

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 75, NO. 2

SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

25 CENTS

Plan Response Overwhelms Hark's Lojko

By Louis J. Hoffman

Over 250 HLS students, mostly 1Ls, have signed up for one of the two meal plans being offered at the Hark this semester. The only adjective dākā Food Services Manager John Lojko could come up with to describe the student reaction was "fantastic."

As of Tuesday, 55 students had purchased Plan A meal tickets. Plan A, an "all you can eat" plan, allows the purchaser to eat 59 dinners at the Hark before the end of the semester. The meals may be taken in any combination. For example, the participant in Plan A can bring a friend one night and skip the next dinner.

Plan B Preferred

About 225 students chose Plan B, a 10% discount on \$250 of meal coupons, usable at any meal. Lojko said he did not expect the overwhelming response to Plan B. He speculated that the convenience of the Plan A identification card was outweighed by the flexibility of Plan B coupons, which can be used at any meal. Approximately 70% of the participants in the plans are 1Ls. Some participants are non-law graduate students.

Lojko also reported that participation in the plans has renewed interest in Hark dining, noting

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Third World Coalition Renews Support for Course Boycott

By Dave Horn

Leaders of the Third World Coalition reaffirmed their support for the boycott of the winter term Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights course last Friday, Sept. 10. Muhammad Kenyatta, 2L, president of the Harvard Black Law Students Association (BLSA), the largest organization in the Coalition, proclaimed the action showed that "this is not Muhammad's boycott."

Earlier, BLSA held a general membership meeting at which the students voted 59 to 6, according to Kenyatta, to support the boycott.

Besides BLSA, the groups represented at Friday's Coalition meeting were: La Alianza, the American Indian Law Students Association (AILS), the Asian Law Students Association, and two fledgling organizations, the Puerto Rican Law Students and the Arab Law Students. According to Kenyatta and Don Tyler, 2L, of the BLSA executive committee, the other organizations all voted unanimously to support the boycott, but this was disputed by some of those present at the meeting.

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Reagan Proposes Drastic Criminal Law Changes

By Michael Medina

A new criminal reform bill proposed by President Ronald Reagan could virtually eliminate the insanity defense and the exclusionary rule, and severely restrict access to federal courts for state prisoners. The bill, labeled the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1982, is a companion bill to the Omnibus Crime Bill, also known as the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act, which was introduced last May.

At a White House briefing Monday the President stated that the proposed legislation would "sim-

plify the justice system and make it more likely that those who commit crimes pay a price." Critics labeled the move as politically motivated, questioned the effectiveness of the proposal's potential impact on crime, and expressed doubts that the proposed legislation would become law.

Three Proposals

According to Deputy Associate United States Attorney General Jeffrey Harris, the insanity defense would be virtually wiped out

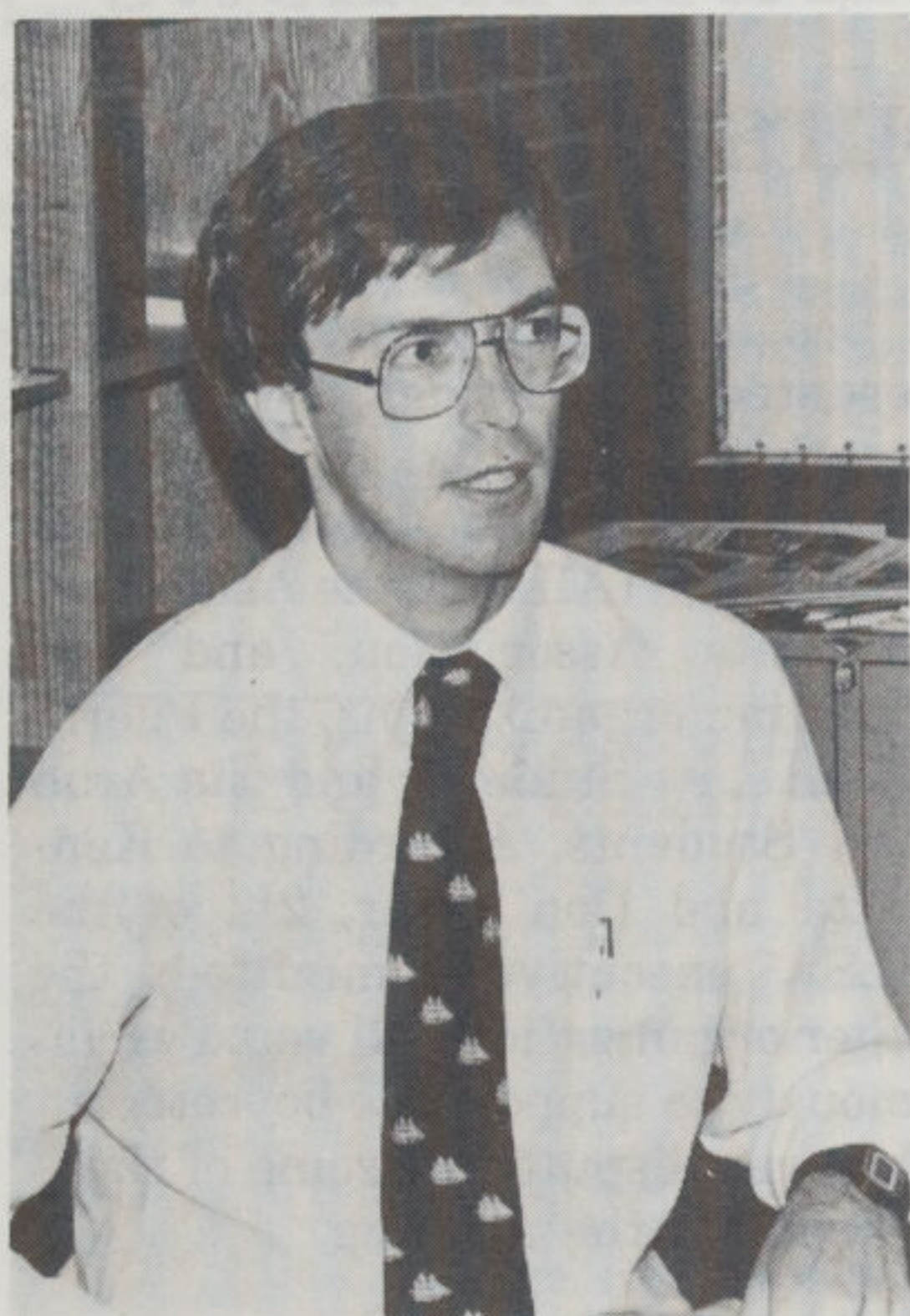
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Fallon: Life In and Out of HLS

By Brad Hudson

"I would just like to make the class a place where people dare to think boldly," reflects Prof. Richard H. Fallon. A native of Augusta, Maine, Fallon is one of the Law School's three newly appointed Assistant Professors.

Fallon began his undergraduate career at Yale with an eye toward journalism. He was an editor of the



Lon Povich

Prof. Richard Fallon

Yale Daily News and spent summers working on newspapers, picturing himself as a "can do, practical person."

When he was one term short of graduation, however, Fallon accepted the position of press secretary to Congressman Cohen of Maine. Fallon found the job particularly exciting because Cohen was serving on the House Judiciary Committee, which was gearing up for impeachment hearings against Richard Nixon.

But Fallon also found the role frustrating. "It's a bad job to be a press secretary," he admits. "You are, in a certain sense, held accountable for reports about the person for whom you are working. But at the same time," he added, "you have very little control . . . it's all really in somebody else's hands."

After serving as press secretary for a year, Fallon returned to Yale and completed his B.A. in History. Fallon was also a Rhodes scholar; he received a B.A. from Oxford University in 1977.

Leisurely Pace

While in England, "away from the press of daily events," Fallon discovered that he enjoyed "thinking about questions at a leisurely, measured pace that I'd never tried before. I liked thinking through and around all sides of a question better than being somebody who was thrust into deadline situations," he says. Fallon then began to look for a career that would allow that kind of thought.

Fallon's search led him next to Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1980. He went on to clerk a year each for the Honorable J. Skelly Wright of the D.C. Circuit and Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. of the Supreme Court.

