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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



Photo by Newton White

The adversarial model of the interview is alive and well. Be sure to check out the photo essay on pages 8 and 9 before your next interview.

Suits Replacing T-Shirts as Interviewing Process Begins

Two- and three-piece suits have been sighted in growing numbers on the Law School campus recently. Experienced observers attribute this phenomenon to the annual migration of employers to the Cambridge area for the traditional Interview Season. They claim that the Season is an intensive and exhausting program in "self-sell", but assure us that the experience is relatively harmless, with few long term adverse side effects.

According to Director of Placement June Thompson, approximately 900 employers visit the Law School each fall. Eight to nine hundred students interview over a period of about 40 days. The Placement Office begins its prep-

arations for the onslaught early in the academic year on a fixed schedule, using a computer to match students with requested interviewers.

Thompson says that despite well-laid plans, a last minute scramble to schedule interviews and to inform students of the scheduling is not uncommon. She claims that there's just not enough time to prepare.

The Placement Office tries to finish much of the interviewing process before 2L and 3L exams; this means either starting the interview season two or three weeks into the semester or scheduling too many interviews on each day. The office prefers to start early in the

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One Ls Hold Onto Tradition Of Diversity

By Rob Woolmington

The 545 1Ls who listened to Dean Sacks's customary welcoming remarks this month were but a small fraction—eight percent—of the people who sought admission to the HLS class of 1983.

Those 386 men and 159 women were chosen through what Director of Admissions Molly Geraghty called "an enormously selective process." She said, "We try not to be scientific [in evaluating applications]. All those little numbers have a pseudo-scientific certainty. It is actually very gooey data. A grade-point average means something, but not very much . . . We could put together two or perhaps three classes that would be equally good. I say that with some regret."

Subjective as the process may be, the profile of the 1980 1L class is strikingly similar to those of its recent predecessors. If Dean Sacks had decided to toss a dart at random into his audience, it most likely would have embedded itself in a male graduate of Harvard College who grew up in New York and majored in either history or political science.

Diversity is still alive and well in the current class, however: the dart might have struck a Buddhist monk, a former professional football player, a symphonic trombonist, an Air Force captain, a former

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Crew Team Hopes to Sink Competition

By Erich Merrill

For the first time in its eight or nine year existence, the Harvard Law School Crew Team will attempt to enter the Head of the Charles Race this fall, according to team member Dave Mahaffey, 2L.

The Head of the Charles is a crew race from the mouth of the Charles River to a point three miles upstream. Teams row against the clock, rather than against each other. It's an important race, attracting teams not only from many Ivy League schools, but also from schools and clubs all over the country. Last year, teams from as far away as Wisconsin and Nevada participated, Mahaffey said.

Several Divisions

The rowers compete in several categories: there are lightweight, heavyweight, men's, and women's teams. Each division is limited to 40 teams, a ceiling which causes some problems since usually more than 40 teams want to race in any given division.



Crew takes a breather on calm Charles.

A lottery is held to determine which teams will participate in the race. The Law School team has applied to several divisions and so should stand a good chance of getting into at least one, Mahaffey said.

The team's advisor, Prof. Paul

Bator, has been involved with the group since its formation. Bator, who rowed when he was an undergraduate, doesn't take credit for starting the team. "I saw there was some interest [in forming a crew team], and asked if they needed an advisor," he explained. According to Mahaffey, Bator is by no means an armchair advisor. The team practices almost every weekday, and it's rare to see the team out on the Charles without Prof. Bator pulling an oar.

The Law School Crew members row for fun. Some joined as complete beginners; others had been competitors. Many of the 20 men and women in the group, however, rowed with undergraduate crew teams.

Hour Long Practices

Team members interested in getting out on the river on a particular afternoon sign up in advance to do so. Everyone who has signed up meets at the Weld boat house, and that afternoon's group rows for about an hour. The practice season starts when school begins and runs



Law School Crew gets ready to shove off.

ing machine, which simulates the feel and motions of actually being on the river. After the training session, the novice can either row with the team in an eight-man shell or try sculling alone. (The difference between sculling and rowing is that in the former, two oars are used, while in the latter, each person only uses one oar.) Those who opt for sculling alone go out first in a wherry, a one-man boat wider than those used for racing. Mahaffey explained, "It's like a rowboat. They're harder to turn over [than are the narrower boats]." Some people, however, do manage to capsize the boats, added Mahaffey.

For those who would like to be on the river but who are not inclined to row in their spare time, the group offers another opportunity. The team always needs people to fill the job of coxswain, or "cox" for short. The cox directs the rowers. "They don't get the exercise," said Mahaffey, "but they're the only person who gets to appreciate the scenery."



HLS' Handicapped Getting Assistance

By Joan Ohlbaum

A 3L has been named to help handicapped students cope with the academics and administration at HLS. The appointment of a resident advisor (RA) at large, Kenneth Christoffersen, to aid the handicapped is one of several projects which have been proposed to assist the increased number of handicapped students attending the Law School this year.

Dean of Students Mary Upton, who instituted the experimental RA position and appointed Christoffersen, 3L, to fill it, said the RA will help her assist the nine handicapped students at HLS. Upton has served as handicapped coordinator for the Law School since 1977.

Petitions Circulated

Christoffersen began his term as RA by circulating a petition among the blind students requesting that certain audio aids be acquired for Langdell Library. The petition requests that the Law School acquire a Kurtzweil reading machine, which audibly reads typed print with an electric eye. The machine costs \$24,000. The petition also proposes acquisition of a talking computer terminal to be hooked up to the Lexis legal research computer screen in Langdell. The talking computer costs \$10,500. The petition also requests the acquisition of Braille typewriters, at a cost of \$215 each, and additional variable speed tape recorders, at a cost of \$155 each, to supplement the tape recorder already available in the library.

In another new effort to aid the handicapped, the Law School

Placement Office held its first placement program for the blind. Mark Byers, the placement counselor, assisted by a blind practicing lawyer who graduated from Yale, conducted a seminar on interviewing strategies and job availability for the handicapped. The Placement Office has also asked the

Tighter Security Planned

By Bennett Murphy

Measures to tighten campus security are in the works at HLS, including new, heavy-duty hall doors for the Graduate Center and the first indoor security hotline on campus. The new doors are designed to discourage student efforts to defeat lock mechanisms and will be installed in October. The direct line to University security is to be placed in the isolated locker area of the Langdell South tunnel.

Assistant Dean Russell Simpson says the decision to replace Grad Center doors and locks was not made in response to the series of thefts at HLS in the first weeks of the semester. "The hardware was supposed to arrive in time for installation over the summer," Simpson said, adding that security reports were running "about normal" compared to prior years.

