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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Abortion Foes Encourage Fee Refunds

By Carl Oppedahl

A group of Law School students recently distributed leaflets urging students to seek refunds for the portion of their student health service fee that covers costs of abortions. A collection box for completed refund request forms which the group of five had placed near the tunnel mailboxes was destroyed last Friday, one of the students, who asked not to be identified, told the RECORD.

Most law students reacted with

disgust at the destruction of the box, while the comments of a few seemed supportive of those who had destroyed it. Among those who condemned the damage was Dean Sacks, who said, "Interference with freedom of expression within this community is unacceptable whether it grows out of open disruption or out of underhanded vandalism. . . . I hope the students will agree with what I've said and will make that known."

University Health Services (UHS) has provided low-cost abortions to

those covered under its health plans for many years, explained Dr. Preston Munter, Director of the Law School Health Services. Munter served several years ago on a Health Services committee that set up the current policy which, according to the Guide to University Health Services, allows those with "strong moral objections to sharing the cost of elective abortions" to request and receive "a refund of the annual cost per individual of this coverage."

The students who distributed the leaflets found that statement in the Guide about three weeks ago, the spokesman for the group told the RECORD. He explained that after requesting his refund, he sought unsuccessfully to place an announcement about it in the *HLS Adviser*. Linda Beyer, who is responsible for the *Adviser*, told the RECORD that she "did not want to publish it," since she felt that "notice of an administrative policy should come from an administrator." The student complained to Dean Sacks, pointing out, among other things, that the *Adviser* had run a pro-abortion notice in the Dec. 4, 1980 issue, and suggesting that equal time be afforded the opposing view. The notice, entitled "Give Back the Knife," announced an organizational meeting for a women's group "focussing on the recovery of our abortion rights lost through recent court decisions." Sacks asked Munter to prepare a notice for the *Adviser* summarizing the UHS abortion policies, which was to have appeared yesterday. "I

Tuition Soars to \$5850

Tuition at Harvard Law School will rise by 17 percent to \$5,850 in 1981-82, an increase greater than the inflation rate and the largest percentage leap in tuition here in 17 years. It follows last year's \$625 increase, which amounted to 14.3 percent.

In a letter circulated to the community before mid-term break, Dean Albert Sacks attributed the Law School's ever-increasing expenses primarily to national inflation. But, the costs of building maintenance and heating, faculty research support, clinical programs and financial aid have all outstripped inflation.

Because of uncertainty about the scope of federal student loan programs next year, Dean Sacks indicated in his letter that the school's traditional message to incoming students may require some modification. Harvard has in the past assured students that, once ac-

cepted, the school would guarantee them funds sufficient to graduate. While Sacks indicated this policy would still apply to all students now enrolled, he said new students might be warned that the school's ability to provide financial support may be limited.

The "core expenses" of the Law School are expected to rise by only 12 percent next year, but income from the endowment, which meets 19 percent of the annual expenditures, is expected to increase by just seven percent. Tuition provides 58 percent of the school's annual funds, and it must bear an increased share of the \$17.7 million 1981-82 budget.

Assistant Dean Russell A. Simpson said last Thursday, at a budget discussion organized by the Law School Council, that unless there are significant changes in the en-

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Dorm Searches May Lead to Prosecutions

By Erich Merrill

Cambridge Department of Health officials, looking for housing code violations, conducted an unannounced search of Wyeth and Hastings dorms during spring break. Students in whose rooms hot plates and hot pots were found face possible criminal prosecution if the appliances are not removed.

George Cook, Facility Operations Officer of the Law School, said Public Health Coordinator Kevin Doherty and Inspector Joseph Clemens randomly searched rooms in the two dormitories on March 24, when most students were away from school. Though they were let into the dorms by a member of the Buildings and Grounds staff, the two inspectors informed neither University officials nor Resident Assistants of their intention to enter the dormitories until the inspection had been completed. The extent of the inspection varied from room to room. Will Pryor, an RA in Wyeth who happened to be present when the inspectors searched his room, said that they entered the room and "just looked around quickly." Cook, however, said that the search extended into closets in those rooms where refrigerators are installed in the closets.

Contraband Hot Plates

As a result of the search, Doherty sent a letter to Cook on March 25 detailing the violations found in the rooms searched. A large majority of the violations involved hot plates and hot pots (hot plates are banned by the dormitory regulations, but hot pots are not). The letter warned that the cooking de-

vices should be removed immediately, and that if any were present when the buildings were reinspected, the Health Department would apply for criminal complaints against the occupants. Cook then sent a letter to the RAs involved, including the list of violations by room and a warning that the reinspection would probably occur around April 7.

Penalties for violators of the regulations consist of fines for each day a violation continues after the date of citation, Clemens said. According to Inspector Clemens, students with cooking devices in their rooms are violating section 2.27 of the Housing Code Regulations of Cambridge. That section states that rooming units may not be used for "cooking or eating purposes." The Law School dorm rooms are classified as rooming units.

Many Violations

Inspectors and University officials disagreed whether such a search of the Law School dorms had been carried out on an annual basis in the past. Inspector Clemens said that such an inspection is made annually. He said that the number of violations in the dorms was particularly high this year, which is why the Department issued the list of violations. However, Dean Russell Simpson said he thinks it is possible that there were not any inspections in recent years. Pryor, who has lived in the dorms for each of his three years at the Law School, said he could remember no dorm searches while he was a first or second year student. Dave Jones, Superintendent of Building and Grounds for the

North Yard Area, explained that the inspectors to his knowledge did not check each dorm every year, but merely conducted spot checks, so that some dorms might not be inspected for several years.

No Notice of Search

Pryor was upset that the search was conducted without notice to either students or RAs. "Unanimously, [RAs] are very, very protective of the privacy of student rooms. *No one*, not repairmen, not people from the dorm office, goes in the room unless I know about it first."

Cook said that the inspectors are not required by law to notify the University that they are about to conduct a search, but said he has asked the inspectors to let someone in the dorm office know about searches of dorms in the future. The dorm office will arrange for an RA or one of its staff to accompany the inspectors.

The Health Department seems more interested in having students realize that cooking devices can be dangerous in dorm rooms, than in taking students to court. Inspector Clemens said that this February, there was a "bad fire" at Providence College in Rhode Island. The fire was started when some papers blew onto a hot plate. "I'm not going to put students in jail or anything like that," Clemens said. "We just want to make people conscious of [the dangers of hot plates]."

Nonetheless, some students are upset by the situation. Pryor summed it up: "I think it will clear itself up, but I think it should be put in bold print on the room contract that your room can be searched at any time without notice."

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Barney Frank on Reagan's Changes

By Jay Mann

Last Sunday, Representative Barney Frank (D-Mass) gave a lecture on "Living Under the Reagan Administration" to about 45 people. Frank was elected to Congress last November from the district formerly represented by Father Robert Drinan. Before that, Frank had served several terms in the Massachusetts State House; it was during that period that he attended Harvard Law School (he graduated in 1977).

Representative Frank began by referring to the sponsoring group, the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues, as his "unnatural constituency," since he has been a long-time advocate of both student aid programs and gay rights. He continued by pointing out that liberals should not look to the Democratic Party for action as a group against the Reagan Administration, since the party was not currently united and has no real mechanisms to create unity. Reagan, moreover, will have a renewed honeymoon period with Congress and the public by virtue of the assassination attempt, Frank said.