"For me to work with both of them was an extremely valuable experience," observes Fallon. He explained that what makes them excellent jurists is that "they have definite views of the way the world works, in a general sense. Their views of the law," he continued, "have to be seen in the context of their more general understanding of the operation of different people and institutions."

Differing Visions

Fallon describes Powell's philosophy of judicial restraint as partly resulting from his view of society as being composed of complex institutions managed by experts. This view leads to a reluctance to impose judicial authority from the outside onto people who are trying to do the best they can at their jobs.

Wright, on the other hand, believes "people in a position of power very often run their institutions for their own advantage and comfort." Bureaucratic inertia, explains Fallon, keeps the same people in power and prevents needed changes from

occurring. The duty of law, then, is to "guarantee justice for everybody."

As a result of these two clerking experiences, Fallon thinks "the real challenge is to decide what to do with two visions that are so powerful, yet at the same time are mutually antagonistic." Fallon feels that the attempt to reconcile these visions has led him to "see the world as a much more complicated place."

After teaching a small section of Contracts this semester, Fallon will teach Federal Courts in the spring. Even after spending the summer preparing his Contracts course, he finds that preparing for each class and anticipating the questions that might arise is still a full-time job.

Intellectual Tension

"I would like to make the material come alive and have a kind of intellectual tension in the classroom," Fallon relates. At the same time, he hopes to "let everyone think freely and dare to engage in intellectual play and exploration without in any way frightening people."

Fallon also shares some of his feelings about student life. He rejects the tendency students have to divide the world into "school" and "the real world," feeling that "there's no reason to devalue student life. It seems to me that the 'real world' is a fiction," explains Fallon. "The world we are in here is just as real as any other part of the world."

Law students do not need to "give up" activities outside the law in order to concentrate on their studies, Fallon believes. "I always thought that people have only so many hours of intellectual energy in a day," he notes. "Law students work hard, but they do so by compressing more work into a smaller time. So students don't have to give up everything for law school." Advises Fallon: "If you have a little variety, you'll be better off."

Boycott Draws Organizations' Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Glenn Morris, 3L, president of AILSA, confirmed that the membership of his organization had voted unanimously to reaffirm support for the boycott. However, Mari Mayeda of the Asian Law students said her organization's members had not taken a vote, but that there appeared to be a consensus in favor of the boycott. Joe Garcia, president of La Alianza, said he still intends to take the course, but that no other members of La Alianza were planning to enroll. He said they had voted neither to endorse nor oppose the boycott. Garcia added that all the members of La Alianza strongly agreed with the purpose of the boycott.

Coalition's Boycott

Several members of the Coalition emphasized that the boycott is a Coalition boycott, not a BLSA boycott. "It's not a black versus white issue," said Mayeda. "This is a Third World Coalition boycott," said Glenn Morris. "It's always been a Third World Coalition boycott. . . . What I've found lacking in the media presentation of this

whole thing is that it is a unified effort on the part of the Third World Coalition. It isn't like BLSA's dragging us along."

Morris and other organization representatives mentioned several reasons for the boycott, including the administration's "intransigence" in failing to hire more tenure-track minority and women professors; the fact that the Racial Discrimination course will not be taught by a full-time minority professor, will be offered in winter term opposite a course in Sex Discrimination, and has not been guaranteed a permanent place in the Law School curriculum; the alleged failure of the administration to respond to the Third World Coalition's demand for the establishment of procedures designed to enhance recruitment of minority and women students and faculty; and the failure this year to offer the course on Indian Law, whose enrollment, according to Morris, had approximately doubled in each of the last three years.

Complaint a Possibility

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, the Coalition held an informational meet-

ing to explain the boycott to all interested students. At that meeting, Kenyatta said that one way to force the Law School to "rapidly increase" the number of tenure-track minority faculty would be "to file a complaint with the federal office of contract compliance." He said students would have standing to bring such a complaint, and this might be one way for "a broad range" of law students to join in protesting the Law School's hiring policies.

Cecil McNab, 3L, a BLSA member and co-chairperson of the Coalition, urged all those at the meeting to honor the boycott and said, "At some point, we all have to sacrifice something. We're lucky at this point that it's not blood, which I think some of us would be willing to sacrifice as well."

Earlier, in explaining the decision to boycott the course, McNab called the boycott a form of "civil disobedience." "We had exhausted our administrative remedies," he said, and "civil disobedience was the next step." McNab said he wished Dean Vorenberg would accept the Coalition's affirmative action proposals, but said of Vorenberg, "He's completely unpredictable."

Vorenberg Denounced

Most of the other speakers also denounced Vorenberg. Kenyatta said that "in his private life," Vorenberg "makes speeches in favor of busing our children whether we want them to be bused or not" and then, in his capacity as dean, accuses BLSA of "reverse racism." Kenyatta then described how the Reagan administration calls affirmative action "reverse racism," and concluded, "It would be foolish not to raise the same questions about [the Vorenberg] administration as we do about the Reagan administration, the Ku Klux Klan, and the others who mislabel affirmative action."

Donald Tyler described the re-

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Fifty Students Defy Boycott

By Louis J. Hoffman

Over 50 students disregarded the boycott called by the Third World Coalition and registered in the winter course "Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights." The Coalition has recommended that students boycott the course to support efforts to persuade the law school to hire more tenure-track minority professors.

The course will be taught jointly by Julian Chambers and Jack Greenberg. Chambers, a well-known black attorney, is President of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and Greenberg, a white attorney, is Director Counsel of the same organization.

Registrar Sue Robinson said that 54 students were registered as of last Tuesday. She also noted that there was no limit on the number of students in the course and that the drop/add period extends through January 6 of next year. HLS Dean James Vorenberg declined comment on the significance of the figures, as did Muhammad Kenyatta, president of Black Law Students Association, perhaps because the registration figure is preliminary.

One indication of the enrollment that was expected in the course is the size of Pound 100, the room in which the course was scheduled. Pound 100 seats up to 74 people.

In Defense of Justice Oliver Wendell

Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

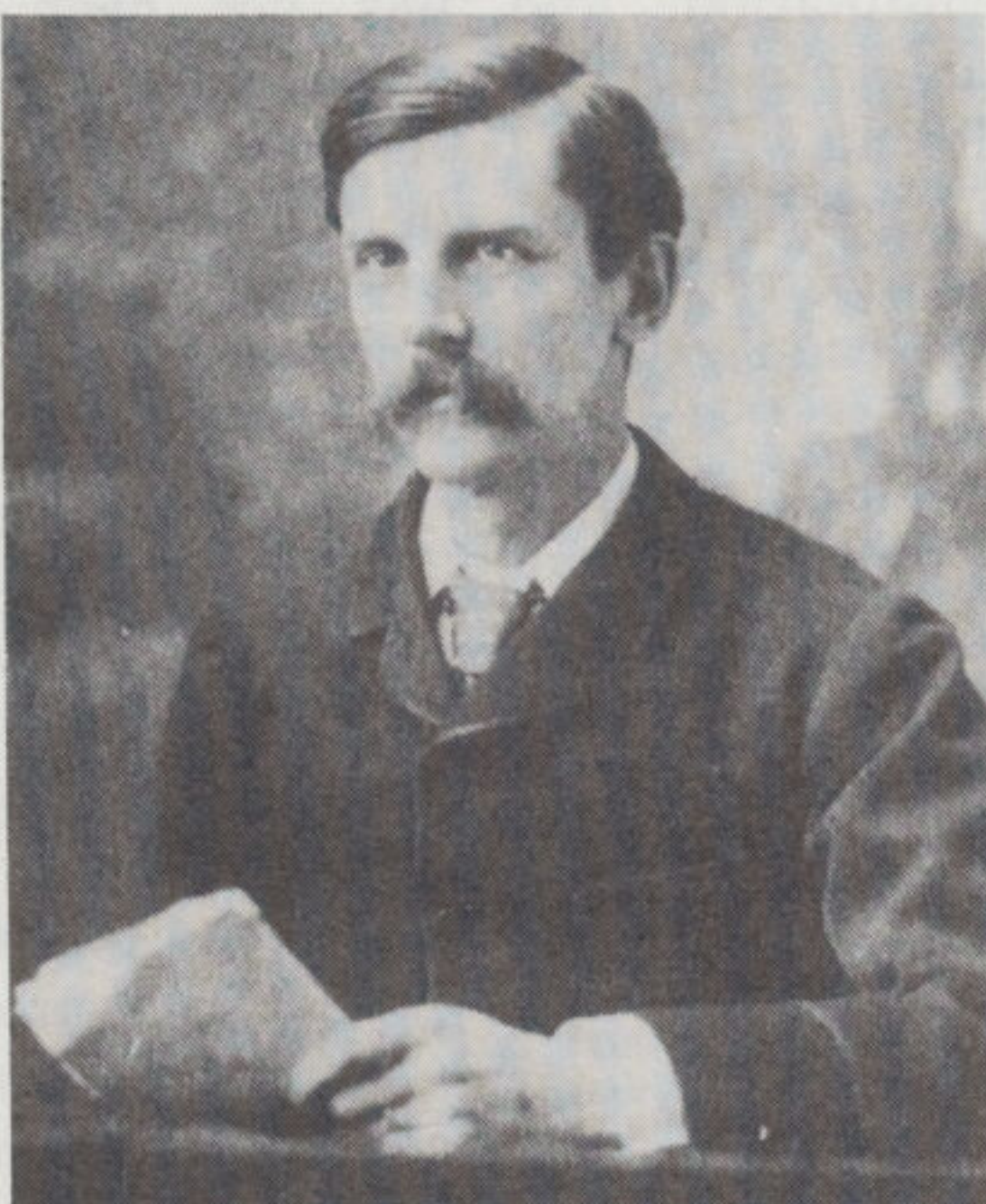
Like Shakespeare and Rembrandt, Holmes in the generations immediately following his death has been devalued. Today judges, lawyers and professors who have never reached his achievement or reputation denigrate his accomplishments in the common law. They point to his inaccuracies in handling precedents, his over-dependence on German juristic scholarship of the early 19th century, and his want of a burning sympathy for contemporary movements to secure for the under-privileged and the weak a larger share of social justice.