Twenty-five incidents were reported at HLS in the period between July 1 and Sept. 6, most after the start of the academic year. Included were four bicycle thefts, seven thefts of items exceeding \$100 in value, and one obscene phone call. An intruder was arrested near Dane Hall on Sept. 13 after allegedly assaulting Resident Assistant Jorge Vega, 2L,

American Blind Lawyers Association for a list of blind lawyers and the organizations for which they work.

Several blind students interviewed were hopeful, but not certain that the Placement Office efforts would remedy the reluctance

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(see *Record*, Sept. 19, 1980).

The new hotline was acquired in response to an assault upon a female student last spring in the basement locker area of Langdell South, according to Betty Stout of the Dormitory Office. The direct link to assistance will be located outside the women's restroom there, not far from the site of that incident. Other direct phones on campus are behind Pound, near Harkness Commons, and outside Hastings Hall.

Simpson and Dean of Students Mary Upton agreed that student vigilance would help reduce security risks at HLS. "If we had a concerted effort to call [security officers] whenever a suspicious person was sighted," Upton said, "we'd get this under control." Simpson cited dorm residents' efforts to jam hall doors as a major security irritant. "It may seem innocent and innocuous, but the few who get ripped off do not think so." The new hall doors will have improved locks to encourage proper use.

"No one should feel particularly safe here," said Simpson. "Let's face it, Harvard University attracts more than its fair share of nuts and thieves." ❦

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Rep. Leland Calls Students Apathetic

By Laura Taylor

Rep. Mickey Leland (D-Tex.) delivered what he termed "an urgent message" in a talk on "Political Directions for Minorities in the '80s" at HLS last Saturday afternoon. Leland is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus and a co-chairperson of the newly formed National Black-Hispanic Democratic Coalition. The speech, which was attended by about 70 students, was the first of Harvard BLSA's 1980-81 Speaker Series.

"We are in trouble as a nation," said Leland. "We have not yet begun to understand the needs of the people in our nation." Law students, added Leland, will play a "meaningful but difficult role" in determining "where we really want to go" as people, as a nation, and in the world.

Leland addressed the political and social problems of minority groups in the United States. Blacks, Hispanics, and poor whites, Leland asserted, have "suffered tremendously" in this country. Poor people, he added, are in a worse position now than they were in ten years ago. These groups have been hardest hit by the "scourges of inflation and the high costs of oil importations."

Since the passage of Proposition 13 in California, politicians have begun to think that Americans expect their representatives to take right wing stances on major issues, Leland said. He cited cutbacks in federal spending on programs for the poor—food stamps, free lunch programs, housing, and jobs—as products of this "right wing swing."

This perception among politicians of a shift in popular American political attitudes, asserted Leland, is the result of apathy on the part of formerly activist groups—students, blacks, and Hispanics. "We have stopped struggling," he said, "and in the gap the right wing is prevailing."

"I don't look at the majority of the American people as having moved to the right," he continued.



Photo by Wanda Payne

Rep. Mickey Leland makes a point during talk last Saturday.

"The majority of the American people have become disillusioned with the [political] process and therefore they are not doing anything."

Leland cited the absence of clear rallying points for activism as an additional contributing factor in the new apathy. For example, he said, students no longer have a Vietnam war to protest. Students now, Leland stated, are either apathetic politically, or are trying to become a part of the system and are no longer willing to protest. Leland, however, asserted that while the traditional symbols of protest are not apparent, "the issues are still there."

Re-awakening Concern

As part of his effort to re-awaken political and social concern among minorities, Leland has worked to organize the National Black-Hispanic Democratic Coalition, a group he now co-chairs along with Bobby Garcia, a congressman from New York. The coalition seeks to unite blacks and Hispanics on issues of common concern and is governed by equal numbers of black and Hispanic representatives.

Blacks and Hispanics, said Leland, can be a powerful political force if they work together. "We will go after the equitable part of the pie that is ours," he said. Blacks and Hispanics, he continued, should

support each other on specific issues of concern to the individual communities. He noted that blacks should be willing to support Hispanics in their efforts to continue bilingual education in the public schools.

Leland is also working to generate support among minorities for women's issues: "Women have been oppressed for so long—they've got less opportunity than we've got—we've got to fight and struggle for them."

Rep. Leland would like to see the United States take a "compassionate leadership role" with regard to aid to developing nations. He feels that the American government should actively oppose "right wing dictators who are oppressing and murdering their people." America's aid to the new leftist revolutionary regime in Nicaragua, he noted, is "an incredible step forward for the American government."

Leland criticised several current foreign regimes and the U.S. government's relations with them. "The reason we've got the Ayatollah prevailing now [in Iran] is that we made the Shah," said Leland. The U.S., he continued, sent the CIA into Chile to overthrow the Allende government because Allende was an avowed Marxist; Pinochet is now the Chilean dictator, "and

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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

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'Can't Learn the Blues in School'

Thomas Isenberg

The Law School can be a tough place, and oftentimes it is tough. It tries our souls, wearies our intellects, and depresses the hell out of most of us. Yet, despite all of the general depression I have observed around HLS, it is a wonder that very few of my fellow students get the Blues. Sure, legions are unhappy, but only a limited number try to alleviate their blues with the Blues — that is, Blues music. In fact, the great Blues pianist, Memphis Slim, has admonished his listeners in his song "Born With The Blues" that, "You just can't learn the Blues in school."

The Blues is a musical form developed exclusively in the United States, exclusively by black vocalists and musicians, almost exclusively in the twentieth century. The Blues at first was an outlet for black artists to express their troubles — troubles unique to the oppression, discrimination, and deprivation that have shaped the black experience in the U.S., and also to express the troubles that all human beings share — good love gone bad; lost opportunities for love, wealth, and happiness; and general down-on-your-luck hard times.

Over time, *expressing* unhappiness in song, instead of only experiencing it, became an enjoyable thing, an entertainment form: a decidedly happy, healthy way to cast off one's troubles, hear about someone else's, sing along, and have a good time. As a result, the Blues diversified from slow, almost mon-

otone numbers accompanied by a sole acoustic guitar, to include fast, upbeat tempos, after W.W. II often performed by large ensembles using loudly amplified instruments.

Much later, in the Sixties, the Blues were co-opted by white rock musicians. "The Blues had a baby, and they named the baby Rock and Roll," according to a lyric by Muddy Waters, one of the greatest Bluesmen of all time, who pays an annual visit to the Boston area.

In the past two decades, Blues music has been performed and enjoyed by an ever-expanding audience of all races, creeds, and nationalities. Blues music is as popular in Europe today as it is in the U.S., if not more so.

The point of this seemingly reckless meandering is that law students probably could use a heavy dose of the Blues. And as luck would have it for HLS students, Cambridge is a real hotbed of the Blues. Cambridge boasts of many talented local Blues bands (George Thorogood had his true start here), and plays host to almost every national Blues artist who hits the road. (A great majority of Blues performers have a purely local base from which they never, or very rarely, roam. Undoubtedly, the hometown of the Blues is Chicago.)

