

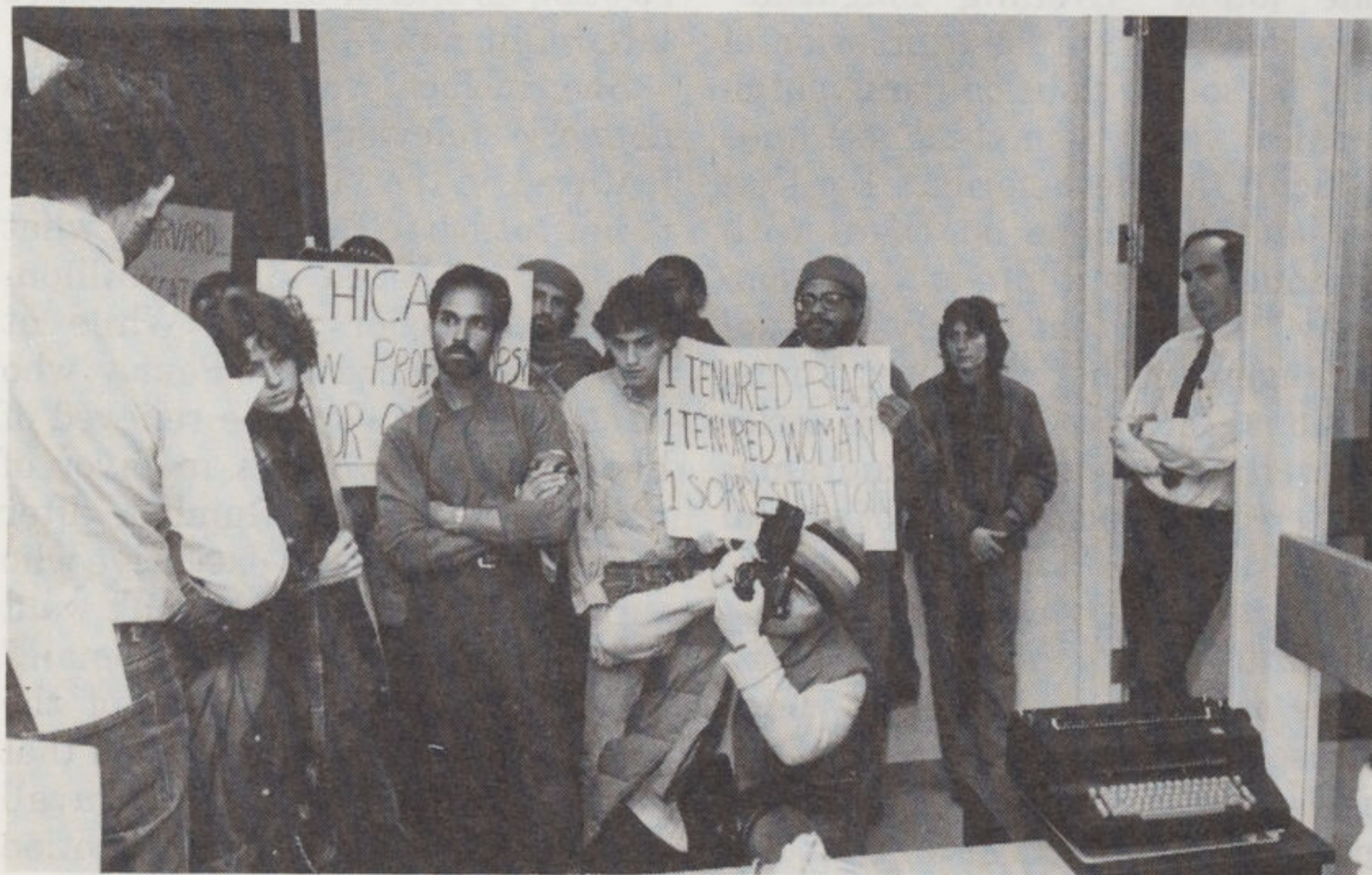
HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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25 CENTS



John Morris

Joe Garcia, 3L, (back to camera) reads demands to Dean Vorenberg (right).