Reagan's biggest problem so far seems to be Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who now has "nonexistent credibility" with Congress and is "essentially dead," Frank contended. Haig "lacks the temperament and emotional stability" to be Secretary of State, and his overly simplistic emphasis in foreign affairs on the Soviet-American struggle could lead to unjustified American intervention abroad. Frank felt, however, that a large-scale American intervention in El Salvador was unlikely because of a lack of popular support.

Growing Conservative Mood

In the area of domestic affairs, Frank began by examining the implications of last November's election. He admitted that the results indicated not just anti-Carter sentiment, but also a growing con-

servative mood on the part of the electorate. According to Frank, the Democrats lost 33 seats in the election, and apart from the four Democrats who lost because of the Absecon scandal, almost all of the seats were lost to more conservative candidates.

The Reagan Administration is "the most ideologically zealous, revolutionary government in this century," Frank said. The Reaganites believe that the federal government is the biggest problem facing the country, and as a result they attack the government rather than proposing new solutions for



Rep. Barney Frank

problems, he contended. Frank felt that the proposed budget cuts were not aimed at improving the efficiency of government spending, but rather at drastically reducing the federal government's role in many areas, often with counterproductive effects. As an example, Frank cited the student loan program, in which both the loans and the collection agency for the loans are being dismantled, a cut which in itself could lead to more waste and fraud.

Frank's major point about the Reagan budget proposals was that they are not designed to balance the budget and will have the effect of increasing the deficit because of large boosts in defense spending. Reagan "clearly doesn't expect to balance the budget," even by 1984,

Frank maintained, but just intends to increase the role of the free market in American life. He predicted that the House would pass about \$35 billion of budget cuts.

Frank similarly contended that Reagan's advocacy of the Kemp-Roth tax cut was not to reduce government spending to lessen inflation, but to remove the federal government's involvement in society. "The result of the tax cuts would be to cut federal revenues below the point at which they could sustain meaningful federal government," Frank said. Kemp-Roth will absolutely not be passed by the House, he predicted; instead, there will be a one-year tax cut, and maybe another if the economy improves.

Moral Majority Influence

Another major problem of Reagan's program, Frank pointed out, is its inconsistency. While trying to reduce or eliminate the federal government's involvement in most aspects of American life, the Administration does seem to think that government has a role of telling women that they can't have an abortion, he claimed. "For instance, the 'Family Protection Act' is one of the most extraordinarily intrusive documents ever," Frank feels that this is largely due to the influence of the Moral Majority. "Reagan is perfectly decent," Frank asserted, "and he grew up in Hollywood, which is about as unconventional as (a lifestyle) can be." Frank postulated that, although Reagan had a good human rights record as Governor of California, after the work that fundamentalist groups did for him during the election, Reagan probably feels that he owes them something.

In his conclusion and during the question period, Frank sought to rally the troops behind the cause. He urged the audience, some of whom seem, quite disheartened at the election results, to keep fighting for liberal answers to national problems: "Where we lose, we lose for this year, but not forever."



Legal Services: Helping the Have-Nots

By Steve Friedland

If the Reagan administration has its way, the \$321 million that funded legal services for the poor in fiscal year 1981 will be reduced to zero dollars in fiscal year 1982. This proposed dismantling of the federally-funded legal services program has sparked great debate. While the debate flourishes, however, legal services continues its daily operations.

Case in point: Mr. C. is an elderly man and former minister who owns his own home in Roxbury, Mass. Since his retirement, his income has consisted largely of government benefits. In 1980, Mr. C. fell behind on his property tax payments to the city, and he was on the verge of losing his house. He then turned to Greater Boston Elderly Legal Services (GBELS). Jerry Wall, as staff attorney at GBELS, stepped in to negotiate on Mr. C's behalf. Legal proceedings stretched out for a full year. It often appeared as if Mr. C. would lose his house. In the end, however, Jerry Wall was rewarded for his efforts. Mr. C. not only was able to keep his house, but cleared up his debts as well.

Abused Mandate?

In the current debate, some have suggested that legal services has abused its mandate to serve the poor. Herbert S. Kassman, the Director of GBELS, strongly disagrees. He believes this charge is without merit and also overlooks the considerable individual client assistance provided by legal services. "Legal services has made a lot of enemies, primarily because of the misperception of what we spend our time on," noted Kassman, HLS '53. "It is simply a myth that this office spends all of its time trying to tear down the system. Less than 10 percent of our cases even reach litigation. Most of the cases involve individual attorneys dealing with individual clients."

Kassman, who worked at Polaroid Corporation for 20 years and

was secretary of the corporation and senior in-house counsel prior to leaving, admitted that legal services had brought some high profile class action suits that he might not have litigated. He added, however, that almost all of these suits have been heard by courts and thus were not frivolous. Kassman emphasized that legal services' main function is listening to what poor people have to say, and vindicating the rights accorded to them by law. "Legal services is a civilized relief valve for the feelings of people at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder," he said.

John Mason, a staff attorney at Cambridge/Somerville Legal Services (CSLS) since 1969, and a specialist in housing matters, expresses a view similar to Herbert Kassman's: "Legal services provide access to justice for people traditionally excluded from the legal system . . . These people have a number of rights, but rights are meaningless unless there is someone to vindicate those rights. Without access to the legal system, these people would be helpless."

Federally Funded

Eighty-five percent of the legal offices in the U.S. federally funded through the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which was created by Congress in 1974 to administer the federal legal services program. President Richard Nixon signed the program into law on August 4, 1974 as one of his last acts as President. LSC was made independent of the Executive Branch to insulate it from political pressures. The Corporation receives an annual federal appropriation and distributes it to 323 local programs operating more than 1400 offices in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia and the District of Columbia. Its services are provided free of charge to poor clients in all civil matters — LSC's charter prohibits involvement in criminal matters. Ninety-five percent of its budget goes directly to client services, while only three

percent is slated for overhead.

Each of the local programs is non-profit. One of these programs is the Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS), which employs 92 attorneys in both specialized units (elderly, juvenile and family law centers) and all-services units. The all-services offices are in Quincy and Fields Corner, Dorchester.

Panoply of Problems

Legal services offices handle a panoply of legal problems. The CSLS office, for example, emphasizes work on housing and government benefits problems, but also handles domestic relations, immigration, and other matters. The elderly unit provides similar services, as well as assistance for problems endemic to a person's advancing age, such as nursing home matters. Generally, if a poor person has a legal problem, legal services will handle it.

HLS students participate in Legal Services programs of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau Institute in Jamaica Plain, and through the Introduction to Advocacy clinical program. The Legal Aid Bureau accepts a limited number of second and third year students to participate in its supervised program. The Legal Service Institute (LSI) program is in its first year and has eight participating 3Ls. These students are spending their third year at the Institute in a combined clinical and classroom program. The Introduction To Advocacy clinical program places students at the various GBLS units, CSLS, and the Legal Aid Bureau, where they work as student attorneys for at least 16 hours a week. Fifty students now participate in the civil component of the program, as compared to 120 at its peak several years ago.