There are many showcases for the Blues in Cambridge and Greater Boston. But there are three standouts, and all are located only minutes (on foot!) from HLS.

Right Smack In Harvard Square?

Have you ever noticed on Boylston Street, in the heart of Harvard Square, that little sign sporting the name of perhaps the greatest satirist of all time, Jonathan Swift? A closer look will reveal a long staircase leading down into a cellar-like, much elongated, rectangular barroom that not only provides a welcome change from the bustle of the Square, but also can

provide one with the best Blues music in town.

Jonathan Swift's, now the premier club for itinerant Blues stars, has hosted them all. In a nice, cozy atmosphere that allows for intimacy with the performer on stage, one can hear hot blues performed by perhaps the biggest and best Blues artists.

Last Sunday, Albert Collins, a premier Blues guitarist, rocked the house at Swift's. This Sunday, Sept. 28th, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee will bring their soulful, folksy blues to Swift's.

In the past three months, Swift's has featured Willie Dixon, perhaps the father of the modern Blues and one of the greatest songwriters of all time; Son Seals, a hot up-and-coming Blues guitarist; Koko Taylor, a leading lady of the Blues; and Pine-Top Perkins, Blues pianist-extraordinaire and former band-mate of Muddy Waters.

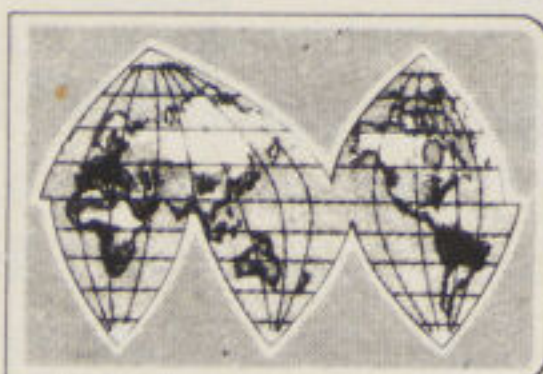
The list goes on. Admission price to Swift's is quite reasonable (as is the case with the other club reviewed here — usually two to five dollars, depending on the act) and there is rarely a wait to get in to hear the music, as is often the case with larger Rock events around town. Swift's hosts other types of musical performers — Rock, Jazz, Soul, Folk, and Funk — but all agree that Blues is its forte.

In Central Square Too?

If you are a purist who will only attend a club that features Blues exclusively, then **Speakeasy**, a club adjacent to the T-Station in Central Square is the place for you. Speakeasy is the *only* club in the metropolitan area that features Blues artists *every night!* Speakeasy highlights mostly local Blues bands with an occasional national act.

The atmosphere in "Speak's" is relaxed, a lot more congenial than
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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL



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GENERAL MANAGER

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1980 One Ls Display Usual Diversity

(Continued from Page 1)

Asian correspondent for *The Wall Street Journal*, or a citizen of Liberia.

So Many From So Few

The 1L class this year was chosen from a pool of applicants slightly larger than last year's. The 1980 class is as "ivy league" as its predecessors. Almost 40 percent of its members hail from the ancient eight. Ninety are graduates of Harvard College or Radcliffe.

Thirty-eight percent attended Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Radcliffe or the University of California. The average age is 22.93; the youngest class member is 19, and the oldest 39. There are 102 people who are aged 25 or older.

Almost half the class has been out of college for at least a year. Ninety-one people have completed graduate work, including 14 Ph.D.s and two medical doctors.

Geraghty said, "We get a little over 70 percent of the people we admit. Of the ones who decide not to come, about half do not go to law school." Of those who decided to attend school elsewhere, most chose Yale. Usually about an equal number of people accepted to Yale decide to come to Harvard.

Financial Considerations

In much smaller numbers people turn down Harvard to attend Stanford, Columbia and the University of Texas Law School, where in-state tuition is extremely low. This year's 1L class lost one man to the Seattle Sea Hawks, who offered a financial package, Geraghty says, that Harvard did not try to beat.

The class is "national" in the sense that almost every state is represented by at least one 1L, but substantial delegations from several states heavily weight the regional distribution.

There are 100 1Ls from New York, 75 from Massachusetts, 60 from California, 31 from New Jersey, 30 from Illinois and 24 from

Pennsylvania. Arkansas, Maine, Montana, Nevada and West Virginia are unrepresented. Five students came from overseas.

The most popular undergraduate majors were history and political science, each field contributing 108 people. Eighty 1Ls majored in economics, 43 in English, 19 in philosophy, 19 in mathematics and 23 in social studies.

LSDAS Delays

Harvard, like all law schools, saw its admission process disrupted last year by computer problems at LSDAS, the clearing house for transcripts and LSAT scores.

Normally, according to Geraghty, the admissions committee starts reading applications in November. Because of the late arrival of transcripts, however, the group did not start its spadework until mid-January.

Geraghty jokingly recalled that the length of her fingernails varied in inverse proportion with the magnitude of the LSDAS problem; in December "the cuticles were getting short." She believes, though, that the computer delays did not

destroy anyone's chance for admission to HLS. They merely set the process of notification back and intensified mid-winter work for the committee.

A number of decisions to admit individuals were made just weeks before letters were finally sent in mid-April because, Geraghty explained, the school wanted to be certain that everyone's LSDAS transcripts were in hand before the class was filled.

More Women Apply

Geraghty, Asst. Deans Russell Simpson and Stephen Bernardi, and Profs. Charles Fried, Clyde Ferguson and Lance Liebman comprised the admissions committee. In considering applicants, Geraghty said, the committee tends to be "sex-blind and race-conscious."

The percentage of women applicants was up this year, though the proportion of minorities was not. Geraghty said the committee was "greatly concerned about the number of black applicants." The number of women who registered this month is proportional to the number who applied.

(Continued on Page 14)

One L Job Meeting Put Off

The scheduled 1L Placement Orientation meeting was not really cancelled, claims Placement Committee Chairman Abram Chayes; it just "fell apart."

The meeting was originally scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 1:00 p.m. It was moved up to 2:30 p.m. due to a conflict with another meeting, but when it was discovered that a make-up class had already been planned for that afternoon the meeting was taken off the agenda for that week. Since other scheduled meetings and classes would have postponed the orientation talk until October, the decision was made to shelve the meeting, at least temporarily.

Chayes asserts that a major factor in making the decision was that the Placement Committee was not getting feedback indicating that 1Ls were excessively uptight about the process of finding summer jobs. He attributes this in part to the memoranda circulated to the 1Ls designed to encourage the students to relax and keep things in perspective.