Peaceful Protesters Demand Faculty Changes

By Jim Chudy

The controversial boycott of the winter-term course, Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights, culminated on Wednesday, Jan. 5, in a picket by about 45 HLS students outside of the classroom in which it was held. Thirty-five of the more than fifty students enrolled attended the first class despite the picketing, but the enrollment dropped to 43 by the end of add-drop period.

The picket, announced late last term, was billed as a "non-confrontational" demonstration. The protesters held signs and stood in a random array in front of the doors to the classroom, Pound 200, but did not block it. Cecil McNab, 3L, one of the organizers, admonished the demonstrators that the picket was to be "non-confrontational. No

disruption. No hassle [of entering students] about crossing a picket line." There was no harassment of individual students entering the classroom or verbal taunts. The result was akin to the congestion of the entrances to some lecture halls during class changes.

Lecturers Escorted

The first student entered the classroom almost unnoticed at about 8:50 A.M. Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg, the visiting lecturers teaching the class, were escorted into the classroom at 9:05 A.M. by Prof. Lance Liebman. The class began on schedule at 9:10 A.M.

At about the same time, the demonstrators left Pound and marched to HLS Dean James Vorenberg's

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TWC Offers Alternative Spring Course

By Brad Hudson

The Third World Coalition plans to sponsor a course entitled Racism and American Law during the spring semester as an alternative to the current winter-term course, Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights, being taught by Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg. According to George Bisharat, 3L, the course will meet 10 to 12 times during the semester and will feature minority legal scholars and practitioners.

Bisharat explained that the original idea for the course grew out of the first open meeting held to discuss the coalition's boycott of the winter-term course. The course was seen as a method of allowing students who will graduate this spring to participate in the boycott and still take a course in race discrimination.

But the idea quickly grew beyond this original, narrow conception into a broad critique: of faculty hiring, of traditional conceptions of teaching race discrimination law, and of the hierarchical nature of traditional legal pedagogy.

Bisharat expressed hope that the course "could become a reply to the assertion by the faculty that there are no qualified minorities." But the reply would not just consist of verbal criticism — it would be a reply through demonstration.

Another aim, said Bisharat, is to
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Young: From Secretarial to Anchor Desk

By Charles Thensted

She is definitely not the "bubble-headed bleached blonde who comes on at 5" in ex-Eagle Don Henley's hit single, "Dirty Laundry." Neither is she just the hyped-to-death pretty-female half of Boston's Channel 7 "Dream Team." More accurately, Robin Young is an ambitious and talented television businesswoman whose present on-camera persona is "Anchor Woman," a media super-heroine.

Last month she spoke to a surprisingly small, predominantly male HLS audience on "Women in the Public Eye" (actually, "Robin Young in the Public Eye," which is what everyone wanted to hear about anyway). She began her presentation at the beginning of her broadcasting career — as a secretary. Her first break came when a production assistant resigned. Rather than spend the money on a replacement, the station decided to let Young do it, with no change in title or increase in pay.

New Opportunity

The obvious slight only made her attack her new opportunity with increased determination. She soon became a producer/director on Red Sox and Bruins telecasts and hosted a talk show. That cumulative experience engendered what remains her favorite television occupation, which she describes as "putting the pieces together." She takes obvious pride in her writing, editing and production capabilities as assets that set her apart from the new

wave of television news anchor people, a role she seems to regard as secondary to her work off-camera.

Her production talents were honed during her stint as hostess of Boston's "Evening Magazine," whose much-copied format she helped create, but not, she laments, with ownership participation, a mistake she vowed never to repeat. She found "Evening Magazine" provided a forum for expression of her personal, political and philosophical views, something she finds difficult in a news format. For that reason, she "came on board with Channel 7 as a production company." Under that highly unusual arrangement, her company, Young Visions, Inc., produces news series as well as full-length docudramas centering on social issues of special interest to her.