Assistant Dean Susan Kupfer, director of clinical programs, said, "The clinical program started at HLS in the late 1960s. It was then called the Community Legal Assistance Office, and was funded by an Office of Economic Opportuni-

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Reagan Cuts Threaten Legal Services

By Marisa Manley

Two parts of the Law School's institutional structure are sensitive and potentially vulnerable to Reagan's proposed budget cuts: the Legal Services Institute and the public-sector placement efforts of the Law School's placement office. Both of these efforts could be seriously affected by proposals to dissolve the Legal Services Corporation.

The Legal Services Institute (LSI) is sponsored by Harvard and Northeastern Universities' law schools and the Legal Services Corporation. It is a neighborhood law office providing a full-time academic and clinical program for third year students committed to practicing poverty law. The Legal Services Institute receives about half its funding from the Legal Services Corporation.

Vikki Read, a paralegal and director of client services at the Legal Services Institute considered what the loss of LSC funding could

mean. In addition to the obvious trauma of losing half a budget, she said it would mean the loss of other resources, in particular a network of information that is shared by legal services offices across the country.

Won't Just "Go Away"

But the Legal Services Institute would not shrivel up and go away. One response the LSI anticipates in the face of possibly reduced LSI funding, is seeking other funds from private sources, most likely schools and foundations. Read said additional funding from law firms might be solicited, but was not a "real possibility."

Additional funding would keep the LSI open, but could bring along its own problem: a change in the LSI's focus. "Currently we have educational responsibilities," said Read, "but we also work real hard to serve every client who comes through the door. If we got more of our funding from law schools we

might have to focus more on academic education. . . . With the responsibility to provide more coursework and lectures, the policy of helping everyone who comes in the door could change."

Said Read, "Most public service practitioners are trying to assume LSC won't be wiped out. A few have talked about going into private practice on a competitive basis, but I don't know anyone who's running around looking for a job. The potential reality of the loss of the LSC hasn't really hit. Deep down they can't believe it will happen . . . it's too shocking. Legal services for poor people is an obvious right."

LSI is currently involved with Greater Boston Legal Services to prevent the proposed LSC budget cuts. After business hours, and using private funds, the LSI is leaf-letting to make the general public aware, and urging clients to contact their congressional representatives to speak in favor of continuing.

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Students Mobilize Against Cuts

By Mary Tarduno

A group of about 15 Harvard Law Students, calling themselves the Coalition to Save Legal Services, has mobilized to generate opposition to Reagan's proposed cuts of legal services among members of the legal community. It has conducted activities on the HLS campus designed to make students more aware of the budget situation and has coordinated some of its efforts with Greater Boston Legal Services.

According to Joan Ruttenberg, member of the Coalition, "The most important thing right now is to write letters and to pressure others to write letters. . . . There is really not a whole lot of time to mess around. A lot will be decided by April 15."

Tight Time Schedule

Ruttenberg's concern stems from

the fact that between now and April 15, the House and Senate Budget Committees will be considering the President's budget cuts. They will have before them the recommendations of the President, together with the proposals from the authorizing committees. By April 15, each committee will approve a budget resolution setting the total expenditure limits for several categories of programs, with the full House and Senate debating and approving a budget resolution between April 15 and May 15.

The Coalition has concentrated its efforts on getting students and others to pressure Congressmen to support legal services. During the past few weeks, said Ruttenberg, the Coalition conducted a petition drive at a table in the Hark; 1000 students signed a petition supporting "the continued funding of the Legal Services Corporation at either its present or an increased level.

We believe that Legal Services is one of the most effective programs for low income people and are committed to preserving its independence, as well as its financial security and operational integrity. Without legal services, poor people will be denied equal access to justice." In conjunction with the Greater Boston Legal Services, Ruttenberg explained, the Coalition sent copies of the petition to target people in Congress, including the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts as well as members of budget, appropriation, and certain substantive committees.

Continuing Effort

The Coalition will continue to ask students to send letters and postcards to legislators. So far, the group has collected over 200 letters

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Coop Workers Strongly Reject Union

By Carl Oppedahl

Employees of the Harvard Cooperative Society voted March 26 not to organize under Local 1445 of the United Food and Commercial Workers. The vote, conducted by the National Relations Board, showed 273 workers against the union and 156 in favor.

Larry Golub, 1L and the Law School student member of the Coop Board of Directors, explained that the local had appealed the result of the vote to the NLRB, and that a final determination of the fairness of the vote will be made by the Regional Director of the NLRB.

A spokesperson for James Ar-

geros, manager of the Coop, said, "We are very relieved that the ordeal is over, and are pleased with the outcome." Frank Camp, an organizer for local 1445, asserted that "the company robbed the employees of the election" through its tactics. He said the Coop initiated a "contrived bonus scheme" shortly before the vote.

The vote followed several weeks of intense campaigning by union and management, in which meetings, leaflets, and individual canvassing were used in an attempt to influence the outcome.

Before the vote, sources in both the union local and the Coop management had acknowledged to the

RECORD that the divergence of interests among transient and long-term employees would be crucial in determining their willingness to organize. Coop employees had mentioned other concerns as well. "I'm afraid that a union would add more rules and regulations to my job," said one. Another pointed out that "the mere threat of unionization will improve working conditions, for a while at least, no matter how the vote comes out."

The day before the vote, union organizers distributed fliers to employees at the Harvard Square store. In the fliers, Paul Crowe, president of Local 1445 said, "The response to your recent questionnaire has clearly shown that most employees at the Coop wish to be represented by Local 1445. . . . We have scheduled a contract proposal meeting Monday, April 6 . . . at the Sheraton Commander." Employees were asked to bring along contract proposals, and an employee negotiating committee was to be elected. ❧



Photo by Erich Merrill

Independents, Sojourners Win

Congratulations to the winners of the Ames Semifinal Round! The Independents won the case of *David Field v. National Association for Racial Equality*. The judges found that the Independents had submitted the better brief, and also named Michael Poindexter of the Independents as best oralist. Other team members include Sarah M. Fox, Howell Jackson, Andy Loewi, Tammy Lothan, and Hugh Winokur, all 2Ls.

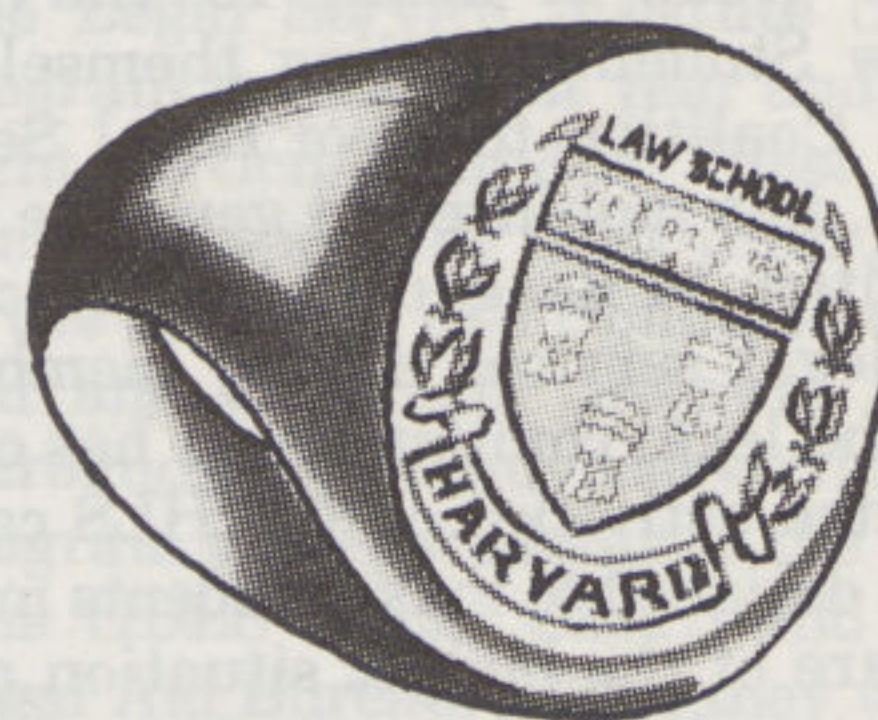
The case of *Columbus Enterprises v. Thomas Lee Buttram* was

won by the Sojourner Truth Team; the judges also found that the Sojourner Team had submitted the better brief. However, the best oralist accolade went to J. Phillip Allen of the Samuel Chase Club. Members of the Sojourner Team include Leslie Ann Jones, Nicolas Grabar, Steven Levitas, Deval Patrick, Laurence Shtasel, and Louis Billionis.