The meeting has not been completely abandoned, Chayes adds. It is currently being considered for presentation shortly before Thanksgiving. As that is nearer to the time when Placement Office facilities become open to 1Ls, it is hoped that this meeting will impart more immediately useful information than it has in the past. ❧

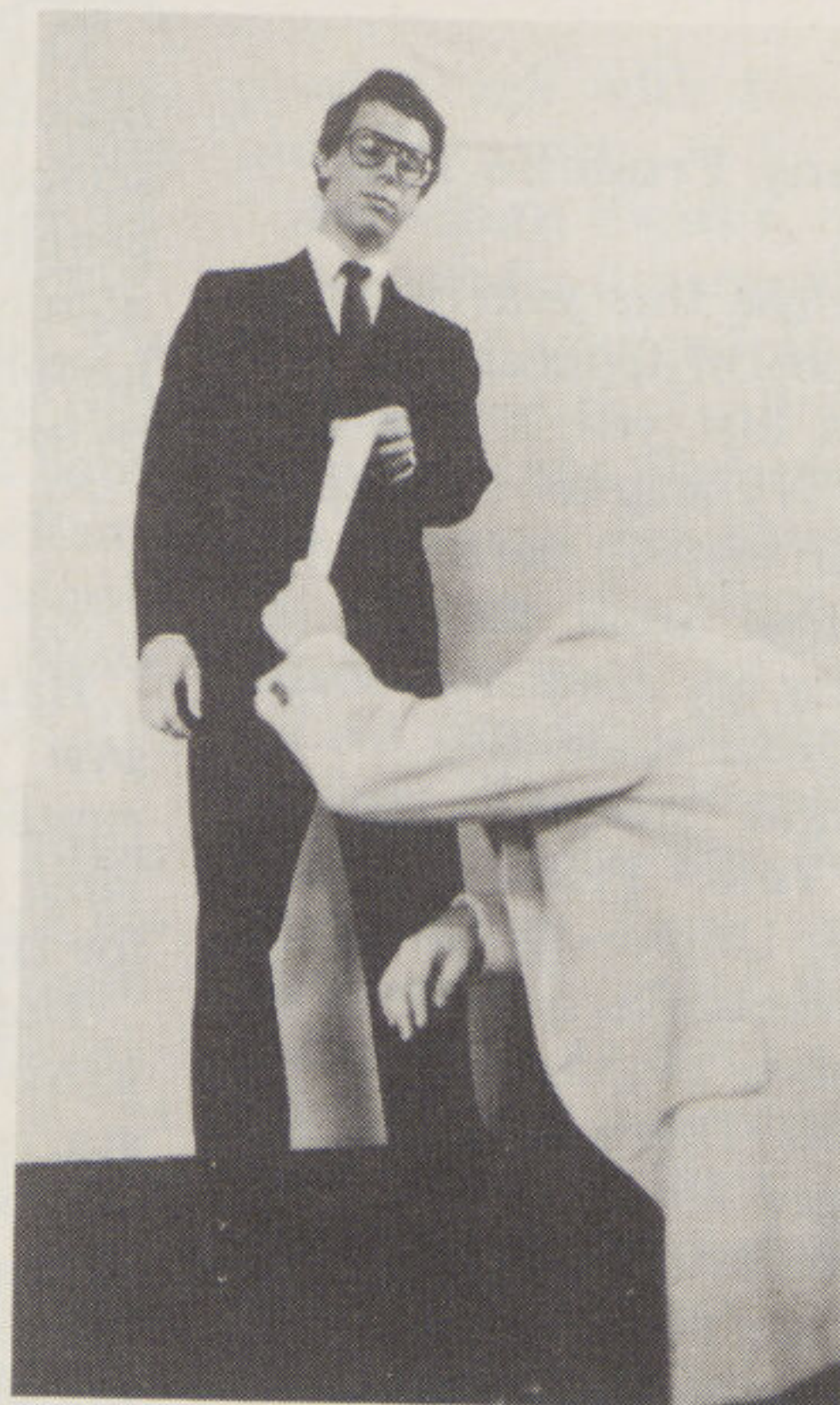
Job Hunting: Law School Style

Newton B. White, Jr.



Getting Dressed:

The most important part of the interview process is dressing properly. Note how our interviewee has followed all the rules of formal dress: His loosely fitting coat is a light, cheerful color, and the checks on his bow-tie and shirt harmonize beautifully. (See the Book Review on page 12 for more grooming hints.)



Rendering The Resume:

The first real contact between an interviewee and his prospective employer is the resume — a one page summary of the relevant aspects of the student's entire life. Many people suggest that a simple statement of one's Law School GPA is sufficient.

The Interview Proper:

During the question and answer period, a student has twenty minutes to justify his existence, find out about the firm's pension plan, polish the interviewer's shoes, and explain his low grade in Civil Procedure. During the interview it is important to project an "assertive yet obsequious" personality.



Flyouts:

The purpose of the on-campus interview is to obtain a flyout request. A flyout is a chance to take an all expense paid mini-vacation during the mid-semester doldrums. Many people recommend interviews with California firms, because transcontinental flights will often include a movie. Note that the interviewee in this case is trying to save an otherwise unsuccessful interview with a small bribe. This practice is not encouraged by the Placement Office.



Ending The Interview:

It is important to end the interview on a positive note. Even if the interview has not gone particularly well, a pleasant good-bye can save the day. In truly desperate cases, a more direct appeal to the interviewer's sense of mercy may be required.

Ending It All:

If all of your interviews have been unmitigated failures, ritualistic suicide may be the only face-saving way out of the situation. The influence of the "Shōgun" mini-series is evident in this student's choice of methods. It is key to note that this final step in the interview process should not be undertaken until after receiving all of your rejections.

Special Note:

Interviewing should be fun. Because of the unavoidable paranoia and panic, however, it is likely only to be fun for the masochists among us. Good hunting to you all.



Grading Placement Policy

With the return of interview season, questions arise once again about the Placement Office's policy regarding the inclusion of grades on 2L resumes. The Placement Office's overall efforts to review and improve its procedures have been admirable; in the area of grade disclosure, however, much remains to be clarified.

Harvard's policy on 2L grades is puzzling. On the one hand, Harvard is powerful enough to force employers to interview any 2L who cares to sign up and to forbid interviewers to ask for 2L grade information. On the other hand, 2Ls were informed in a memo this summer that, although employers are forbidden to ask about grades, the wise 2L puts them on his or her resume because so many of his classmates will do just that. We at the *Record* may not be all that perceptive, but this policy seems like a backhanded means of applying none-too-subtle pressure on 2Ls to include their grades when preparing their resumes.

It is an unfortunate reality that employers want grade information. It is also a reality that many HLS 2Ls put their grades on their resumes; one wonders, however, how many are motivated to do so by the Placement Office's tacit endorsement of the practice. For better or worse, grades do matter in the hiring process. Many employers assume, when some resumes include grades and others do not, that the latter are hiding something.

We ask that the Placement Office take a definitive stand one way or the other on grades and resumes. If HLS is powerful enough to make employers abide by its other policies, it can certainly set one on grades.