Young's talk allowed ample opportunity for free-wheeling questions and answers, some of which focused on the inadequacies of TV news and the presumed to be inevitable corruption of an innocent

young newswoman. Young insisted that she is no "babe in the woods" and is known as one who speaks her mind and will not do what she is not comfortable doing. Her production company arrangement, she noted, was designed to give her this freedom. One network would not consider such a deal, she said, and for that reason she turned down a position as anchor on that network's late-night news program.

She, in fact, was no stranger to network television, having been featured on the "Today" show prior to her return to Boston to join what has been reported to be a million-dollar co-anchor team. While at NBC, she watched Jane Pauley, who wrote her own copy, be relieved of her newscaster duties in favor of non-writer Bryant Gumbel, after the arrival of a news executive who earlier had said, "People don't want to get their news from a woman." So she knows the nature of the beast. In this regard, she noted that her brother-in-law Robert Duvall made the highly successful motion picture skewering of the TV news biz, "Network." (Speaking of famous siblings, her brother is the actor John Savage, most noted for his work in "The Deerhunter.")

Robin Young made it clear that she does not consider TV news the end of the rainbow. She expressed her inclination to pursue challenges in the production end of the business instead. If the intelligence, drive and apparent business sense she displayed during her brief visit to HLS are any indication, success will follow her in that realm as well.

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Chambers Surveys Civil Rights Scene

By Roland Monson

Visiting professors Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg, teachers of the boycotted winter-term course Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights, spoke last week in the Ropes-Gray room on civil rights litigation. About 50 students, including a number of minority students were in attendance, and the atmosphere was wine-and-cheese informal.

Chambers spoke first, for about half an hour. He opened by mentioning a recent case of his in which the judge had awarded attorney's fees amounting to \$3.50/hour with the comment that, as it was public interest litigation, the attorneys

weren't in it for the money. Chambers introduced his main subject of discrimination in education and employment with some personal reflections. He began with an interest in the educational opportunities open to blacks in North Carolina where he grew up. He went to a school that had no library, though his school bus passed a white school which may or may not have been better, but which did have a library. This interest continued through law school, and is still one of Chambers' main concerns.

Chambers acknowledged that some blacks now are not interested in busing and think that efforts should be concentrated on improving black schools. But Chambers

stated that his own commitment remains to integration: American society should be one society, not several separate societies.

Chambers went on to address the problems in furthering this ideal under the Reagan administration. Reagan believes that "blacks like going to black schools," and the Reagan administration is in effect supporting segregation, for example, in Baton Rouge and Nashville. Reagan claims that money is going to black institutions, but Chambers said that claim is very questionable.

Administration Policies

In a short discussion of employment discrimination, Chambers pointed out that the federal government has petitioned for reconsideration by the Fifth Circuit of its approval of a consent decree containing an affirmative action plan the Legal Defense Fund obtained from the New Orleans fire department: the government maintains that the plan is unconstitutional. The alternative proposed by the government would in effect reinstitute employment discrimination, says Chambers.

Finally Chambers talked about the difficult times that lie ahead for civil rights lawyers, as sources of funding dry up, the recession makes more clients unemployed, and a hostile administration causes more and more wrongs that need righting.

Greenberg, stating that he had little to add, outlined the growth in opportunities for civil rights lawyers over the last decades. He encouraged students interested in public interest law to stick with it. If such students persist, they'll find an opportunity. The important question is: "What will you think when you look back and ask, 'How have I spent these years?'" He urged students to spend the energy and patience necessary to do the things they really care about, and sat down to a scattering of applause.

Legal Services Project Helps Fill Local Needs

By Andrea Hartman

Harvard Law School students have successfully organized and coordinated the Legal Services Project, which helps provide legal aid services in Boston. About 25 to 30 students participated in the program during the fall semester, which began the second year of the project's operations.