The winning teams will go on to argue in the final round of the Ames competition next fall.

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Josten's
RING DAY



A representative
will be at the
Law School Coop
April 13
from 10 to 2

**the
Coop**

Atlanta: For Whom the Bell Tolls

By Wanda Payne

It was July 28, 1979, when the first two dead bodies of black Atlanta youths were discovered. While other black Atlanta children were missing at the time of the discovery, it was not until four months and two more dead black children later that the Atlanta police force began to link these tragic events to (a) common perpetrator(s). Coupled with this sad fact was the late initiation of the special task force, which was established with the primary purpose of investigating these horrible slayings. It was not long, however, before deep concern over the horrendous mass murder of the black youth in Atlanta began to spread throughout the countryside.

Harvard BLSA Voices Concern

Over 900 people assembled in the sanctuary of Memorial Church of Harvard University in March for a memorial service for the children of Atlanta. The service was organized and sponsored by the Harvard Black Law Students Association.

Among those who spoke at the Memorial Service was John Wilson, a second year student at the Harvard Divinity School. Noting similar tragic events occurring in cities such as Miami, Chattanooga, Buffalo, Rochester, Greensboro, Salt Lake City, and New York that have haunted the black community in recent times, Wilson stated, "To be sure, black folks are no strangers to victimizations of this sort. A black in America was reported lynched every 2½ days for a span of 35 years between 1890 and 1925. But now in 1981 someone is tampering with our children in Atlanta." Wilson attributed such events to the evil of American life, as he lamented, "When we consider that just a few short months ago the major issue in most American minds was not who is killing our children in Atlanta, but who shot J.R., then we must conclude that America is profoundly sick."

"Go and return and help us"

Wilson's primary message to the crowd was that of the need for an expression of solidarity. Recognizing the meaningfulness and significance of saying prayers, hearing songs and speeches, and taking up collections, Wilson urged that "contributions in the name of solidarity are measured in much more than dollars and prayers." He suggested "that the message that emanates from the Atlanta situation is much deeper" than merely wearing green ribbons and giving money; it is one of unity.



Mrs. Venus Taylor

W.P.

Wilson proclaimed that all black people have inherited the mandate of the black community to "go and return and help us." The sense of mission and responsibility for all black people, Wilson said, is "to leave the black community, and thus the world, more beautiful than we found it, not leave it alone."

In the summation Wilson stated that "the most profound expression of solidarity which we can send to Atlanta has more to do with us deciding to make fundamental changes with regard to our individual thought patterns and goals, than it does with coins and ribbons." That the responsibility thus inherited would not be an easy task has been accurately stated: "We remember that unto whomsoever

much is given, of him shall be much required." (Luke 12:48)

We Must Have Unity

Also speaking to the crowd at the Memorial Service was Venus Taylor, mother of Angel Lanier, the fifth child found slain. Taylor, an active member of the Committee to Stop Children Murders, said that she plans to keep going around the country and the world to tell people to set up their own task forces and self-support mechanisms to protect their children and communities. Taylor further stated that she plans to remain in Atlanta until she finds out who killed her baby. Angel was found slain only seven weeks after she and her mother arrived in Atlanta from Chicago.

In addition to the pain felt by many in Atlanta, fear has risen to such a level that a mental health task force has been established, according to Taylor. She has been instrumental in gaining access to mental health services for many in Atlanta. Like Wilson, Taylor urged that "we must have unity. . . . We had better unite within our cities or these murderers will move right into your cities. Or the psychopaths already there will start in," Taylor proclaimed.

Clearing up many of untrue reports, Taylor told the crowd that many of the slain children were "gifted" children and "were not children street hustlers," but assertive, productive, and industrious.

Numbers Still Mounting

In spite of the growing concern shown by thousands all over the country, the number of slain and missing children continues to mount. The number has risen from twenty slain and two missing at the time of the Memorial Service to a present 22 slain and one missing. That there is a need for concern is obvious. Hopefully through the efforts of those involved these senseless murders will soon come to a halt.



BLSA Conferees Discuss Burger

By Tom Heywood

Last weekend the Harvard Black Law Students Association (BLSA) hosted an alumni conference focussed on the topic of "Politics of Conservatism and the Black Community: Problems and Perspectives." The conference included four seminars on issues of concern not only to Blacks but also to the legal community as a whole. Coverage of one of the seminars, "Technical Errors' or the Protection of the Accused's Constitutional Rights: Comments on the Issues Addressed by the Chief Justice Speaking to the ABA," follows.

"I was dismayed by what the Chief Justice had to say and what he did not say," asserted Judge Joseph Mitchell, Jr., of the Massachusetts Superior Court in response to less strident remarks by the three other members of a panel convened to discuss the protection of the accused's constitutional rights and criminal law issues raised by Chief Justice Burger in his February address to the ABA. Mitchell urged that what Burger did not say is that "crime is tied closely to race" and that blacks are selectively arrested, prosecuted, sentenced and imprisoned in the United States.

Mitchell disagreed with Burger's position that an alleviation of poverty would not reduce crime, pointing out that most persons accused of crimes in this country are "impoverished and uneducated." He contended that the only thing that will deter crime is affording people "education, jobs, and the right to be like others—not discriminated against because of race or color."

"Entirely Appropriate"

Other speakers on the panel reacted less strongly to Chief Justice Burger's comments before the bar. In the mind of Judge Richard Markus, professor at HLS, Burger's address raised two issues: the appropriateness of such remarks and the wisdom of the substantive comments. As to the former, Judge

Markus indicated his belief that it was "entirely appropriate" for Burger to address important issues concerning the legal community, and further that it was equally appropriate for Judge Bazelon to publicly disagree with Burger's comments.

With respect to the wisdom of the comments themselves, Judge Markus argued that most people would agree with the "tautology" that as a nation we haven't been able to deal with crime. Furthermore, argued Markus, of Chief Justice Burger's 10 specific proposals for remedying the criminal justice system, only two—stiffer bail requirements and limitations on the availability of the writ of *habeas corpus*—are really arguable. With respect to these issues, Markus said that he felt the views were not surprising and that they reflect the current direction of the court.

Potential for Abuse

Leonard Henson, Assistant District Attorney and Chief of the Organized Crime Division, Suffolk County, echoed Judge Markus's sentiments that while setting bail is a practice that has a great potential for abuse, in practice judges will and do take into account the enormity of the crime and the surrounding circumstances. One practical problem which Henson perceives is that there is not enough room to detain all pre-trial defendants in the manner in which they should be detained.