Many options are available. Grade information does not have to be eliminated from the process completely, nor does the revelation of grades have to take place at the first interview. Employers could be allowed to request grade information (or transcripts) before a final offer is made. The Placement Office could refuse to accept resumes with grades, or require that all 2L resumes include grades.

We urge the Placement Committee to make a decision in this area. The current situation is an unpleasant one; the decision whether or not to put grades on a resume is tension-filled and informed only by gossip and various forms of pressure, both subtle and overt.

Finally, a note to students. The Placement Office does request feedback on its policies and on the interviewing process itself. Take this opportunity to make your feelings known. They can't function in a vacuum, any more than we can.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Sensing a malevolent presence, Fenno wheeled slowly around to face a three-headed, six-armed monster, the most dreaded creature in the entire star system. Fenno knew it well; he had encountered it on previous missions of liberation. Until now, however, his efforts to exterminate it had been unsuccessful.

"What a horrible creature," he thought, as he slowly drew his laser gun from his right hip pocket. As the creature approached, Fenno struck out, and the head of Henry Steiner fell, screaming, to the soft gray ground. Fenno lashed out once again, and with a deft stroke removed three flailing arms and the middle head, that of David Herwitz.

As Fenno raised his gun for the third time, the remaining head cried out: "Stop!" shouted Roger Fisher, "Can't we negotiate? As I see it, your presently perceived choices are . . ." The voice faded as the head rolled to the ground beside the creature's now lifeless body.

Fenno relaxed, looking around him, as words slowly rolled up from the bottom of the screen: "Long ago, in a law school in that most desolate location in a star system all too close known as Cambridge, Massachusetts, a group of brave freedom fighters battled the forces of Administrative Law and Accounting, of Contracts and Legal History, the personae of evil incarnate.

"After years of persecution at the hands of Darth Sacks and his larger brother, Darth Bok, the liberation forces rose up against their oppressors. Their leader styled himself 'Fenno.' This, then, is the story of how FENNO STRIKES BACK."

"No, no, no!" thought Fenno, "that's already been done. I must find an original vehicle for my life story. Maybe film is not the appropriate medium, though 'The Return of Fenno,' and 'The Fenno That Ate Cleveland' are rather catchy. Perhaps something a bit less ambitious — a Broadway show . . ."

Fenno was awakened by a violent crash. A large casebook slammed to the floor next to his seat, and a voice boomed out of nowhere: "Fenno! That is Mr. Fenno, is it not? I ask you once more: in which column would you record the depreciation on a three-bedroom house with a fireplace and a lovely rosebush in the front on a hill in Arlington over the period from Veteran's Day to Thanksgiving in 1928? Address only the relevant facts, please!"

Fenno involuntarily reached for his laser gun. Realizing that it was not there, and that the wars of liberation were not even listed on the year's academic calendar, he leaned back in his seat and said softly, "would you please repeat the question?"



Prof. Nesson Takes Sides in Campaign

By Jack Lange

Arthur Miller is not the only HLS pundit who has taken his act to the airwaves. Prof. Charles Nesson recently turned his advocacy skills to the service of President Carter's re-election campaign—and furthered his own modest bid for television celebrity—on the award-winning public affairs program "The Advocates."

Nesson, who has appeared on "The Advocates" several times, participated in the first program of a five part series entitled "The Advocates/Campaign '80." The program, produced for the Public Broadcasting System by WGBH Boston and the Institute for Politics at Harvard, addressed the question: "Of Presidential candidates John Anderson, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, who will best manage our nation's economy during the next four years?" It was taped at the Kennedy School on Tuesday, Sept. 23 and will air locally on Monday, Sept. 29, at 9:00 p.m. on Channel 2.

According to the standard "Advocates" format, each candidate was represented by an advocate and a witness. The witnesses were subjected to direct examination and to cross examination by each opposing advocate. Representing Anderson were Mitchell Rogovin, chief

counsel to the Anderson campaign, as advocate and Robert J. Walker, Anderson's chief domestic policy advisor, as witness. Nesson's witness on Carter's behalf was Alfred E. Kahn, advisor to Carter on inflation and Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. Representing Reagan were radio and TV commentator Avi Nelson as advocate and Charles Walker, former deputy secretary of the Treasury and advisor to Reagan, as witness. The program was moderated by former Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis.

Nesson was charged with the unenviable task of defending President Carter's economic stewardship. However, he was blessed with a sympathetic witness in Kahn, whose sparkling eyes, quick wit and unapologetic feistiness made him the clear favorite of the studio audience.

The program began with the testimony of Charles (that's right, Charles) Walker, who sported a thick Texas accent and a very shiny pair of shoes. Walker testified that "Uncle Sam is too big for his britches." He attacked the inconsistency and ineffectiveness of Carter's economic policies and supported Reagan's proposals to cut back the rate of growth of government spending, reduce taxes by 30 percent over three years and limit government regulation.

Evidence professor Nesson stifled what must have been a strong urge to object and saved his guns for cross examination. "Isn't it true, Mr. Walker," asked Nesson, "that while Ronald Reagan was Governor of California the state imposed several tax increases, spending rose from \$4.6 billion per year to \$10.4 billion per year, and the number of state employees increased by 30 percent?" "Relatively speaking, no," replied the slippery Texan. In response to challenges by Nesson and Rogovin to the feasibility of Reagan's plans to cut taxes 30 percent, increase military spending, maintain "necessary entitlements" programs and balance the budget all at the same time, Mr. Walker

asserted that "you can save a dickens of a lot of money if you just run things the way they ought to be run."

Kahn took the stand next and testified as to the long term, structural nature of inflation. He observed that the Carter Administration inherited the problem, which is shared by all advanced industrial nations and results from a "basic imbalance of supply and demand." Carter's prescription is to increase supply by improving productivity, in part through reducing taxes on business. But on cross-examination, Kahn lashed out at Reagan's tax cut proposals, insisting that a massive cut on the consumption side would be both inflationary and inequitable.

Robert Walker testified about the "Anderson difference" in economic policy. The chief difference, he said, is that Anderson does not propose any tax cut. A tax cut would only fuel inflation, he stated, and "inflation is the cruelest tax of all." Walker turned out to be a skillful witness on cross-examination as he deftly turned aside Nesson's questions. To the professor's accusation, based on voting surveys by the ADA, the AFL/CIO and the Consumer Federation, that Anderson is actually an arch conservative, Walker responded that such surveys are highly inaccurate because they count absences as negative votes. When asked why Anderson was absent, Walker explained that he was campaigning, while Carter was in the Rose Garden.



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Class Will Tell

Jay Mann

Steven Woodward Naifeh and Gregory White Smith, *Moving Up in Style: The Successful Man's Guide to Impeccable Taste*, 229pp., St. Martin's Press, \$10.95.