The project was founded last year to fill two perceived needs, according to this year's project coordinators, David Cohen, 3L, Cary Kravet, 3L, and Mark Macenka, 3L. Kravet said that one motivation for founding the project "was to fill the gap for students who wanted to do legal services work but didn't get into the [Harvard] Legal Aid Bureau."

The other impetus, said Macenka, was the desire to help fill the need for legal services in the Boston community, particularly in light of recent cutbacks in federal funding. It was hoped that the project would be particularly helpful in providing services for Boston residents who speak only Spanish, Chinese or French. However, last semester,

only about 10 to 15% of the project's volunteers were bilingual. Noted Cohen, "We're looking for more people who are bilingual."

Flexible Work

Each student volunteer is placed in one of the five legal departments — income maintenance, housing, individual rights, family, or elderly — at Greater Boston Legal Services

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Erich Merrill

Mark Macenka, 3L

New Course to Trace Racism's Roots

By Tiane Sommer

A new non-credit course is being offered for the spring semester, beginning February 2, entitled "Legal History: Introduction to the Law of Slavery in America." The course will be taught by Paul Finkelman, a liberal arts fellow in law and history.

The course is intended to introduce students to the primary and secondary materials on the law of slavery in the United States, with some reference to slavery in England. A list of topics to be covered is included in the course description published in the January 6 edition of the *HLS Adviser*.

Finkelman planned the course with Prof. Harold J. Berman during the spring of 1981, while preparing his application to the Liberal Arts Fellows program in the fall of 1981. He has taught a similar course at the University of Texas Law School, and at the University of Chicago Law School while a graduate student.

While working toward his Ph.D. in history at the University of Chicago, he took and later team-taught a course in the law of slavery. As a historian, he was interested in race relations, the process of reform of the institution of slavery, and the phenomenon of the Civil War.

Dissertation on Slavery

In his dissertation, Finkelman examined how the state laws of slavery fared in the arena of interstate comity. Supposing, for instance, he says, "the 'master' went to New York to buy clothes, and he took 'his slave.' There was an issue whether New York could free the slave or was bound to enforce the slavery law of the home state, involving questions of property but also involving questions about the nature of the federal union."

As a liberal arts fellow, Finkelman brings to the Law School a perspective that enlarges the curriculum. His course in the law of slavery provides examples of historical parallels. "In tort law there is a rule of parental liability for

acts committed by their children," he notes. "It acts as a parallel of the old masters' liability for the tortious acts of slaves." He emphasizes that the latter liability "was entirely different from the master-servant idea" which remains in tort jurisprudence, because the underlying relationship was different, and because the concept of the person-



John Morris

Paul Finkelman

ality of the enslaved person was dwarfed. In fact, he says, "the entire legal literature glosses over the development and existence of master-slave liability and the law of slavery in general."

The body of case law on slavery in the United States developed over 70 years. Because enslaved blacks were denied citizenship status and treated as property, tort law had special rules regarding liability for their torts and developed certain rules of remedy for torts committed against enslaved persons. The courts often ruled that a master should sue for trespass to property. Similarly, there was uncertainty in criminal law as to the nature of the responsibility, if any, that should attach to one harming or killing a slave.

"I think every civil rights course should begin with the topic of slavery," Finkelman says, "in order to instill an understanding of the vital import of civil rights law — not just how far we've come, but *how* we've

come so far." He adds, "I wouldn't start a course with *Plessy v. Ferguson*. I'd start with the *Dred Scott* decision that said that you didn't have to worry about infringing the rights of blacks because they had no rights to worry about anyway."

In criminal procedure, Finkelman would begin a course by setting aside any lingering qualms about "protecting criminals." It would start with the Salem witch trials, for which trial records are actually available. Those proceedings would provide the basis for discussions about the voluntariness of confessions, the protection against self-incrimination, the notion of due process, and prejudicial remarks by judges.