Henson noted that when the "wheels of justice" begin to turn a very crushing, powerful process is underway, but that in his opinion it is "very rare" that a truly innocent person is caught up in the process. Henson appraised the audience of the reality that our present institutions are inadequate and that they offer no true rehabilitation opportunity. A person imprisoned for "five, 10 or 15 years has no real chance to make a decent living" in our society. Henson agreed with Burger that in this area a "massive infusion of money"

would be required to rectify the situation.

Dangerous Myths

Brownlow M. Speer of the Massachusetts Defenders agreed with Markus and Henson that Burger's speech was not really too surprising in its content, but argued that there were dangerous myths underlying much of the speech that are perhaps popularly believed. First, Speer said that many people believe that the criminal justice system is "tilted heavily in favor of defendants," while in fact in our system or any other "anyone accused of a crime is in a very precarious position", and that consequently procedural safeguards are an absolute necessity.

Second, Speer contended that many people feel that there has been a radical expansion of protection of the criminal accused and that the Warren Court went on a "joy ride" in this area. While conceding that the Warren Court expanded rights in this area, Speer asserted that this was accomplished not as much by an expansion of rights as by an extension of rights to all persons, particularly the indigent and defendants in state courts. Speer argued that this effort was a laudable attempt to establish a "single standard of justice" and that these rights should be protected.

Speer felt it was also a myth that the people have no control over the criminal justice system, arguing that the people have supreme control through the jury system. However, Speer allowed that for this proposition to be true the jury system "must be made to work fairly."

Finally, Speer noted that it is now a widely shared perception that "technicalities" let criminals run loose. Speer vehemently denied that violations of the rights of the accused are technicalities, asserting that they are "fundamental guarantees of the constitution" and the "truth-producing mechanisms" of our system.



BLSA's "Colored Girls" Production A Success

The Black Law Students Association's production of "For Colored Girls who have considered Suicide when the Rainbow is Enuf" featured very powerful performances by an all-female, mostly law student cast in a very powerful play.

"Colored Girls" was based on the Broadway show of the same name which opened in 1976. The show portrayed, through a series of short sketches, the prejudice, male dominance, and limited opportunities available to poor black women in modern society, as well as the comfort such women seek from each other. The production was featured as part of the BLSA Alumni Week-

end last Thursday and Friday, and was chosen, said Karen Miller, the director, because one of the seminars of the conference was concerned with the question of "Black Women and the Feminist Movement."

The cast included eight women, seven of whom were costumed in dresses each of a different color. The individual performances were convincing and strong; especially noteworthy were those of Karen Abernathy and Karen Miller, as the "Woman in Blue" and the "Woman in Red" respectively. The dramatic performances were coupled with dancing and singing by

both individual actresses and by all seven main characters together. The strongest dancing performance, was that of Shelly Prillerman as Sechita, a woman who suffered from the dominance of men.

Because the play itself was a series of vignettes, it was hard to follow at times, and left the watcher with questions as to what she had just seen. The themes of oppression and lack of frustration stayed with the viewer long after the play, and were made all the more strong by the excellent performances of the cast of "Colored Girls."



Deborah Clark and Henderson Hill, 3Ls. Photo by Erich Merrill

HLS Wins Douglass Prize

By Wanda Payne

Deborah Clark and Henderson Hill, 3L's, emerged victorious in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition, claiming first place at both the regional and national levels. The annual competition is sponsored by the National Black American Law Students' Association.

Twelve teams competed at the national level in Houston on March 19, 1981. The competition originally involved ninety teams from all over the country.

Harvard BLSA sent three teams to compete at the regional level. The Clark-Hill team won first place over some 15 teams. At the regional level there was a preliminary round consisting of two arguments, one on and one off brief. From the preliminary round four teams proceeded to the semi-finals, and from there two teams emerged as finalists. The Clark-Hill team won the final round arguing off brief.

This year's case, *Assoc. of Minority Enterprises et al v. State*

of Newfelter, involved two issues: First, whether there is a private cause of action against the state and state officials for violations of the "10 percent" provision of the Public Works Employment Act of 1977 and second, state and sovereign immunity. The case was an appeal by the Association of Minority Enterprises from the grant of a motion to dismiss by a federal district court. Plaintiff below, the Association of Minority Enterprises, had alleged that the State of Newfelter had failed to comply with the "10 percent" provision of the Public Works Employment Act of 1977. This provision set aside 10 percent of all funds awarded under the Public Works Program to minority businesses. The constitutionality of this provision was recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court in *Fullilove v. Klutznick*. The Clark-Hill team wrote their brief and made their initial arguments representing the respondents, the State of Newfelter, but won first place arguing off brief for the petitioners.

This was only the second year in which Harvard BLSA participated in the competition. Last year's team, Ronald Baugh and Reginald Brown, currently 3Ls, took second place at both the regional and national levels.

Speaking Out Responsibly

This week's events concerning the availability of Health Service refunds for abortion costs (see story, p. 1) point out two sad facts about some HLS students.

First, the five students seeking to make their views on abortion known and urging others to seek the refunds felt compelled to do so anonymously. Such an approach shows irresponsibility on their part, and influences members of their intended audience to take their views less seriously than they might otherwise.

Second, other students felt compelled to respond to what was admittedly a frustrating situation by an act of vandalism. Not only is such reaction unconscionable, but it also does not help to improve the atmosphere for freedom of expression at HLS. Because of this petty reaction, future speakers on controversial subjects might feel justified in making their views known through fliers signed "Anonymous."

The RECORD fully supports the funding of elective abortions by the Health Service, and therefore urges students not to seek refunds. However, we must deplore the actions of those of like mind who took action through vandalism.

We hope that future proponents of controversial views and opponents of those views follow the example of eight "named" women students who this week posted a petition in support of the Health Service's policy on abortion. In part, that petition reads, "To refuse to provide elective abortions would be to discriminate severely and systematically against all the female—and only the female—partners to unwanted pregnancies." We urge all students to sign the petition.

Making Congress Listen

The RECORD applauds the efforts of the Coalition to save Legal Services. All members of the legal community have an obligation to work for legal services for the poor, and we hope that other students will join the Coalition's efforts immediately by writing letters to Congressmen who will make key decisions on the future of the Legal Services Corporation.

We also applaud the efforts of Dean Sacks and those faculty members who are working to drum up support for legal services. Hopefully their efforts, in combination with the work of students, will help Congress realize that funding of legal aid for the poor should be insulated from the vagaries of public opinion and budget cutting.

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Fenno

Fenno's mind wandered through thoughts of spring: budding patches of daffodils, Rolling Rock beer, cutoff shorts, women, women in cutoff shorts. Fenno lingered over thoughts of the opposite sex. In winter, sex itself had been the opposite of Fenno's lifestyle. It was clearly time to cruise.

Fenno asked a 3L friend to come along. "It's springtime, Bruno, and you know what that means."

"Sure, Fenno," Bruno returned. "It means I have to produce 50 double-spaced pages of drivel extremely quickly and then endure Dean Sacks's farewell address and my family on the same hot and miserable day. Then summer — a soporific bar review course, a sprint through Hell, and the agony of finding an apartment in one of the highest rent districts in the world. Sorry, Fenno, but I have to go home and take a nap."