In *Moving Up in Style*, Steven Naifeh and Gregory Smith address themselves to the key issues facing Harvard Law School students today: once I've made it, how should I act and what should I own? Since the authors are both graduates of Harvard Law School, their advice is exceptionally well suited for those entering the world of the large law firm.

The basic premise of the book is simple: since "style is very important for success," mastery of basic rules of style is essential. The authors reject the idea that taste is innate, but also believe that there is no shortcut to stylishness because "Good taste, good looks, good manners, sophistication — in a word, style — are things you have to work at your entire life." Understanding that "simplicity is the soul of true elegance," Naifeh and Smith set out fundamental rules for habits and acquisitions.

The Right Clothes

For example, the importance of proper clothing cannot be overstressed. The authors prefer the classic American look of "good honest materials and subtle coordination" over the "tight fits, gaudy materials, and flashy combinations" of the European look. Stick to Brooks Brothers, and avoid stores with "walnut paneling, Oriental carpets, pirate chests filled with strands of fake pearls, standing globes, and moose heads."

Above all, it must be kept in mind that while a student may appreciate the merits of a suit by Alexander Julian or Giorgio Armani, "the lawyer interviewing him — who'll probably be wearing a

gray flannel suit with a red polka dot tie himself — will look on the applicant as a stray from Mars."

No Gucci

Other rules for clothing range from the basic (e.g., no leisure suits, polyester, or mirrored sunglasses) to the subtle ("No Gucci shoes. No Gucci anything."). Perhaps the most controversial clothing recommendation in the book is the banishment of the Lacoste shirts with alligators on them as forbidden designer logos.

This rule alone would gut the wardrobes of many law students, but Naifeh and Smith do not discuss the issue fully enough to make it a definitive guideline. Another significant omission in this area is the book's failure to compare the merits of the alligator shirts with the polo player shirts currently being worn by many of the more fashion-conscious law students. Presumably the polo player shirts are also banned from the field, but it is certainly a question that later editions should address.

The Home Section

Clothes alone do not make the man, of course. There is also your home, and the authors provide a great deal of advice on furnishing and decorating. What to avoid is easy: modern reproductions of antiques, contemporary interpretations of antique styles (e.g., French Provincial, Colonial, or Mediterranean), anything from Sears, and anything made in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

What to buy is much harder, however; while the authors prefer the glass and chrome of the Bauhaus style (as in Cambridge's Harvest restaurant), they acknowledge that other modes of decoration also can be suitable for those with less advanced tastes. The main rule in

decoration is to buy quality, and keep things simple.

Secretaries as Furniture?

Furnishing the workplace is also important, according to the authors. For instance, while secretaries should be attractive, often middle-aged women are the best secretaries because they are more mature, more competent, and give your clients the impression that "you've had the same loyal and efficient secretary throughout most of your career."

Your office should be as large as possible, but simply furnished. Avoid college trophies and photographs of politicians or celebrities shaking hands with you. Photographs of your family are also inappropriate; if you miss them, say the authors, maybe you should visit them more often.

Artwork should generally be abstract, especially for lawyers, presumably because if no one understands it, there's no possibility of your taste "raising damaging doubts among clients and colleagues." The same rules apply to your secretary's office, and Naifeh and Smith warn the young executive that "Above all, you should establish that her office is not a three-dimensional scrapbook in which she is free to paste and tape a va-

(Continued on Page 16)

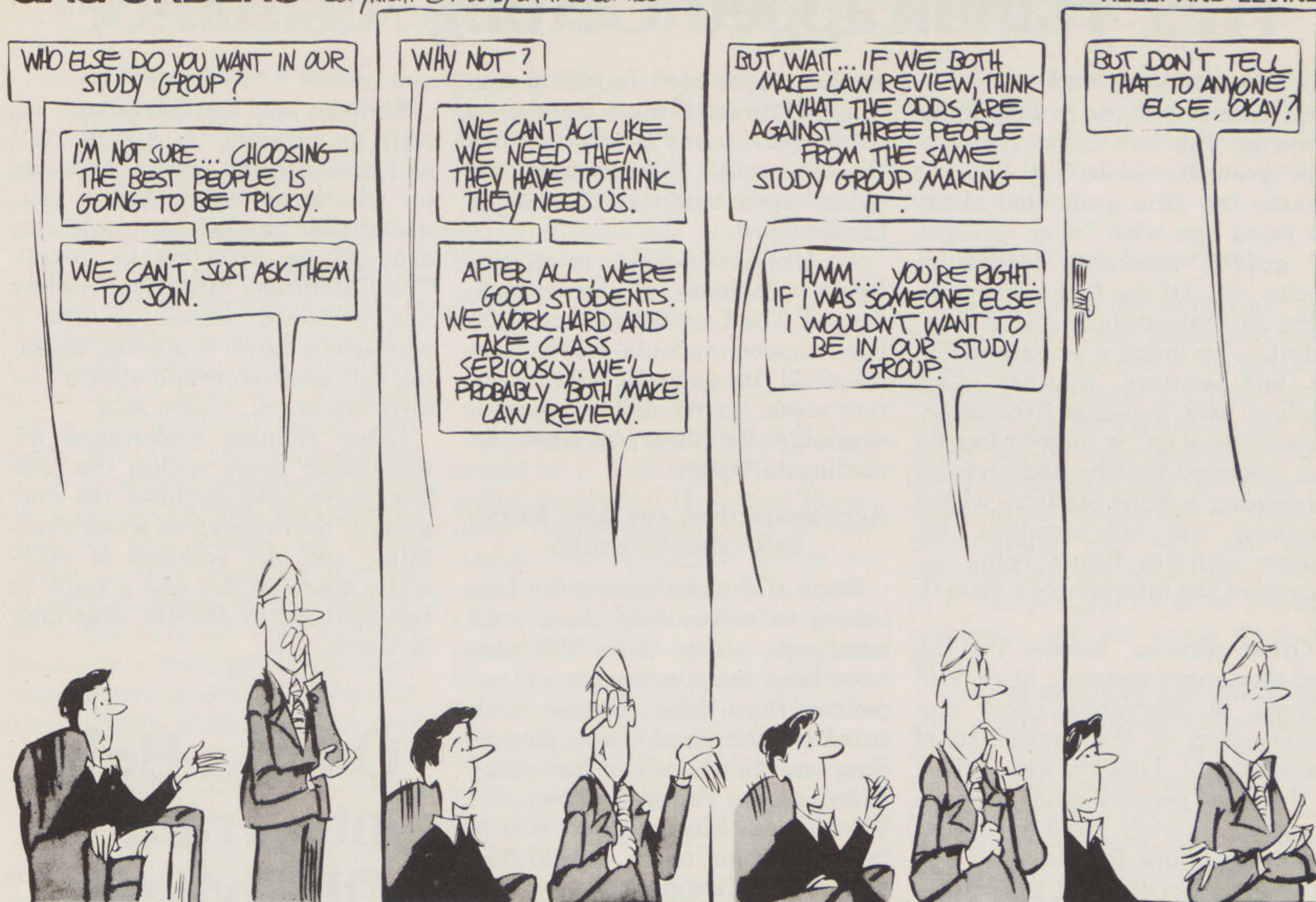
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Rep. Leland Calls Students Apathetic

(Continued from Page 4)

we've got nerve enough to be mad at Fidel Castro, when we prop up people like Pinochet."