Crispness and Wit

Those in our time who have breathed new life into the constitutional provisions guaranteeing due process, equal protection, freedom of speech and of press, and habeas corpus find that Holmes's pioneer opinions move too sluggishly, even too cynically, toward the goals of liberty, equality and fraternity. Holmes is depicted as the despiser of the "thick-fingered clowns" who constituted in his appraisal the masses in every democracy. Ridicule is turned on the cultivated Boston Brahmin who knew the classics, French literature and the graphic arts so much better than he knew economics, sociology, natural science or technological advances. The crispness and wit of his judicial opinions are thought to show triviality in comparison with the heavily annotated

drafts prepared for judges by pedestrian former law review editors.

Yet who with a perspective that includes the last half of the 17th century's estimate of the Bard of Avon or of the master of chiaroscuro and of character portrayal, can imagine that our current estimate of Justice Holmes is other than a reflection of our own provincial absurdity?



HLS Art Collection

Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. as a young man.

No doubt, in its specific tracings of doctrinal development Holmes's Lowell lectures on *The Common Law* can be faulted. Historical scholarship is inevitably cumulative. Discoveries make obsolete particular details in all accounts of the past.

Nonetheless, what makes for greatness in a Thucydides, a Gib-

bon, a Maitland, an Acton or a Holmes is what the "Yankee from Olympus" would have called "bully generalizations" balanced with an awareness that "every detail has the mystery of the universe behind it."

Can anyone match his insight into the role of "Privilege, Malice and Intent" in the development of the law of torts? Did not Holmes's relationship of the law of criminal attempt to the problems of free speech open new vistas of a "clear and present danger?" Was not Holmes's expansion of national power to deal with the packers' monopolies as significant as his personal confidence in the inevitable supremacy of those with extraordinary energy? Did he not represent a democratic objection to judicial usurpation acting in the guise of statesmanship?

Phrased with Economy

Nor will philosophical or poetical minds readily agree that a judgment is to be weighed by the length of its text or the multitude of its citations. To "strike for the jugular" is the tactic of wisdom. To phrase conclusions with economy is as clearly the mark of the literary master as to single out the dominant lines is the manner of the greatest pictorial artists. Style is selectivity.

Those who discount Holmes's limitless praise of the soldier's faith, even in a cause he does not comprehend, are not usually persons who in some other way have shared "the action and the passion" of their time. They have not learned how inscrutable are the ultimate consequences of conduct which in its immediate aspect is courageous, high-minded and unselfish.

Nor is the critic of Holmes's pride in his military record always aware that his enlistment followed his volunteered defense of abolitionists against a Boston mob, and thus

Published ten times each semester by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138-9984. Telephone (617)495-4418. Subscription price: \$8.00 year mailed; \$10.00 year mailed outside U.S.; students \$4.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies including back issues: 25 cents at the Law School, 75 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Harvard Law Record (ISSN 0017-8101), 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138-9984.

ALUMNI: Alumni who receive the Record as a result of membership in the Harvard Law School Association should mail change-of-address information to the Harvard Law School Association, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Each alumnus receiving a Record subscription through the Harvard Law School Assn. should be on notice that \$4.80 of his H.L.S.A. annual dues are used to purchase the Record subscription he receives. Dues paid at any time during the H.L.S.A. fiscal year that began in April 1982 and ends in March 1983 will purchase a subscription that begins in September 1982 and expires in May 1983, and so on in following years.

Holmes

responded to issues of conscience deeper than the single mighty strand of loyalty to the Union. Often it is overlooked that when Holmes had gallantly served his original term, he did not continue his military service. With respect to war as with respect to economic, social, and political issues he was capable of a rare detachment, not easily appreciated by fervid partisans. Few grasp the Darwinian truth that nature is red in tooth and claw, and realize that it is a humanistic and noble response, however rarely achieved, both to give rein to and to place a check upon the lusts which alternately color and blacken our lives.

Perception of Possibilities

What makes morality is not mere concern for the tragic plight of man, in combination with benevolence toward the unfortunate. Ethics has as its quintessential property a creative perception of the enormous possibilities which self-discipline offers.

True to Montaigne, Holmes was a sceptical realist who knew that "though ye sit upon the top of the world, yet sit ye upon your tail." With Santayana, he understood that intellectual analysis is only one of the forms of "The Life of Reason." Experience has truths more profound than logic. When Holmes wrote to Pollock, or Laski, or Lewis Einstein, or Wu, or Count Kaneko, his reactions to the pageant of events were not limited by the screechings of the daily newspapers, but were expanded by the aperçus of the most gifted writers of our tradition. He phrased for posterity an American version of the religion of Koheleth, the Preacher of *Ecclesiastes*. We hail Holmes because he immortally embodied an ethic that taught us that devotion to duty is the joy of life.

Hon. Charles Wyzanski, '30, is a senior district judge with the U.S. District Court in Boston.



Students Bite on Meal Plan

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that dinner sales are up 30% over a comparable period last year.

Students may no longer purchase dinners à la carte. Lojko said that dākā made the decision to include only a one-price, all-you-can-eat dinner option as a result of a resolution by the Dorm Council, now known as the Dormitory and Student Affairs Council, requesting a meal plan. See RECORD, May 7, 1982, p. 11. In the resolution, the Council threatened to request that Harvard change food services if dākā did not offer a board plan this year. Subsequent negotiations between Lojko, the Council and the

Board of Student Advisers, led to the creation of Plan A, according to Lojko.

Lojko expected student response to continue. "New participants are coming in constantly," he said, pointing out that dākā had sold three students meal plans during the fifteen-minute period of his lunchtime interview. "Students are feeling it out," he stated. There is plenty of time for law students who have not tried the plan to enroll. Plan B will continue until May 1, while Plan A will continue into next semester only if there is popular support.



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A Question of Credentials

Derrick A. Bell, Jr.

Denigration by much of the white community appears to be the usual price of progress by blacks in this country. Harvard's black law students are learning this curious racial fact of life first-hand in the wake of the latest in a decade-long effort to convince the faculty of the country's most prestigious law school to hire more black and other minority law teachers.

In recent weeks, newspapers across the country have enlivened their pages during the summer doldrums with reports that Harvard's black students plan to boycott a civil rights course next year in order to protest the school's hiring of a white civil rights lawyer to teach the course. Without bothering to interview student leaders, editorial writers have condemned the boycott as reverse racism.