Fenno tried a 1L. "Hey," he asked, "how about heading out for a little recreation — it's springtime, pal. It's April."

"April?" The 1L trembled mightily. "Oh, God, that's right before May. Fenno, I haven't been to Property since Groundhog's Day and I don't have a job yet and I forgot my mother's birthday — in March. I'm through, Fenno, it's all over." The 1L broke down and sobbed and Fenno decided to try Club Casablanca on a strictly solo mission.

Fenno was wearing his best jeans jacket and a new pair of cords as he squeezed through the crowd along the bar. He thought he saw a prospect. "Hi," he rumbled manfully, "I'm Fenno."

"Oh, Christ," the lady responded. "I can't handle this. First those horrible two weeks in Negril — I only met two Rastafarians the entire time and *both* went to Princeton — and then I come back and they tell me I'm failing Sociology and now *you*. What did you say your name was and where did you get that icky-icky jacket?"

"Me?" Fenno recalled in a flash what he truly loved about spring. "I'm leaving."

With two beers, three franks and the national anthem behind him, Fenno felt fantastic in the next-to-last row of the Fenway bleachers. The Stars and Stripes fluttered in the same left-to-right breeze that all afternoon would trouble left-handed batters and waft a familiar acrid smoke through the low-budget crowd. Fenno closed his eyes and drifted into Paradise.

"Hey, fellah," said a raspy feminine voice. "You gotcha head in my bee-yah." Fenno woke up and looked into a mass of blond hair. Two Irish eyes smiled back.

"I'm Fenno . . . I mean I'm sorry."

"No problem. Hey, is that an Asteroids tee shirt? You want to sit back here, Fenno? I'll introduce yah to my friends."

"Sure," Fenno said, as the cool beer trickled past his navel and a warm tingle rose in the opposite direction.

Fenno was in love. ☺

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Vorenberg

To the Editor:

When your February 13 issue arrived in Decatur, Illinois today, March 11, 1981, the news that Professor James Vorenberg is to be the new law school dean effective July 1, 1981 became known in this backward part of our great nation.

Professor Vorenberg's appointment continues the tradition of about the last ten years that the dean of the law school is more qualified than the president of the university vis a vis their respective positions.

Back in 1965 Professor Vorenberg taught criminal law — perhaps he still does. He was new to the faculty then and was plainly, genuinely interested in the well being of his students and manifested his personal concern that he contribute as much as he could to their acclimation and academic progress at law school. I would imagine he has continued to have the same concerns and has manifested the same attitude from that time to this.

Dean Sacks indicated he committed himself to a limited tenure as dean. I hope Professor Vorenberg does not. The dean of the law school should not stretch a tenure to a decade if it should be shorter or unreasonably limit it to some pre-set future date. Dean Vorenberg is relatively young and I speculate that he will acquit himself well and ought, therefore, to continue as long as he is capable. I would guess he will be his own severest critic. Considering President Bok had anything to do with this decision we should all rejoice it turned out so well, but then even a stopped clock is right twice a day.

It is sad that the good news of Professor Vorenberg's advancement comes in the same issue as the news that the *Law Review* has now adopted of all things, an "affirmative action" plan. It all goes to prove that being smart is no guarantee you can't act stupidly. On the other hand, maybe if there had been an affirmative plan, somebody from a poor white background like me could have got affirmatively moved on to the *Law Review*; hence, at this point in time, into a much higher tax bracket. Any chance of applying *Law Review* "affirmative action" retroactively?

John E. Fick, '65
Decatur, IL

Clogged Courts

To the Editor:

A call from the wilderness from a former HLS graduate, '34, who promptly went into business in those depression-packed, unhalcyon days I would like to offer a lay observation and suggestion regarding modern-day lawsuits, excessive damage shake-downs and the like. Drop in at your nearest book-store for this week's book on the foibles and frauds of judges, lawyers, politicians

and the bit if doubt lingers.

Horrendous suits for stratospheric amounts, far in excess of hoped-for awards or settlements, have made a travesty of our present law system. Medical costs to the public have soared, of course, due to the insurance rates for malpractice suits for staggering sums.

Why not a *Proportionate Court Costs Rule* whereby after suit is filed the total court costs shall be assumed by plaintiff and defendant in relation to the award or settlement amount arrived at after the action is brought. X suing Y for \$100,000 tort damage for his sprained knee, is awarded or settles out of court for \$5,000. X would thus under the rule pay 19/20s of the court costs since his recovery was only 1/20th of the amount of damages claimed. This would encourage extra-court negotiations and early settlement, unclutter the courts, and might even lessen medical fees by modern MDs on their way to the bank. Am sure insurance companies would breathe a sigh of relief. Fee-conscious lawyers would not celebrate.

This seems like a practical way to lessen the number of lawsuits for outlandish damage amounts. Am sure the legal fraternity can find many flaws in this fee-conscious world. If it has not been tried one way or another possibly the over-all idea could be run through the treadmill of academe.

Yours in the bonds and binds of HLS.

Burton B. Jerrel, '34
Laguna Hills, CA

BSA Responds

To the Editor:

I was extremely disappointed by the article written by Gretchen Rule entitled "Low Turnout for Alternatives" (February 13, 1981). When I consented to be interviewed by Ms. Rule I had the impression that she was making a legitimate attempt to shed some light on what factors contributed to the lower number of 1Ls choosing to do Ames Alternatives this year.

I had no idea that Ms. Rule was simply looking for a convenient whipping boy in the form of the BSA Alternative Committee. In her apparent rush to find a scapegoat she failed to mention many of the reasons that I felt contributed to more students choosing to do Regular Ames this year.

This is regrettable. However, I feel compelled to address some of Ms. Rule's omissions and distortions and to set the record straight.

When I spoke with Ms. Rule I pointed out that it was impossible for any of us to know exactly why fewer 1Ls chose to do Alternatives this year. We spent a great deal of time talking with 1Ls and among ourselves in order to isolate the causes. We had identified what we felt were several factors, any one or combination of which might have been responsible. These included the fact that:

1. This year's Jessup moot court case (held in the Fall) attracted twice as many students as did last year's case. Since Jessup is also an "Alternative" in a sense, it draws from the same pool of students that might normally be interested in the spring Alternatives.

2. The decision to do an Alternative depends heavily on the case being offered. What was popular last year may not be popular this year. It depends on how current and important the controversy is, the political climate, public opinion, etc.

3. Whether or not an Alternative is selected is largely affected by the popular image of the organization, since 1Ls must work closely with members of that group as advisers. In many ways students are choosing not only a case but an organization as well.

4. Prior to this year, the individual organizations either encouraged 1Ls to participate in their Alternative or the issue simply took care of itself. This year, the marked increase in 1Ls choosing to participate in Regular Ames raised the recruitment issue sharply for the first time. As a result, I told Ms. Rule that next year we would recommend to all organizations that they encourage all interested 1Ls to participate. Ms. Rule seemed intent on characterizing this explanation as a feeling on my part that "the whole program was poorly publicized." I suggest she re-think her conclusion.

5. I was very frank with Ms. Rule in acknowledging that we might have used a larger room for the informational meeting (we have no control over temperature), but that it was impossible to know beforehand how many students would attend. Based on the number of actual participants in last year's program we made what we felt was a reasonable guess in scheduling the room. We erred in our judgment. But at the very least the fact that there was an overflow of students repudiates the claim that the "whole program was poorly publicized."