"Things Are Not So New"

In studying the processes within law, Finkelman says, history lifts us from the level of technicians and confronts us with "the realization that things are not so new, that the same things happen over and over." He cites as an example the development of strict liability doctrines "with no notion of fault" in the early common law of England and the United States. The historical perspective reveals "no set of principles floating in the sky, that a judge just pulls down and uses to decide a case. But neither is it simplistic," he is quick to add. "It's not at all reduced to a question of what the judge had for breakfast."

As a legal historian, Finkelman would go on to an understanding of the time and place surrounding key decisions in the law, examining the events beyond the courtroom. For example, he says, the usual focus on *Erie's* usurpation of *Swift v. Tyson* should not be permitted to eclipse an awareness that *Swift's* broad approval of federal common law was appropriate to its time.

Finkelman is the author of *An Imperfect Union: Slavery, Federalism & Comity* (1981).

The course will meet on alternate Wednesdays from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. in Round 202.



Unfriendly Skies

Andrew E. Shipley

Airlines have a nasty sense of humor — they must; nothing else could explain what one airline did to me on a recent fly-out.

I was flying from Boston to Seattle via Denver. My flight out of Logan was delayed, so I told the passenger agent that I would probably miss my connecting flight in Denver and suggested that I be re-routed through Chicago.

"No, no," he said. "You'll make your Denver flight. Don't worry."

"You're sure? I have a job interview in Seattle tomorrow morning. It's important that I make it there tonight."

"You will. I guarantee it."

I trusted him. As the plane touched down in Denver, the pilot's voice clicked in over the intercom:

"We can't taxi into the gate as yet. Another plane is pulling out for departure, so we'll just wait nearby for a minute."

Doing What We Do Best

The other plane was my flight to Seattle. I watched it lift off from my window seat. The passenger agent at the Denver airport asked me what I wanted to do.

"How about if I spend the night and catch a flight in the morning?"

"That'll be fine."

"Great. Where can I pick up my suitcase? I need it."

"Do you really need it?"

"Yes. I wear contact lenses. I can't sleep with them in and I can't take them out without solution, and the solution is in the suitcase."

"Oh. Well, sir, in that case, there could be a problem, sir."

"How so?"

"Well, sir, your bag has been sent to Portland, Oregon."

"Portland? Oregon?"

"Yes sir."

"I don't mean to be nosey — but, why?"

"This way it will get to Seattle by nine tomorrow instead of noon. Three hours earlier."

"But what do I care if I won't get there until noon?"

"We thought you would go to Portland tonight, sir."

"Why?"

"Well, that's where your bag is going."

I arrived in Portland two hours later and asked the man at the baggage service desk to please give me my suitcase.

"I can't sir."

"Why?"

"It's in Denver."

I stayed calm. I said, "The only reason I'm in this town is because my suitcase is supposed to be here."

You're Gonna Like Us

He started yelling at me. Screaming. For no reason. Still, I stayed calm. I leaned my six-four, two-hundred ten pound frame over this five-six maniac, and calmly said, "Sir, you're making me very angry."

He suggested I speak to his supervisor, but by this time it was past midnight (Pacific time), and the supervisor was home in bed. The airline put me in a cab and sent me to a motel, but I still had my contacts in, so I spent the next two hours looking for an open convenience store. It was no use. Portland closes at sundown. It was raining, the sidewalks were unpaved, and mud splattered over my shoes. I was near the breaking point, then a dog barked at me. That did it. I got down on my knees, put my face to the fence, and screamed at that dog. A bedroom light flicked on and a silhouette appeared on the window shade. I stood up and let out the loudest roar ever heard this side of a Johnny Weismuller film. The light flicked out, and I walked back to the motel and stayed up all night watching HBO.

The next morning I boarded a plane for — at last — Seattle. The airline apologized for the inconvenience and put me in first class. The passenger agent said, "You'll be glad

this happened. It's a beautiful flight. You'll see Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier."

It rained. There were clouds. I saw nothing. And on a forty minute flight, first-class means only that your orange juice is two degrees colder than the juice served in coach. After landing in Seattle, I went immediately to the baggage desk.