Belated Intensity

In general, the media have adopted a self-righteous stance against this supposed discrimination by blacks that, if leveled with equal intensity against white racism, might have eliminated that evil long ago. But there is a special joy, motivated by guilt, that comes to whites when they can interpret actions by the black victims of racism as somehow small manifestations of the massive discrimination they have committed or condoned since the country's birth.

It was not a happy summer for boycott proponents, but there may be a lesson in another recent news story reporting that the late Jackie Robinson had been honored at Cooperstown, New York, for his pivotal role in breaking the color line in professional baseball. Perhaps the message from Cooperstown to Cambridge is that Harvard's affirmative action policies will continue to raise fears about loss of the vaunted Harvard quality until the Law School can locate and hire

academic equivalents of Jackie Robinson.

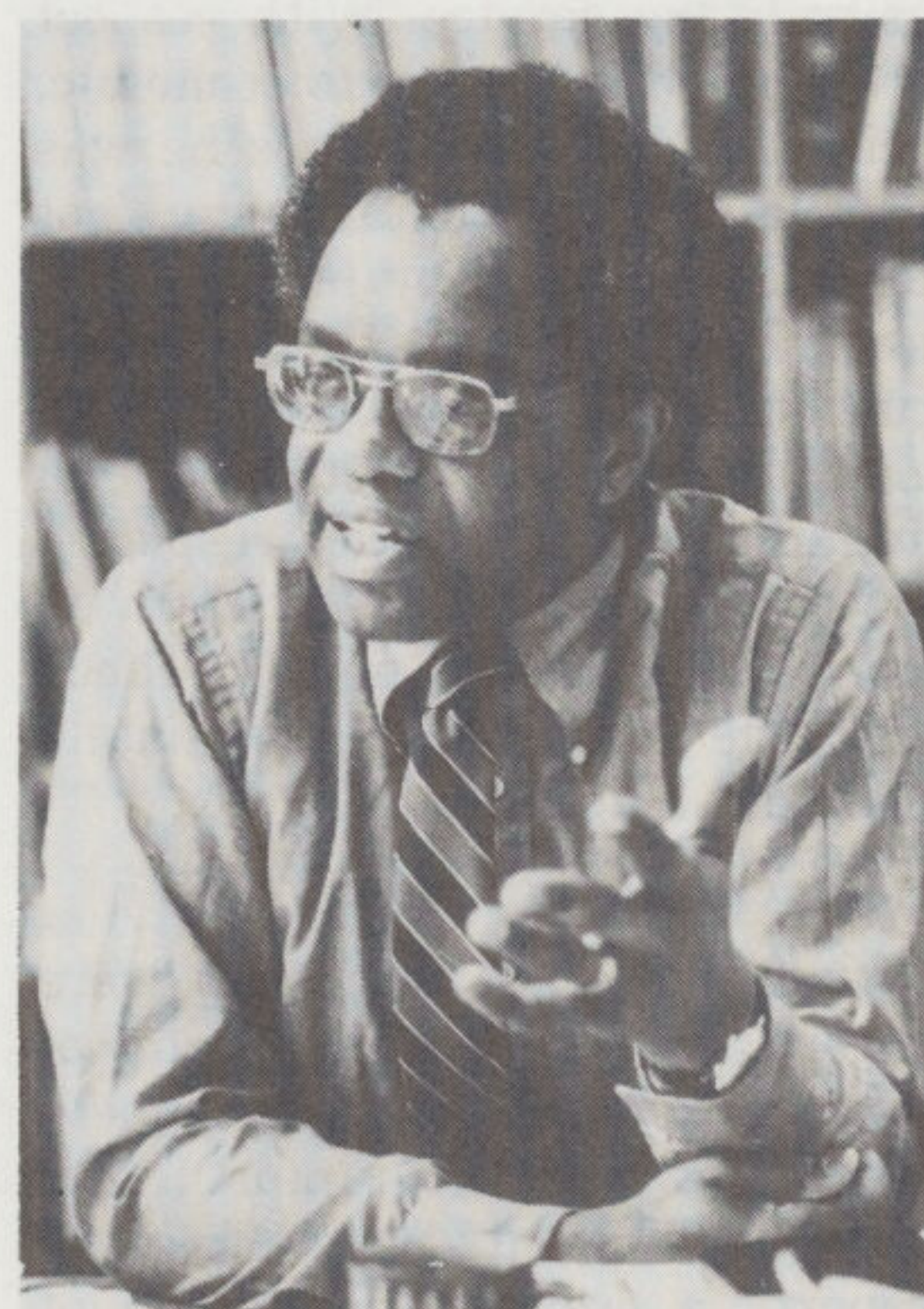
Last year, the country's best-known law school caused consternation in some circles when the student-run *Law Review* decided to consider race as a factor in selecting its membership. The *Law Review's* action was frankly intended to increase the small number of blacks and other minorities who have served on the prestigious legal periodical's staff.

Critics of the decision predicted a fall to mediocrity of one of the last institutions in which applicants for membership were judged strictly on their grades and the quality of unsigned writing samples. For their part, black law students, the supposed beneficiaries of the plan, viewed it as a patronizing means of protecting with a thin veneer of tokenism a selection system that favors students who come from elite, upper-class backgrounds. Both sides agreed that the *Review* should have more black students, but how qualified applicants were to be determined was the critical issue.

In the most recent controversy, Harvard's Black Law Student Association and a Third World Coalition of minority law students have called for a boycott of a racial discrimination course primarily to protest what seemed unacceptably slow progress in locating and offering full-time teaching positions to black lawyers. The students were disappointed that Harvard did not use the civil rights course opening to hire and take a close look at a black teacher who might later be considered for a permanent faculty position.

During the summer, the Law School announced that one black lawyer had accepted an offer to join the regular faculty in 1983-84, and another black lawyer has been given an offer for the same year. If they both come, the number of regular black faculty would in-

crease from two to four. It seems safe to assume that minority student persistence played more than a minor role in this faculty recruitment effort.



HLS Yearbook

Dean Derrick A. Bell Jr.

In retrospect, it may not have been tactically wise for the black students to frankly indicate displeasure with the two well-known civil rights lawyers hired to teach a civil rights course during the Winter Term. They have taken their lumps for their candor, and it is now appropriate to examine more carefully and calmly the basis for their concerns.

Specifically, the black students believe that the two appointees, Jack Greenberg and Julius Chambers, who are, respectively, the director counsel and president of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., are too committed to the civil rights goals of the 1950s to effectively delineate contemporary racial issues in the law for black students.

Request for Turnover

Again, the issue is qualifications. Both Greenberg and Cham-

Putting Debate In Perspective

bers have exemplary records in civil rights litigation, but the students question the Legal Defense Fund's litigation priorities in recent years. They also express the view that while Greenberg's contributions to civil rights have been great, he should long since have recognized the symbolic value of his position to the black community and turned over the leadership post to a black lawyer. Jim Lorenz, a white lawyer who helped start the highly successful California Rural Legal Assistance program in the 1960s, turned over his director's position after a few years to a Mexican-American lawyer for precisely this reason.

Civil rights organizations generally have integrated staffs, but virtually all of them, including the major Jewish groups, are led by members of the minority the organization was established to serve. The value of such leadership for blacks is not merely symbolic. When Thurgood Marshall was director of the Legal Defense Fund, black lawyers around the country, but particularly in the South, placed his photograph in a prominent spot in their offices as a reminder to clients that black lawyers could and did handle cases competently and gain victories in court.

We now know that dozens of editorial writers and, we must assume, a substantial portion of the literate citizenry, take strong exception to the black students' evaluation of Greenberg's value to civil rights and his potential as a teacher. That the students also objected to Julius Chambers raised far less comment.

The phenomenon is not new. There is a tendency to elevate whites who have done substantial service in the civil rights cause to a quasi-sacred status that is beyond criticism, at least by blacks. These individuals are heroes to whites. They have done for blacks what blacks have not been able to

do for themselves. They are proof that not all whites are racist. Blacks should show a proper respect for their accomplishments undiluted by petty carping over the details of their performance.