6. I was also candid in admitting that because of unforeseen difficulties, there was some confusion about whether students would have to make their choice before they knew what the Regular Ames categories were. However, the deadline for handing in preference sheets was subsequently extended, and I cannot in good conscience allow to go unchallenged the implication that a brief delay in extending the preference deadline so poisoned the Alternative experience for so many students that all other factors were made irrelevant by comparison.

7. Finally, Ms. Rule might recall that during our conversation, I pointed out that many students seemed very concerned about the relative workload of Alternative cases

(Continued on Next Page)

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Previous Page)

in comparison to Regular Ames. It is a well known fact that in return for their considerable rewards the Alternatives often require more work than does Regular Ames.

Ms. Rule herself pointed out the problems that many journals and organizations were having in generating 1L participation. In fact, she mentioned that if there was a trend away from extra-curricular activities that it would make an interesting story for the RECORD. We discussed the possibility that the students' decision to opt for Regular Ames this year might be part of this larger trend. However, since Ms. Rule was apparently concerned with writing a story that generated more heat than light, none of these "insignificant" details found their way to the printed page.

Almost half of her article is devoted not to why fewer students chose Alternatives this year, but with COGLLI's objections to how students were assigned after they had already decided to do an Alternative.

Let me make myself clear on this point. I fully understand and totally sympathize with the situation in which COGLLI found itself. I have had extensive discussions with the COGLLI case coordinator and its organization president about this matter. COGLLI is in a unique political situation, and I understand why they would want us to ignore preference sheets and place a priority on insuring that their organization's case is run. However, the Alternative Committee was unanimous in agreeing that this could only be done with the consent of the 1Ls concerned and we gave COGLLI an extension of more than two weeks to secure that consent.

I am not angered by COGLLI's position in this matter. They have their own political and organizational priorities. What I am angered by is the fact that Ms. Rule apparently felt no responsibility in her role as a reporter to write her story in a complete or an objective fashion. As a result, her story accomplished nothing constructive; no light was shed, no understanding imparted. Ms. Rule's treatment of this issue does a severe disservice to all those who worked very hard to organize and coordinate this program.

As written, the article is regrettable, insulting and incomplete. I certainly hope that the next time Ms. Rule decides to "investigate" a matter, she devotes more of her time to dispassionately reporting the situation and less time to choosing which side she will write for.

Keith W. Calhoun, 3L
Chairman
Ames Alternative Committee

To the Editor:

As members of the Alternatives Committee, we would like to express our agreement

with Keith Calhoun's letter regarding the RECORD article of February 13, 1981.

Daniel Torrez, 3L
Lorrie Northey, 2L

Ed. Note—The RECORD stands behind its story.

We have had extensive discussions with Mr. Calhoun about this letter over the past six weeks and we are printing it now despite our objection to what we consider to be its unwarranted personal attack on Ms. Rule.

We have rechecked our sources and have made additional inquiries, and have found no inaccuracies or misquotations. Readers can see for themselves that a large portion of the article was taken up with the B.S.A.'s views.

Mr. Calhoun's only specific allegation of inaccuracy should be answered. In #4, Mr. Calhoun states "Ms. Rule seemed intent on characterizing this explanation as a feeling on my part that 'the whole program was poorly publicized.'" However, the article reads:

"Some Alternatives coordinators felt that in addition to the confusion resulting from the introductory meeting, the whole program was poorly publicized. BSA Ames Alternatives Committee Chairman Keith Calhoun, 3L, indicated that he felt this was the responsibility of the organizations themselves, not the BSA. "We didn't send around a memo saying 'drum up business', but we never perceived that there would be a problem drawing 1Ls. Next year, publicity will obviously be a priority, but it must come from the organizations." Calhoun made it clear that he feels the BSA is there to administrate the program, not participate in it. Susan Winkler, 2L, Alternative coordinator for the Legal Aid Bureau, agreed to a certain extent. "We could have done a lot more [to publicize the Bureau's alternative]. But the whole [Alternatives] program wasn't sold well — it's not just the organizations. I'd say we share the blame." [emphasis added.]

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Tuition Soars

(Continued from Page 1)

dowment or the economy, tuition receipts will be required to cover an increasing proportion of expenses in years to come. Alumni gifts, which account for six percent of the annual income, are projected to increase by 12 percent in 1981-82, just matching the percentage increase in operating expenses.

Running a Deficit

The 1981-82 budget carries a projected 1980-81 deficit of \$100,000. The 1980-81 expenses are predicted to exceed budget estimates by \$200,000, but increases in income above budget estimates are expected to cut the deficit in half. Faculty and staff salaries, which make up more than half of the total expenditure budget, are slated to rise between 10 and 14 percent next year.

The Law School's energy bill next year is expected to be \$1 million. Dormitory fees will increase by 15 percent next year. In addition, according to Simpson, it was decided recently to conduct "comprehensive energy audits" of Langdell, Pound, and either ILS or Austin, for an estimated cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000. The administration hopes the studies will result in improvements in the energy efficiency of those buildings — as well as Pound's structural twin, Griswold — before the next heating season and point the way to longer-term savings.

While Sacks's memo trailed bleak news over four single-spaced pages, it ended slightly upbeat by noting that Harvard is alone, among Columbia, Yale, Northwestern, Chicago, Pennsylvania and Stanford law schools, in posting a 1981-82 tuition less than \$6,000. It is likely that none of the other schools' 1981-82 tuitions will be less than \$7,000. Of course, if HLS's tuition increases 17 percent again in 1982-83, current 1Ls will dig deep into their pockets to meet a third-year tuition of more than \$6,800.



Reagan Cuts Threaten Legal Services

(Continued from Page 5)

ued LSC funding.

"Everybody's very angry," said Read, "and energetic and prepared to fight as hard as they can."

Those who use the services of Harvard Law School's placement office to find jobs in the public sector may share Read's ire — and will almost certainly find their job hunt harder in the face of continuing uncertainty generated by the Reagan proposals. But, according to Doug Phelps, Administrator for Public Service Placement and Career Development, neither the placement officer's goals nor methods would be directly affected by the dissolution of the Legal Services Corporation should it become a reality.

"Over the past five years," said Phelps, "public sector placement efforts have had two primary goals: first, to give students some sense of career options — to educate as well as recruit, and second, for those who decide not to go with

traditional firms, to facilitate the job search by making resources available." The short answer according to Phelps is that the demise of the LSC should have no effect on the placement office's efforts, since both these things educating students about career options still need to be done. Reality of the job market would have changed, but not the law school's goals.

"Even now," said Phelps, "the job market for someone trying to use legal skills in a socially active way is tight. It has become tremendously more tight in the last six months, especially in the 10 or so cities HLS grads usually prefer to work in." Phelps said the placement office's response will be to present this picture to job seekers. "Before," said Phelps, "there was a margin of possibility, 30 to 50 entry-level positions Harvard students consider desirable — now that margin is thinner. But for those really committed," said

Phelps, "the opportunity is there". Phelps said LSC cutbacks would exacerbate an already gross misallocation of society's resources, and have a similar effect on student's career plans.