"What can I do for you, sir?"

"I was sent to Portland against my will, and my bag is being held hostage in Denver. How do I rescue it?"

He laughed. He thought I was kidding. "Give me your ticket, sir, and I'll process it through. It'll come in on the next flight, roughly eleven forty-nine. You'll get it, roughly, twelve forty-nine."

"Fine. Can it be sent to my hotel?"

"Certainly, sir, and here is a receipt for your ticket."

When I reached the hotel, it was eleven A.M. My first interview was at eleven-thirty and I had not slept in over forty-eight hours, so I called the firm, explained my predicament, and asked if the interview could be postponed.

"Of course. We understand. How about coming in at three?"

"I haven't slept. How about tomorrow?"

"We're sorry. No one will be here tomorrow. It'll be Friday, you know."

"Of course. Three, then."

I lay down for a nap (having bought solution at a drug store, charging it to the law firm — I wasn't paying for any of this misery) only to be wakened by the phone. The desk had forgotten to give me a message left by a friend also interviewing in Seattle.

"I'm sorry to have wakened you, sir."

"That's all right. I had to get up to answer the phone anyway. Has my suitcase gotten here?"

"No sir."

"What time is it?"

"Two."

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Dinner Series Attracts Up and Coming

By Michael Malamut

I was told to dress in my best business suit. I was picked up by an attractive, young, smartly dressed professional-looking woman driving a Cadillac. I was driven to the Harvard Club where we had cocktails, dined in quiet elegance, and talked law. What was this, an interview with a posh Boston firm? No, it was your haggard, but faithful RECORD reporter doing a story on a dinner series for young alumni. The group consists of some fifty young professionals, the great majority of whom are alumni of the University. Diverse groups of about ten meet bi-weekly over dinner with a noted intellectual, usually a Harvard scholar, for an informal discussion in a formal social setting.

The primary organizer of the group is Jim Mitchell, a venture capitalist with a local Boston firm. He started the series after dropping out after a year as a transfer student at Harvard College. He did not find the type of intimate professorial contact he had expected and set about trying to create it on his own terms. What started originally as an informal gathering of friends with a professor to discuss things on a personal and personable basis has gradually transformed itself into a more serious dinner-discussion with formal attire and service. The dinner I attended was an exception to the general rule, as black tie has been the usual dress requirement. Occasionally, the invited

professors request a more casual setting as more comfortable, and their desires are respected.

The night I went, the guest of honor was our own Prof. Weinreb. Among the members of the group in attendance were several lawyers and bankers who were undergrad alums and grad students from the B. and Ed. Schools. While there were no HLS alums there that night, there are several in the group. Previous dinners have been held at Jim Mitchell's house and this spring's events are scheduled for the Somerset Club and the Club of Odd Volumes. Those members of the dinner group that attend pay for their dinners, the room rental, the wine and their share of the invited guest's dinner.

Pleasant Start

The dinner started pleasantly with drinks and hors d'oeuvres and discussion of the invited guest and his background. Prof. Weinreb then arrived (the professors are invited about a half hour after the group members get to dinner to give them a little time to cram for the evening's discussion), and we continued over cocktails for another fifteen minutes or so as the professor fielded questions about the role of a law instructor at the Law School. We then recessed to dinner. The quality of the food left a little to be desired (I was told that this was atypical and that the meal is usually much better but is, of course, de-

pendent on the venue), but the service was pleasant. With several glasses of red and white wine to loosen their tongues and their inhibitions, the group members soon had a lively repartee going and lingered over dinner in pleasant, if rather intellectual, conversation. I found the evening an interesting and relaxing break from the usual law school routine and enjoyed hearing non-lawyers talking about law the way we talk about sports or business — an interesting insight.