When the black law students ignored this unwritten rule of racial conduct, they incurred this summer that character of public outrage which Frederick Douglass experienced in the 19th century when he dared to suggest that the assistance of white Abolitionists, while much-appreciated, did not entitle them to an unchallenged leadership role in the movement to end slavery.

Qualifications at Issue

But while self-appointed defenders of Jack Greenberg's civil rights credentials were taking blind-side shots at the students all summer, the real issue remained qualifications. Harvard officials insist that they are searching for qualified, minority faculty, and Dean James Vorenberg reportedly told the students that he would prefer "an excellent white teacher" for the civil rights course over a "mediocre black one." No one can disagree with the dean's preferences, but obviously, the black students define excellence and mediocrity very differently from the way their dean does.

One could wish that ability in the classroom could be determined as clearly and as directly as it is on the playing field. When Jackie Robinson finally made it to the major leagues, his outstanding performance, as measured by his batting average, bases stolen, and fielding plays made, left no room for debate about qualifications. Robinson was a super-star, and his consistently outstanding play ended all reasonable argument about the inferiority of blacks in professional sports.

But there are few performance statistics in law school teaching.

Faculty are hired, in the main, based on potential, and potential is determined in large part by where the applicant went to law school and how well he or she performed there. The law school equivalent of Jackie Robinson who lacked these credentials, in the absence of vigorous insistence by black students, would likely not get a second look from Harvard.

"The special and quite valuable perspective on law and life in this country that a black person can provide is not limited to civil rights. . . ."

It should be said that Harvard has done about as well in hiring minority law teachers as most other mainly-white law schools. Like other schools, Harvard ended generations of all-white-male teaching staffs in the late 1960s in response to the rather vigorous protest activities of minority students, aided by the effective support of some faculty members.

In 1969, after a dozen years of litigation and administrative experience with both private and government civil rights agencies, I became the first black on the Harvard Law School's permanent faculty. Granted tenure in 1971, I taught there for eleven years, and developed a civil rights course based on my law text, "Race, Racism, and American Law." While I taught other courses in the Constitutional Law area, my major contribution was in the law of race, the area of both my practice and life experience.

My academic record, good grades and a law review editorship at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, ordinarily would not have gained me much consideration for a faculty position at Harvard, where

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Most Believe Criminal Plan Won't Pass

(Continued from Page 1)

by the proposal. "This would be the first time Congress has created legislation on this," noted Harris. "The defense would be done away with beyond the bare constitutional minimum [requirement] that the defendant have the requisite intent."

Currently the insanity defense is based on the M'Naughten Rule, which requires that the defendant "lack the capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform to the requirements of the law." The new standard would require only that the defendant have the "knowledge and intent to commit a criminal act." If the prosecution could prove such knowledge and intent, mental illness could only be considered during sentencing.

The portion of the proposed legislation dealing with the exclusionary rule would eliminate the pres-

ent requirement that all illegally obtained evidence must be suppressed at trial. The new exclusionary rule would instead substitute a "reasonable good faith" standard. This standard would allow illegally obtained evidence to be admitted at trial if the officer acted with a "reasonable good faith" belief that his or her actions were in conformity with the law.

Another section of the proposed legislation would deal with the rights of inmates of state prisons to file habeas corpus appeals in the federal courts. The major change contained in this section would impose a statute of limitations which would require prisoners to file habeas corpus appeals in federal court within one year after they exhaust state remedies. Currently there is no statute of limitations for federal habeas corpus appeals.

The same section also would require that federal courts defer to the state courts on all issues "fully

and fairly adjudicated" in the state court, and would prohibit appellants from litigating issues that they had the opportunity to raise in the state court case. Presently federal courts must defer to state courts only on issues of fact, not issues of law, and they have the option of examining issues not raised in the state court.

Faces Political Obstacles

The proposed legislation would need to be introduced by a member of Congress in order to be considered, since the president may not initiate legislation. While there is little doubt on Capitol Hill that the bill will find a sponsor, there is considerable doubt about the viability of the proposed legislation.

"This is just another example of the White House flailing around to try and find something to take the public's mind off the economy" commented John Shattuck, head of the Washington D.C. office of the American Civil Liberties Union. "This proposal has come up at the 11th hour. [The present session of Congress adjourns on October 7th, and does not convene again until January 3rd, 1983.] It's not going anywhere."

If the bill is introduced it would be sent to the House Judiciary Committee — the portions on the exclusionary rule and the insanity defense to the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, and the portions on habeas corpus to the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and Administration of Justice. The habeas corpus and exclusionary rule issues have recently been before the Criminal Justice Subcommittee, however, and were not well received. "[The subcommittee] is just not convinced of the need for bills on these two areas" commented a subcommittee staff member.

On the other hand, proposals for reform of the insanity defense have been well received — so much so that over twenty different proposals are circulating on Capitol Hill

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Great Moments in the Law

Ghost Story Dept.

RECESSION SLOWS RACE
FOR NUCLEAR ARMS: LAWYER

Praise the recession: it may put a brake on the nuclear arms race, says U.S. disarmament expert Felix Frankfurter.

The Harvard law professor told a session of the Canadian Bar Association's annual meeting in Toronto that economic stagnation has made sustaining levels of military spending a real problem, even for the U.S.S.R. . . .

— *Toronto Star*, Sept. 4, 1982, p. A10

One day Justice Goldberg, as was his wont, was walking from the [Supreme Court] to Connecticut Avenue in Washington when a spindly looking man stopped him. "Mr. Justice, my name is Clarence Earl Gideon. I want to thank you for voting for me in my case."

"You don't need to thank me," the Justice said. "I didn't vote for you. I voted for the Constitution."

Then, because justices view only the cases, not the men, Justice Goldberg allowed his curiosity to speak. "Mr. Gideon, what kind of man are you?"

I guess you'd say shiftless, Mr. Justice," [Gideon replied.]

— Associated Press story on Ernesto Miranda by John Barbour appearing in the *Arizona Republic*, April 15, 1973, p. L1

Anarchy, State & What?

Philosophy 25. The Best Things in Life
Robert Nozick

A philosophical examination of the nature and value of those things deemed best, such as friendship, love, intellectual understanding, sensual pleasure, achievement, adventure, play, luxury, fame, power, enlightenment, and ice-cream.

Half course (fall term). Tu., Th., (S.), at 11. (XIII)

— course listing from the 1982-83 Official Register of Harvard University

Readers' contributions to "Great Moments" are welcomed.

Critics Attack White House Proposals

(Continued from Previous Page)

at the present time, with the Criminal Justice Subcommittee scheduled to hold hearings on one of them next week. With so much competition, all of it with a head start, it is unlikely that the Reagan proposal will be adopted.

At the press conference on Monday at which President Reagan announced the proposed legislation, one reporter questioned whether the proposals were submitted in response to the acquittal of accused presidential assassin John Hinckley. Although Reagan declined to respond, Associate United States Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani afterwards denied that Hinckley's acquittal was the motivation for the bill.

Giuliani noted that the proposals contained both in this legislation and the Omnibus Crime Bill currently before Congress originated from the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime which has been working on the issue of criminal code reform since the mid-70's. He also pointed out that partisan politics are not expected to be a major factor in either bill's success or failure, since many Democrats as well as Republicans support both. "Senators as diverse as (Edward) Kennedy and (Strom) Thurmond sponsored the Omnibus Bill, for example," he commented.

Critics Assail Plan

Criminal Law Professor Alan Dershowitz criticized the bill as "a warmed-over version of the Nixon-Mitchell bills of the Nixon administration" and called the proposals "misleading." "This bill would have virtually no impact in reducing the crime rate," he said.

Dershowitz noted that the changes in the exclusionary rule would virtually wipe out the rule. "Judges are very reluctant to find 'bad faith'" he noted, and "the real problem is where the police or FBI deliberately violate the law, and then lie about it afterwards." Dershowitz also noted that the new

rules would "place a premium on not knowing the law." He questioned what other remedies would be effective in dealing with police excesses, noting that the only two FBI agents ever convicted of civil rights violations were pardoned by President Reagan this year.

"The exclusionary rule is the only effective remedy the public has for police illegalities," noted Shattuck. "The 'good faith' standard is so vague as to be unenforceable. The Reagan proposals would have virtually no impact on crime, but a devastating impact on constitutional rights." Shattuck had similar feelings about the habeas corpus proposals, stating "what would really be cut back are the rights of prisoners to petition the federal courts for redress of their often legitimate grievances. The major impact of this change would be on the morale of state prisoners."