Phelps, however, believes it is important also to consider the question at the level of society — not just individual careers. "Many organizations like the LSC were started by persons not looking for 'a career'. Many of the persons who created these institutions were from the Harvard Law School — like Ralph Nader. They didn't go out and look for a job; they created the organizations to allow them to work on their interests."

"It depends in part on how people see themselves, as actors or consumers," said Phelps. "For consumers of jobs the situation is worse. For actors concerned with justice, as political and economic realities shift, the issue of access to justice for poor people may suggest an obligation to take action." ❧

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Legal Services: Helping the Have-Nots

(Continued from Page 4)

ties grant written in part by Profs. Sander and Michelman." Kupfer added that the students then worked on a volunteer basis without credit, much as students presently do at the Legal Aid Bureau. In 1971-72, Prof. Gary Bellow taught a clinically-oriented course at HLS called Lawyering Process. In 1975-76, the three-week workshop was added, and the coordinated package became the Introduction to Advocacy program.

Need for Procedure

Dean Kupfer asserted that her beliefs have changed considerably since she was in law school. "I now believe in strict procedural rules. Procedural due process and substantive rules, however, are meaningless without enforcement." Kupfer maintained that the clinical program at HLS serves many purposes. "It enables students to empathize with the plight of the disadvantaged. Moreover, the program trains students to be good civil litigators. And it is very intellectually challenging — the legal problems of poor people are just as complicated as the legal problems of rich people."

John Allcock, a 3L working at the GBLs Fields Corner unit, has found that his office is saturated with business. Allcock further noted that his cases have generally involved giving advice to individual clients: "Most of the cases involve just advising people as to what their rights are. Few reach litigation stage." He stated that he has enjoyed his experience as a legal services attorney, and that these experiences have led him to conclude that "people live in a total dream world if they think that the passing of a law makes one bit of difference to people's lives if those people don't have access to effective legal representation."

Case in point: Mr. J. is a 71-year-old business school graduate. He applied for an assistant typist job at a government agency, although he fretted that his typing ability

— 90 words a minute — wasn't as good as it had been in the past. He was hired. Soon after, however, he was fired when the agency discovered he was 71. The agency believed that it could not hire someone over age 65. Mr. Kassman of GBELS then represented Mr. J. As a result of a series of phone calls and letters from Mr. Kassman, Mr. J. was rehired. He now has significant management responsibility at the agency.

Larry Tu, 3L, is placed at the GBLs unit in Quincy. He has handled landlord/tenant disputes, unemployment compensation cases, and social security disability cases. Tu noted that the legal services experience has been very illuminating. "My awareness of the need for legal services has been greatly heightened by my experiences at the placement. I have also become more aware of the complex legal issues involved in legal services work, and have found it to be both intellectually and personally rewarding," he said. Tu is convinced that free legal services cannot be replaced: "Large numbers of needy people would go completely without

representation if legal services did not exist. I have serious doubts that the private bar would be able or willing to pick up the slack."

Legal services is more than just a law office, claims Jerry Wall. "In part, legal services is a law office for poor people. But poor people, more so than others, don't make fine distinctions as to what is a legal problem and what is not. Poor people are often confused as to where they fit into the system and how bureaucracies affect them. We make sure that they find the non-legal help they need." Wall further stated that the desire of poor people, because of their poverty, to take advantage of the benefits available to them has caused them to be misunderstood. "They're not trying to rip-off the system, but are just trying to survive in it."

The federal legal services program is also attempting to simply survive. It's hoped that reports of its death have been greatly exaggerated. But for the moment, when a client walks into a legal services office with a housing, disability or other problem, it's business as usual.



SPORTS QUIZ

NOTE: This week's Sports Quiz may be considered "all wet" as it deals with athletes whose last names are in some way related to water.

1. Currently unemployed, this man is best known for leading the U.S. hockey team to the 1980 Olympic gold medal in one of the greatest upsets in sports history. Who is this coach?
2. Although injured last season, this man has starred for a number of years as a defensive back with the Dallas Cowboys. Who is this famous athlete?
3. One of the fastest men ever to play major league baseball, he played centerfield for the New York Yankees before moving on to his present employer, the Texas Rangers. Who is this player?
4. Currently a running back for the Dallas Cowboys, this athlete was a solid performer for four years at Ohio State as a fullback and halfback. Who is this player?
5. Now in his third year in the National Hockey League, this defenseman for the Los Angeles Kings usually spends more time in the penalty box than he does on the ice. Who is this athlete?

(Answers on Next Page)

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Students Mobilize Against Cuts

(Continued from Page 5)
and postcards from students, Ruttenberg said. In addition, each Coalition member has written letters.

Ruttenberg stated that the Coalition has sought support for its

efforts from Dean Sacks and is hoping that he will use his influence to generate support among others for Legal Services. Sacks, along with Derrick A. Bell of the University of Oregon School of Law

and Roger C. Cramton of Cornell Law School, has sent a memorandum to law school deans on the funding threat to Legal Services. The memo asks the deans to do four things: first, to sign a statement in support of legal services; second, to have faculty members circulate copies of the statement among their colleagues; third, to give to the Coalition for Legal Services, Inc., a group working in opposition to the budget cuts; and fourth, to send letters to Congressmen. At Harvard, Profs. Abram Chayes and Frank Michelman will be distributing a petition supporting the existence and continued funding of the Legal Services Corporation.

Reaching Out

By coordinating its efforts with Greater Boston Legal Services, the Coalition has been able to extend its activity outside the Law School and into the legal community. A current effort of Boston Legal Services, explained Ruttenberg, is to mobilize a coalition of members of the private bar to approach the Massachusetts Bar Association. That organization seems to be wavering in its support of legal services, she stated.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, Coalition members will be back in the Hark seeking students who want to write letters and postcards. Ruttenberg stressed that the Coalition is also anxious to have more students participate in the group. "The Coalition is not a closed club — we really would like to have more people participate." The Coalition will be meeting as a group on Monday, April 13, at which time interested students can find out just what the group is planning and how they can help.

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Abortion Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

would not want the popularity or unpopularity of a view, or the beliefs of an administrator, to be a ground for excluding something from the *Adviser*," Sacks said.

Box Vandalized

In a further effort to publicize the UHS refund policy, the group last week stuffed student tunnel mailboxes with leaflets containing a description of the policy and a form to be used in requesting a refund. They provided a box near the mailboxes where completed forms were to be deposited. "We feared the box would be vandalized," the spokesman explained, "and planned to remove it for safekeeping every night. But it was destroyed the first day, and a second box was torn apart."

The mailbox stuffing prompted eight law school women to post and informally circulate a petition bearing their names supporting the availability of elective abortions at UHS. Tiane Sommer, 1L, one of the eight, explained that they "don't want to escalate" the controversy, but merely remind UHS of student support of the policy.

"Very few" students have requested refunds in the past, Munter explained. Helena Hart, spokesperson for the UHS insurance office, said she doesn't know if requests for refunds have gone up in response to the leaflets: "I would expect to have heard about it if they did." The refund is small, amounting to \$1.26 and \$1.50 for the last two years, according to a law student who requested refunds, and is expected to be \$1.60 this year, according to Nancy Ryan, assistant to the director of UHS.

The spokesman said that he has no connection with organizers of a similar effort at the Business School, and that recent statements by the Pope urging anti-abortion activism were not a factor in actions by the group that prepared the leaflets. "Not all of the five are Catholic," he added.