According to Leland, the U.S. should also take a strong stand against the governments in Zaire and Haiti. "[Baby Doc] Duvalier should disappear from the face of the earth," Leland said. He also stressed the need for strong opposition to the South African regime.

Activism at Home

Leland went on to speak of the need for activism on the home front. He asserted that the infant mortality rate in his home district of Houston, Texas is higher than that in Pakistan. Houston also has an extremely "brutal" police force: "We compete as to whether we're going to be more brutal than the Philadelphia police force."

The Southwest is not unique as a trouble area for minorities; said

Leland. "To black folks and Hispanics, the South is anything south of the North Pole."

Commenting on the current Presidential race, Leland warned the audience that "we are almost ready to elect a right wing, red-neck, B-movie actor named Ronald Reagan if we don't do something." "[Reagan] is not just reactionary; he's stupid," Leland added. "Compared to Ronald Reagan," he concluded, "Jimmy Carter looks like Michael the Archangel."

John Anderson did not escape Leland's criticism, either. "John Anderson ain't all that good...when he was in Congress his record was not all that progressive."

Leland hastened to note that he was not working for Carter, but "against Reagan." He cited Carter's appointments of blacks to the federal judiciary as a positive aspect of the Carter record. Sensitive judges, he continued, are very important to the minority commu-

nity; since judicial appointments are for life, Carter's advances in this area are something that Reagan will not be able to undo, should he be elected.

"I need your help," Leland said in conclusion. "The people of the world need your help—this country has felt the harmful effects of the right wing swing." He added that "black law students don't understand that their struggle is not only to get more black students in [to law school], but to produce black lawyers who are going to be relevant to the society from which they came."

"You don't have to go beyond Harvard—there's not much to sacrifice." He suggested that the audience "influence Harvard to stop investing in South Africa." Leland also asked for help from HLS students in organizing a coalition of the black and Hispanic communities in Boston.



HLS' Handicapped Getting Assistance

(Continued from Page 3)

of private law firms to hire blind lawyers. The last blind Harvard Law graduate to be placed in a private law firm graduated about 10 years ago with "near straight A" grades, according to Daniel Cooley, 3L. Of the four upperclass blind students attending HLS now, only Cooley found a private sector job last summer. Another blind student said one law firm interviewer "blew up" in anger when he was informed that he had been interviewing a blind student, whose handicap was not apparent, for twenty minutes before being informed of the interviewee's disability.

Other services, besides the RA and placement meeting, have been offered to Harvard's blind students, often at the suggestion of the students. Lockers were added to the blind persons' study room in Langdell Library, and examination-taking time for the blind was extended from one and one half to double time last semester. Examinations are brailled, taken to, and

specially proctored for blind students. Harvard College provides a reader service and a tactile map of the University with an accompanying taped tour for the visually handicapped.

A University-wide committee treats problems of the handicapped. The Law School's costs for handicapped students' services are absorbed in general administration costs, so no dollar figure is available for these services, according to Upton.

Accommodations for the Physically Handicapped

Some of the changes in the Law School to accommodate those with handicaps other than blindness have been more extensive and expensive than those changes instituted for the blind. Dean Russell Simpson said the wheelchair ramp added to the Pound building cost \$25,000. The lifts in front of Austin for wheelchair users cost \$7,000, and the two lifts in Pound and the one in Harkness cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000 each to purchase

and install.

Simpson said the School may install an elevator in Austin Hall and renovate the Ames courtroom for wheelchair users. Upton estimated that an elevator would cost \$150,000 to \$200,000 to install. The Cambridge Historical Society has protested moves to add a wheelchair ramp to Austin, claiming this addition would alter a historic landmark, Upton said.

Other changes undertaken for wheelchair users within the past five years have included the lowering of doorknobs and water fountains, and the addition of automatic doors to ILS and a ramp to Langdell North Middle, according to Upton.



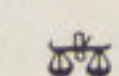
One Ls Hold Onto Tradition Of Diversity

(Continued from Page 7)

Asked why many fewer women than men apply to Harvard Law School, Geraghty responded that she is not sure. "I have talked to [law] schools that are half women and half men and say, 'How do you do it?' They say, 'We don't know.'" The 1980 class, though, is rather different from Geraghty's HLS graduating class of 1967, in which she was one of only 18 women.

The 1L who came the farthest to hear Dean Sacks's welcoming admonitions was Zhao Jia, a graduate of the Peking Institute and former employee of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China.

By the way, a geography lesson might be in order for the editor of the 1L "face book." In the book Zhao is listed as a resident of the Republic of China. A student of international relations might have pointed out that the nation is more commonly known as Taiwan, and its capital is not Peking.



HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

Two L's Summer Fun Includes Law Firm and Big Mountains



B.L.

LaVerne Woods, 2L.

By Ben Littauer

Many of us dream of climbing mountains, but for the most part

we are content to leave the actual ascents to others more daring than ourselves. One exception to this rule is to be found right here at HLS. LaVerne Woods, 2L, spent a good part of last summer making those sorts of dreams into reality. Before going to work for a Seattle law firm, Woods climbed to the summit of the highest mountain in North America: Mt. McKinley.

Woods was in a party of 12 people making the ascent of the west side of the 20,320 foot peak; each member of the party began the trip with about 100 pounds of equipment split between a backpack and a sled. The climb and descent took 15 days, with the temperature sometimes reaching 50 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

(Continued on Page 16)

Grades at Issue as Interviewing Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

fall. While things are hectic at first, Thompson says, they settle down to being "just busy" after a while.

2L Grades

One of the more controversial policies of the Placement Office is that regarding 2L grade reporting. Thompson claims that employers are told that they may not inquire into a 2L's first year grades. Students, however, are informed that many of their classmates do report those grades, and that this may put students who choose not to list grades on their resumes at a disadvantage. However, she said the office has received very few complaints from students claiming that interviewers have asked about unlisted grades, indicating that most employers will abide by the rule if the student chooses not to bend it.

Thompson sums up the grade reporting situation as "having the rule but wanting to be practical." She agrees that it is "unfair" for interviewers to assume the worst in the absence of grades on resumes, but adds that the office "doesn't want to take the option away from those who want to put their grades on."

Placement Committee

The Placement Committee reviews proposals for changes in the interviewing process. According to Chairman Abram Chayes, the group is the largest committee at the Law School, consisting of faculty members, students, administrators, and alumni.

