of the patient's naked body. . . . [The doctor] . . . contends . . . that while the conduct . . . was both unprofessional and dishonorable, it was not of that character which was likely to deceive and defraud the public. *Texas State Board of Medical Examiners v. Koep- sel, 315 S.W.2d 652 (1958).*

On Friday afternoon March 14, HLS faculty members will square off against students in a benefit basketball game at Hemenway for the Save the Children Federation. Donations only 75¢.

Sports Answers

1. John "Blue Moon" Odom was the player and owner Charley Finley gave him his nickname when Odom signed his first contract.
2. The player so titled was winger Don Saleski.
3. Maurice Richard was the "Rocket" and younger brother Henri was the "Pocket Rocket" and both played for the Montreal Canadiens.
4. This zany character was Bill Lee who is currently with the Montreal Expos.
5. Former Chicago Black Hawk star Bobby Hull defected to the Jets of the World Hockey Association and remained with them until being traded to Hartford this year.

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