Reason for Delays

Dershowitz commented "one of the reasons that habeas corpus appeals often take so long is that these prisoners do not have court-appointed lawyers. When you won't give these prisoners a lawyer, then only give them a year to file an appeal, you may be destroying their last chance. I'd hate to be the judge who has to write the first opinion that says 'We have been presented with overwhelming evidence of your innocence, but you have served more than a year of your twenty-year sentence so you must serve the remainder.'"

Justice Department officials do not feel that the proposal is so extreme. "For example," noted Harris, "there is a 'newly discovered evidence' clause in the new habeas corpus rules that would still allow state prisoners to appeal to federal courts in such a case."

Three Options

Giuliani commented that the new exclusionary rules are also not so extreme as some would have it. "You have basically three options for the exclusionary rule" he said. "You can wipe it out completely, you can leave it like it is, or you can modify it as this proposal suggests — by providing a safety valve for those cases where a police officer makes an honest mistake. To say that such a rule places a premium on ignorance ignores the 'reasonable' part of the 'reasonable good faith' standard. This would still take care of the cases where the police didn't care about the rules, were deliberately ignorant of the law, or acted in reckless disregard of what the law might be."

Shattuck of the ACLU commented that many of the changes recommended in the proposal could very well be found unconstitutional. Others, however, doubted that the courts could effectively deal with such legislation. "The Constitution is what the courts say it is" commented Dershowitz, "and the same President that proposed this legislation chooses the courts."



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Healthy Skepticism

President Reagan's Criminal Justice Reform Act warrants all the skepticism with which it is being greeted in Congress. The bill targets three conservative bugaboos — the insanity defense, the exclusionary rule and the power of the federal courts to hear appeals in state criminal cases. But the Act falls wide of its mark and, if enacted, would likely do little, if anything, to curb crime.

One has to be suspicious from the outset of a bill that would limit the insanity defense to defendants who, in the words of an associate attorney general, "had the mental age of a 2-year-old or were so paranoid that [they] believed [they] were shooting a house instead of a human being." This, one might say, is retribution with a vengeance.

The only motivating principle behind the bill that we can divine is the principle that more defendants should be put behind bars. No other consistent thread runs through the proposals. On the one hand, the administration has said, in defense of its proposed limitations on the insanity defense, that the current law "introduces subjective concepts of a defendant's motivation into the determination of guilt or innocence"; but at the same time, the Act would require just such "subjective concepts" in the exceptions it would make to the exclusionary rule in cases where a law enforcement official claims to act in "good faith."

The real motivation for the proposals is political, of course: It is convenient to be able to point to such proposals in campaign speeches, regardless of the proposals' chances of passage. We hope Congress approaches the Act with that clearly in mind and continues to treat the Act skeptically.



A Door for a Door?

And thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot.

Deut. 19:21

When we returned to HLS last week, we were greeted by some pleasant changes: the expanded Law School Coop and the new bike racks, to name just two. We were especially pleased to find that the infamous locked Hark door into the tunnels is now kept open on weekends. But we seem to have discovered a new law of physics that conforms to Biblical law — conservation of locked doors. Skeptics are invited to inspect the former passage between the library and the tunnels.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away.



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Fenno

Deep inside a cavernous vault under Pound Hall, the HLS scheduling computer whirred and clicked, display lights flickering ominously. Fenno sized up his electronic adversary with a cold, calculating stare. His mission: defeat the devious digitator and schedule six of his friends into Nesson's Evidence.

Fenno was well briefed. He'd seen *Tron* five times. All he had to do was beat the master control program at a few games of Pac Man, and then he would be master of the schedule.

But first he had to get inside the mammoth monstrosity. Fenno decided on the direct approach. He walked up to the computer and used his best Electrolux salesman's knock on its metal cover.

"Come in," called a voice from within the computer. A panel in front of Fenno slid open, revealing not the expected mass of circuitry, but the dean seated behind a large desk.

"So, we meet again," said the dean. He reached into an open desk drawer, pulled out a large dart, and hurled it across the room. Fenno ducked, but the dart was not meant for him. It stuck instead in an intricate dart board that covered the wall behind him. The dart had landed on a small number "3" down in one corner of the board.

"I don't get it," said Fenno. "What's the three for?"

"It means," replied the dean, "this student will get only three of the classes on his preference form." He launched another dart at the board, which came to rest in a small portrait of Thomas Jefferson tearing out his hair.

"Not bad for throwing with my eyes closed, eh Fenno? This poor devil will now be scheduled for Tribe's and Parker's Con Law courses at the same time."

"Come on, Dean," said Fenno, "the students have suspected this kind of scheduling procedure for a long time. Why the Wizard of Oz routine?"

"Clever, isn't it?" smiled the dean. "We used to take all the blame for scheduling snafus. But now we just blame them on the computer."

Fenno studied the board carefully. When he looked up, the dean had dozed off. Fenno tiptoed to the desk, grabbed a dart, aimed at the golden bullseye marked "Law Review," and threw.

But the dart came to rest in a small skull and crossbones just under the bullseye. The clamor of shrieking sirens filled the room. The dean shot out of his chair. "Curse you, Fenno!" he screamed. "You've moved Copy-right back to Fall semester."

Fenno quickly ducked outside, followed by a shower of darts. "No wonder they won't allow word processors in exams," he thought, trying to remember the date of his last tetanus shot. "A guy could get hurt this way."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

A Street Fighter Takes to the Courts

David Horn

Alan M. Dershowitz, *The Best Defense*. Illustrated, xiii, 426 pp. Random House.

Alan Dershowitz tells a good story. It is too bad, then, that in his heralded expose of the American criminal justice system, the main thing Dershowitz exposes is himself. Dershowitz does write a good brief on behalf of his assertion that "Nobody really wants justice." Unfortunately, the book reads like a press release for its author, and by acting as an advocate on his own behalf, Dershowitz obscures and ultimately weakens what might otherwise be a powerful commentary on the abuses of our system.

Much of what Dershowitz has done in his career is admirable. He is a flamboyant civil libertarian with a strong emotional attachment to the vision of the Bill of Rights. This book is the story of his most interesting experiences as a criminal lawyer. Dershowitz, whom I've never met, comes off as a fascinating character who is utterly relentless, in the courtroom and in this book, in defending his clients.

Nobody Wants Justice

Dershowitz's perspective is that of a law professor who studied and taught criminal law for several years before he learned how the

system really works. The book is the story of his jarring introduction to the seamy side of American justice. Dershowitz's theme is that every participant in the criminal justice system is some kind of advocate. Nearly all policemen will lie about having violated the rights of defendants, and everyone knows it. Prosecutors will cheat to convict defendants, and everyone knows it. Judges will bend over backwards to help convict defendants, and everyone knows it. And defense attorneys, as Dershowitz knows all too well, will do whatever they can get away with to free their clients, who are virtually all guilty. Hence Dershowitz's conclusion that "Nobody really wants justice."

Two Masters

Dershowitz unfortunately tries to serve two masters. The first is the argument that criminal justice in America is fraught with corruption, cynicism, incompetence and injustice. The second master is the reputation of Alan Dershowitz. Early on, Dershowitz proudly relates a conversation in which he is called "a street fighter." No one who has read this book can doubt that that is exactly what he is. This is not necessarily bad. But by packing his story with a combination of explicit and implicit praise for himself, and emotional, sometimes petty, attacks on those who frustrate his efforts (usually judges), Dershowitz unwittingly deflects attention from his main argument and focuses it on his own style of speaking, thinking and writing.

The first problem with Dershowitz's attitude is that it obscures the story he is trying to tell. Dershowitz should be admired for his willingness to take on tough cases, usually ones in which the client is an underdog or the case represents some worthy cause: abolition of the death penalty, release of the Soviet

dissidents, or enforcement of First Amendment freedoms. But these causes deserve more emphasis than they get when Dershowitz himself becomes the issue, as he does in several instances.