The Committee meets at the be-

ginning of the school year to plan the upcoming interview season. Another meeting is usually scheduled at the end of the season, to "debrief" the student monitors. In addition, meetings may be called throughout the year if particular problems arise that require more immediate attention.

1L Placement

One example of a "major" change would be a shift from the current policy regarding 1L use of Placement Office facilities. As it now stands, the Placement Office requests that employers do not contact 1Ls directly until the spring term. The office further suggests that, should the employer be contacted by a 1L, the interview be delayed until the winter vacation. Placement Office facilities are technically off-limits to 1Ls until after Thanksgiving in furtherance of the policy.

Thompson explains that this is actually a faculty rule, not one promulgated by the Placement Office alone, although she agrees with the policy as it stands. Both Thompson and Chayes point out that 2Ls and 3Ls have a higher priority than 1Ls; the Placement Office concentrates on those students at first. Also, both shared the view of the faculty that, especially during the first few weeks of law school, 1Ls should be concentrating on academic pursuits; "paying attention to business" as Chayes put it.

Thompson indicated, however, that the Placement Office does try to be responsive to 1L needs. In addition to sponsoring career-oriented symposia, luncheon speakers, and workshops, the office usually conducts a placement orientation meeting during the first few weeks of the fall term to explain policies and services. (See related story, p. 7) She added that, this year, the 1Ls will receive a directory of employers who have indicated that they are interested in hiring 1Ls.

This directory, which is sched-

uled to come out shortly before Thanksgiving, is the first of its kind in that each employer volunteered information about its 1L hiring policy.

Feedback Important

One of the most important aspects of the whole placement system, asserts Thompson, is getting feedback from students. The Placement Office staff tries to get as much useful information to students as possible, but it needs to know what information is considered helpful. She says that students are always welcome to come in to make suggestions or discuss problems, and she urges them to do so.

Student monitors are also available at the Placement Office to facilitate communications between the student population at large and the office staff. They serve as "listening posts" and receive complaints and suggestions from students during the interview period.



SPORTS QUIZ

NOTE: This week's Sports Quiz deals with famous sports court cases, both civil and criminal.

1. This case, the first well-known sports litigation, involved a number of criminal indictments against members of a major league baseball team for conspiring to throw the World Series. What is the popular name of this incident?
2. Quebec law enforcement officials brought assault charges against this NHL player after he felled Ted Green with his stick in an exhibition game. Who is this player?
3. This man, an outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, took his challenge of baseball's reserve clause all the way to the Supreme Court. Who brought this suit?
4. After damaging Henry Boucha's vision with a high stick in an NHL game, this player faced criminal charges in Minnesota as well as a civil suit for damages by Boucha. Who is this player?
5. His right hand broke Rudy Tomjanovich's cheekbone as well as causing a concussion; this act resulted in a law suit involving the player as well as the NBA, in which Tomjanovich received a substantial damage award. What player caused these injuries?

(Answers on Page 16)

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'Can't Learn the Blues in School'

(Continued from Page 6)

in Swift's. It is larger, better-ventilated, and has more comfortable, booth-type seating. The atmosphere is quite relaxing — the Speakeasy really feels the way a great bar is supposed to feel.

A large dance floor is situated conveniently next to the stage, but most patrons prefer to sit and enjoy the sounds. The bar is long and inviting. Moreover, Speakeasy attracts a crowd of true Blues fans. Whereas the audience at Swift's on

any given night will be largely local people just out to hear any type of music, Speakeasy's clientele are discriminating aficionados, there to hear nothing but the Blues.

The best local act to catch at the Speakeasy, in addition to the national one-or-two-nighters, is the *Duke Robillard Band*. Duke Robillard has to be the hottest, most talented guitarist in the nation today — Blues or otherwise. His music, best described as "Rocking Blues," is the most infectious, fe-

verish, exciting sound around. Duke blends Blues, Rock and Roll, and Rockabilly into a unique, wholly original sound. But whether Duke is there or not, a visit to Speakeasy will surely relieve your blues with a guaranteed dose of the Blues.

How Can I Get The Blues?

Perhaps you were not "born with the Blues" like Memphis Slim and his cronies, but I, for one, am a firm believer in Lamarck's theory of "acquired characteristics." So, if you want to acquire a taste for the Blues, or just want to hear some fine music and get away from it all for a while, get out to Swift's or Speakeasy and get a load of the Blues. You certainly won't learn them at HLS, and that's a natural fact. ❧

Two L's Summer Fun Includes Law Firm and Big Mountains

(Continued from Page 14)

Woods's group demonstrated the advantages of good preparation, as well as that of good luck, by completing the trip with only minor injuries; other groups were not so fortunate. While Woods was on the mountain there were five fatalities, and her party discovered two corpses near the summit.

The McKinley ascent was not Woods's first mountain climbing expedition; she has climbed other mountains, including Mt. St. Helens — last year, before the eruption. Woods did some further climbing in the Pacific Northwest last summer, scaling Mt. Ranier, Mt. Baker, Mt. Shucksan, and Sloan Peak. She was able to arrange to take time for these climbs in part because the senior partner of the law firm where she was employed is "one of the greatest American climbers." He was the first American to climb K2 in Pakistan, the second highest mountain in the world.

Woods has some exciting plans

for the future. Though she does not have any firm plans for climbs next summer, she hopes to earn enough at a New York law firm to allow her to go on a Himalayan expedition next fall. She would be climbing Huin-chu Li, a peak in Nepal; should she succeed she would be the first woman to make that climb.

When asked why she climbs mountains, Woods responded that the "danger and physical exertion" make her "feel alive." She denied that she was climbing "because it is there" since, she asserts, there is "nothing there." Whatever the reason, it is clear that LaVerne Woods does love to climb mountains; in fact she claims to be going to law school so that she can make enough money to continue climbing! ❧

SPORTS ANSWERS

1. The Black Sox Scandal.
2. Wayne Maki.
3. Curt Flood.
4. Dave Forbes.
5. Kermitt Washington.

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HLS Style

(Continued from Page 12)

riety of postcards, pictures, and treasured quotations."

The life of style is not possible, however, unless one is employed; this is why the law student should pay close attention to the book's section on resumes and interviews. The resume rules are familiar: keep it short and clear.

In the interview, you should be deferential, but "stay in control of the conversation." Try to ask interesting questions and keep in mind that "It should at least *appear* that you're interested in the work, not the pay." Evince enthusiasm for the job, but let the potential employer know that you have other offers, since "employers, like lovers, will find you more attractive if your enthusiasm is edged with at least a little disinterest."

Moving Up in Style should be on every male law student's bookshelf. There should be a similar guide for women executives, and no doubt one will appear shortly. Naifeh and Smith's *Moving Up in Style* deserves a place in the pantheon of self-help literature for the professional beside John T. Molloy's *Dress for Success* and Michael Korda's *Power: How to Get It, How to Use It*. ❧