Too often, Dershowitz goes out of his way to overdramatize his own role, to tell us how effusively others have complimented him, to take credit for his successes and to blame others for many of his defeats. The book comprises a series of episodes. Typically they begin with Dershowitz receiving an unexpected phone call from a forlorn defendant, of whom he is always initially suspicious. The case turns out to be a challenge and Dershowitz accepts it and goes to work, often toiling around the clock, occasionally helped by handy research assistants or his sidekick Harvey Silverglate. No matter how despicable his client, Dershowitz's opponent — generally the prosecutor, the judge, or some other government agent — is stupid, lazy, or (most often) corrupt. Dershowitz proceeds to surmount the insurmountable, and always succeeds in giving his client the best defense (which, in law as in sports, he says, is a good offense). When the judge is less stupid than most, and can comprehend some of what our hero tells him, then Dershowitz wins despite the prosecutor's evil machinations. When the judge is corrupt, stupid, bent on exonerating the prosecutor, or otherwise willingly participates in the charade of criminal justice, then Dershowitz loses. The episode might end, then, with an anecdote or a sermon, depending on the outcome. In the case of the out-smarted detective, Dershowitz runs into his hapless victim years later, and the fellow utters these words:

"[The judge] thought he understood you because you were both fancy lawyers. What he didn't re-

(Continued on Next Page)

Letters Policy

The RECORD's policy on letters is simple. We read all of them. We print most of them, subject only to editorial discretion. We encourage letters on any subject, and particularly concerning subjects which have been covered in the RECORD.

Letters should be typed and must be received by 5:00 P.M. on the Tuesday before the issue. We prefer letters of no more than 700 words. Letters should be addressed to the RECORD rather than to third parties. In no event will the RECORD publish letters by writers who have not identified themselves to the RECORD.

Dershowitz Collides With the System

(Continued from Previous Page) alize was that you're really a Brooklyn street kid, a street-fighter in a three-piece suit. That's why I like you. That's why, if I ever get into trouble, you're gonna get a call from me, counselor. I want a street kid in my corner, even if you were never a two-sewer man. [Dershowitz has already told us that a Brooklyn youth's punchball prowess is measured in "sewers."] In court, counselor, you're a three-sewer man." Dershowitz adds, "That was the ultimate compliment from a fellow Boro Parker."

Praises Self

One of the rules of socially acceptable behavior, it seems to me, is that you don't write books in praise of yourself. This is the kind of stuff that *other* people are supposed to write *about* you. Self-defense is fine; even an occasional expression of defiance is all right, especially when spoken by a head of state in time of war. But Dershowitz's enemy is everywhere, and he is always, always on the offensive. Deep down inside, he must be able to entertain the notion that he is sometimes wrong, but he appears unable or unwilling to admit that in public.

This is the second, more critical problem with Dershowitz's attitude: it creates the appearance that his judgment is clouded. His tone would be harmless if it merely struck some readers as obnoxious, but here it interferes with the task of the book. Dershowitz wants to convince the reader that certain of his opinions are correct. He does a good job of laying out the evidence for his argument, presenting an array of facts that are both disgusting and enlightening. But in order to persuade the reader that his interpretation of those facts is correct, a better advocate might strive to portray himself as an exceptionally reasonable person. Der-

showitz, however, portrays himself as a street fighter.

Hostility Toward Judges

The problem has mainly to do with Dershowitz's manifest hostility toward whoever stands in the way of his success. Since Dershowitz is a defender of loathsome criminals, the objects of his wrath are most often judges. The spectacle of this man repeatedly attacking the judges who rule against his clients is shocking and eventually tiresome. Henry Friendly is at first "intellectually dishonest" but later is restored to the status of "a well-regarded jurist." Later, in a different episode, Dershowitz concludes that his judge obviously "lacked the guts" to free Dershowitz's client. Finally, commenting on an episode in which he failed to convince a judge that a policeman's testimony was false, Dershowitz states, "Nothing could demonstrate more graphically, and more distressingly, the virtual impossibility of persuading some judges that *any* policeman is ever lying."

Dershowitz's reaction to defeat would be less galling if he were a little more reluctant to pat himself on the back after each victory. But Dershowitz's mindset is consistent: When Dershowitz succeeds, he does so because of his unique skills. When he fails, it is because success was "virtually impossible." Nearly always, there is a corrupt person or institution blocking Dershowitz's path to the otherwise-inevitable success. Often, Dershowitz's characterization of his opponents is plausible, but there are other situations where his failures appear as if they might have been caused by some error in his own judgment. Still, Dershowitz refuses to dwell on that possibility.

A Sense of Drama

Despite this overriding weak-

ness, the book has strengths which make it worth reading. In describing each case, Dershowitz does a good job of conveying the emotions which he felt along the way. He is excited when he takes on a new case, exultant when he wins, and angry and frustrated when he loses. Dershowitz's sense of drama, especially dramatic confrontation, pervades his story.

His humor is an asset, as well. During a recess in an exciting trial, we see Dershowitz's mother rush forward to distribute cookies "indiscriminately" to lawyers, parties



HLS Yearbook

Prof. Alan Dershowitz

and witnesses. We see Dershowitz, after having been arrested at Fenway Park as the result of an outrageous mistake, sitting in his jail cell "wondering what had happened to Remy at first base." We see him poking fun at his Marxist-Leninist client at a hearing by decorating his table with posters of Groucho Marx and John Lennon.

Most of the substance of the book is fascinating. The best chapter is

(Continued on Page 16)

Rat Race

By Noah Count



© 1982 Michael Medina

Coalition Affirms Support

(Continued from Page 3)

cent history of minority students' efforts to persuade the Law School to step up minority hiring. In the fall of 1981, Tyler said, the coalition sought reinstatement of the Constitutional Law and Minority Issues course formerly taught by Derrick Bell, and specifically requested that it be taught by a black professor.

It was in December, 1981, he said, when Vorenberg, meeting with a group of students, asked if they would not prefer "an excellent white professor" to "a mediocre black one." Tyler said the students objected to Vorenberg's alleged characterization of the choice facing the administration.

In the spring, the students again requested that the course be reinstated, and submitted a list of approximately 30 black lawyers who they said were qualified to teach at HLS. The students' sense of frustration was increased when the Law School announced, in April, that it had appointed ten new professors, all of whom were white males. Finally, the first two sets of preregistration materials dis-

tributed in the spring failed to include any mention of the course on Constitutional Law and Minority Issues.

Then, in May, the dean told Coalition leaders that the course, Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights, would be taught by two visiting instructors, Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg. BLSA immediately decided to boycott the course, and authorized Kenyatta to write his now-famous letter to Vorenberg explaining the reasons for the boycott.

In July, Dean Vorenberg sent that letter and letters from Greenberg and Chambers, along with his own cover letter, to all returning students. Ruth Marcus, 2L, who was working for the *Washington Post* for the summer, received the packet and immediately wrote a *Post* article focusing on the charge that the course was being boycotted because Greenberg was white. That article became the catalyst for a media blitz. Soon the issues were being debated nationwide, with most editorial comment harshly criticizing the boycott.



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Story Ideas?

Many of the stories in the RECORD spring from ideas suggested by readers. If you think of an event or subject which should be covered, give us a call at 495-4418 or leave a note in Dave Horn's 3L mailbox.

A Question of Credentials

(Continued from Page 7)

qualifications include extraordinary grades from Harvard or another major law school, a clerkship on the U.S. Supreme Court, and perhaps a few years at one of the country's prestigious law firms.

Fallen Barriers

There is a strong presumption that applicants with credentials of this character have teaching and scholarly potential. Because there are no longer any overt racial barriers at Harvard, some faculty believe it is as wrong to consider race as a positive qualification in hiring teachers as it was to use it as an excuse to bar blacks like Jackie Robinson from professional sports.

But legal education is more complicated than baseball. Race can create as legitimate a presumption as a judicial clerkship in filling a teaching position intended to interpret to law students the impact of racial discrimination on the law and lawyering. The special and quite valuable perspective on law and life in this country that a black person can provide is not limited to civil rights issues, as Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall's thundering dissents have proven over the years.

Quite often during my years at Harvard, my views on policy matters differed substantially from those held by my colleagues. While my minority positions seldom prevailed, I like to think they made possible a fuller discussion of issues than would otherwise have been possible. Is it only fortuitous that Prof. Chris Edley's *Washington Post* Op-ed piece provided almost the only enlightened comment on the black student boycott published this summer?

Stymied Efforts

My efforts at Harvard to recruit more blacks with backgrounds similar to mine were stymied by fac-

ulty who preferred to wait for applicants with academic credentials like their own, but who just happened to be black. Blacks with high-level academic credentials do exist. Understandably, some prefer the far more lucrative life of big-law-firm practice to teaching.

Three blacks with outstanding academic credentials were hired, and two were tenured, at Harvard during the years after I arrived. The first was Prof. Clyde Ferguson, an expert in civil procedure and international law. The second, Harry Edwards, is now a federal judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. A third, Christopher Edley Jr., was one of the handful of blacks who served on the *Harvard Law Review*, and last year joined the faculty as an assistant professor.

But neither Ferguson nor Edley is currently a specialist in civil rights law. After I left Harvard at the end of 1980, some 500 students petitioned the school to hire someone to "teach Derrick Bell's civil rights course." They specifically requested that a black teacher be hired for the course.

Unique Insidiousness

As two of the more than 150 black students put it in a letter to the dean in March, 1982, "While the Civil Rights movement or experience has touched many, we feel strongly that the course we seek, should be taught by a professor who has personally experienced the unique insidiousness of racism in the United States."

Rather clearly, the request is not reverse racism. It is a call for a teacher whose credentials include experiences in and with American racism similar to those the students have already suffered. Unless there is a miraculous racial reform quite soon, these students as lawyers, and their black clients, will likely have to face such experiences for the remainder of their lives.

Harvard's black students do not wish to decide who should be hired to teach there. This is properly a faculty responsibility. They do not even begrudge the subtle but real ego gratification that must come when Harvard faculty select new teachers with credentials quite like their own. Obviously, some persons with outstanding academic records become good teachers and some do not.

Similarly, not every black lawyer can bring to the classroom the insights and understanding the students seek. But some clearly can. They are needed, and a civil rights course is an ideal means to test that ability.

Index of Success

The correlation between good grades and academic success is not so close that the school should reject the students' suggestion that at least one civil rights teacher, in a school with so large a faculty, should have experienced, as well as worked, to end racial discrimination. The racial outlook for Harvard's black students, and for that matter, the country, is not so bright that there is no need for a teacher who in the context of an academic offering is able to speak in depth and detail about the contradictions and dilemmas that will come with black professional status.

Indeed, early in the course, this teacher might try to explain why a society which after sanctioning centuries of slavery and the most debilitating policies of racial discrimination, needs to believe that the deep racial injustices it has condoned may best be cured by convincing black victims that what they and theirs have experienced has no significance, and surely is not the credentialing equivalent of straight-A grades in a mainstream, mainly white, law school.

Derrick A. Bell Jr. is now the dean of the University of Oregon's law school.

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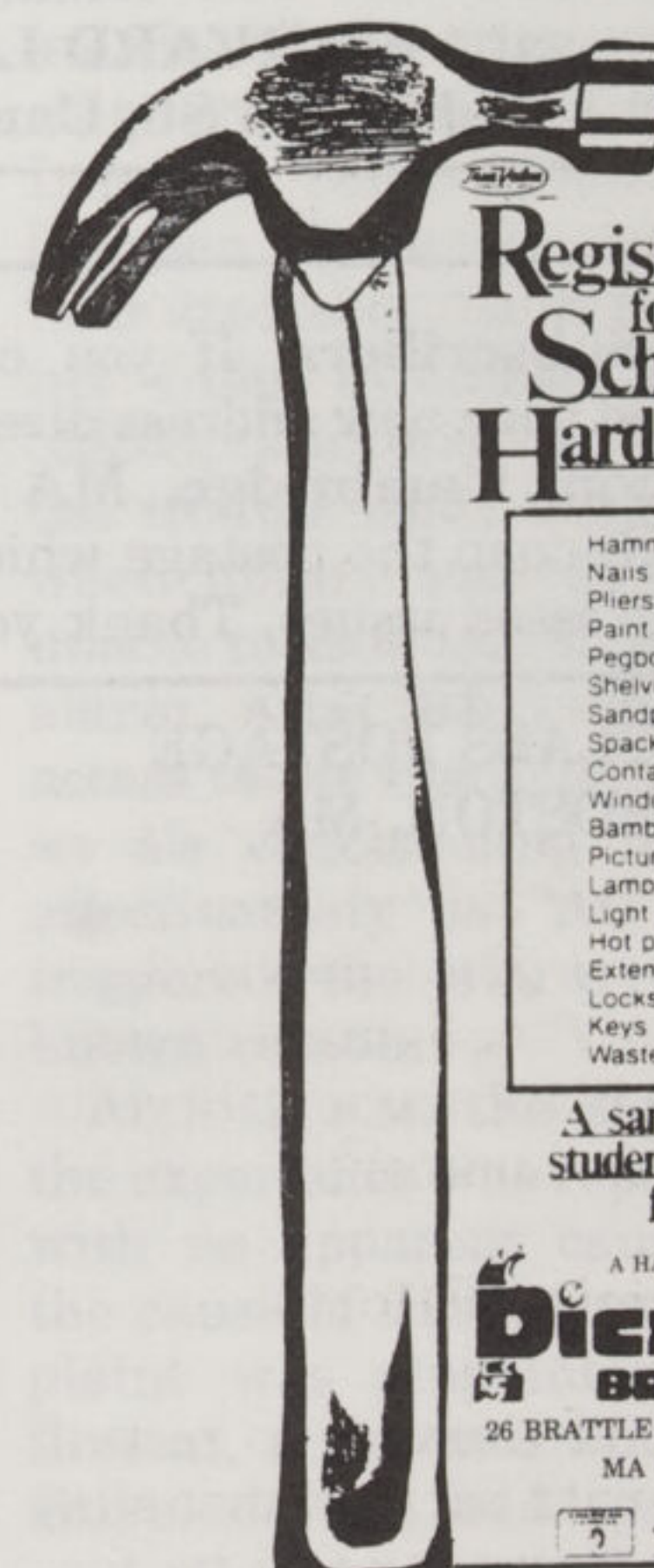
A student concession at Harvard Business School

Sports Quiz

Note: To help you brush up on your local geography, this week's sports quiz asks you to identify sports figures whose last names are the names of communities in the Boston metropolitan area.

1. This former NHL great, best known for his play with the Chicago Black Hawks, failed last year in his attempt to make a comeback with the New York Rangers. Name this former hockey star.
2. In 1975, at the age of 23, this player stunned the baseball world when he drove in over 100 runs on his way to Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player honors. Name this player.
3. In his seven years in the major leagues, this second baseman, originally with the Pittsburgh Pirates, has played in five league championship series and three World Series. Name this athlete.
4. After the 1957 season, this long-time owner of the New York Giants moved his baseball team to San Francisco. Name this man.
5. An alumnus of Alcorn A&M, this bruising forward began his NBA career with the Detroit Pistons in 1971 and later played for Seattle and Portland. Name this former NBA player.

(Answers on Page 16)



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Book Review

A Street Fighter in Court

(Continued from Page 12)
the one on Dershowitz's activities within the confines of an alien criminal justice system — that of the Soviet Union. Dershowitz has been — and apparently still is — the American lawyer for some of the best known Soviet dissidents. The poignancy with which he describes their plight is moving. It is also revealing, for it leaves no doubt that Dershowitz can be motivated by the most humane of instincts.

It is an appealing quality, this ability to act forcefully and per-

suasively on the basis of simple human emotion, without needing to refer to complex philosophical formulae. If Dershowitz's head is ruled by his heart, then who, in the end, can fault him personally, especially when his heart is clearly in the right place? The form of Dershowitz's presentation bothers me mainly because I think that his message is one that needs to be heard clearly. I fear, however, that it won't be heard nearly so well above the noise of Brooklyn street fighting. ❦

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Class of 1982

The Alumni Association was not able to add your names to the subscription list for last week's issue. Unfortunately, we do not now have sufficient copies of that issue to allow us to send them to those people omitted from the list.

Sports Answers

1. Bobby Hull
2. Fred Lynn
3. Willie Randolph
4. Horace Stoneham
5. Willie Norwood

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