Prof. Weinreb's comments on the evening were generally positive. He felt that the series was an interesting thing to do and that it was well done. He had a "stimulating, pleasant evening," and stated that he believed that it really was "a dinner party and not a seminar." In retrospect he seemed glad to have taken the group up on its offer and would certainly not tell fellow faculty members not to go. Faculty response to the group's invitations has been quite high in general. The spouse of the guest of honor is not generally invited to come to the dinner series. I felt that it tended to make the occasion a little less social than it might have been. However, Prof. Weinreb himself did not feel that this omission detracted appreciably from the conviviality of the occasion. The male-female ratio among the group members was close to fifty-fifty and there have been several women among the guests of honor. The reason that there have not been more, I am afraid, can be laid at the door of the University's hiring practices and not the dinner series' selections.

Several members of the Law School faculty, aside from Prof. Weinreb, have attended past dinners, among them Professors Cox, Dershowitz, Fisher and Vagts. Those interested in finding out more about the Harvard Alumni-Faculty Dinner Series should get in touch with Jim Mitchell at 484-0314. Graduate and professional school students and alumni (that includes Law School people) are welcome. ☛

Sports Quiz

Note: As Super Sunday approaches, this week's sports quiz asks you to recall events from past Super Bowls.

1. Only once has a team that qualified for the playoffs as a wild-card gone on to win the Super Bowl. Name this team.
2. In Super Bowl III, this rookie lifted his team to a world championship by kicking a field goal as time ran out. Name this former player.
3. Super Bowl III also marked one of those rare occasions when a player from the losing team was honored as most valuable

player. Name the former star who, in a losing cause, was the most valuable player of Super Bowl III.

4. This former running back rushed for over 100 yards and scored a touchdown to help his team, which went into the Super Bowl as an 18-point underdog, gain a 16-7 victory. Name this player.
5. This veteran wide receiver caught more passes in Super Bowl I than he had during the entire 1966 regular season. Name this former Packer who so ably filled in for an injured teammate.

(Answers on Page 15)

A Future for Tamper-Proof Special K

—Lee Christie

About this time each year, almost any publication anywhere will run one of those year-in-review articles, and the columnist, of course, gets to make a few predictions for the year ahead. The editors of the RECORD said no one was working on a year-in-review piece yet, so I used my own personal version of the "reasonable man" standard to compile the following highlights and prognostications:

Deaths. Archibald MacLeish, HLS class of 1919, had the good sense to give up law for poetry, professorships and statecraft. He outlived almost everybody else in his class and died at the age of 89. Leon Jaworski helped to build a real powerhouse of a law firm in Houston, and replaced Archibald Cox as Special Prosecutor in the Watergate affair. He died at age 77 while cutting firewood on his Texas ranch. Jay W. Jacobs, a 51-year-old lawyer in the New York firm of Burke and Burke, was shot to death in his office by a 38-year-old woman who had worked for the firm in word-processing for about 18 months. So far, nobody seems to know exactly what the problem was, except that the killer thought her Christmas bonus was a little on the lean side.

Business. The stock market went absolutely bananas, and brokers

across the land went home for Christmas with bonuses that were decidedly on the fat side. Part of the market's topsy-turviness for at least part of the year arose from the Bendix-Marietta-Allied she-nanigans. The corporate lawyers and the folks who were trading on inside information probably made out like bandits. Bendix chief William Agee, who married Mary Cunningham even though they were not — I repeat, *not* — having an affair when she was at Bendix, lost control of his company and reportedly got pretty depressed about it. Meanwhile, in the rest of America, more people were losing their jobs than at any other time that most people could remember, but President Reagan said he could remember when things were worse.

Politics. Reagan is still president. Mike Dukakis, '60, was elected governor of Massachusetts for the second time. Former U.S. Senator Adlai Stevenson III, '57, failed narrowly in his bid to oust incumbent James "Big Jim" Thompson from the Illinois statehouse. It seems that both candidates then tried to hire the Chicago law firm of Jenner and Block to handle the fight over a possible recount. Thompson got there first, and the Illinois Supreme Court ruled last week that Thomp-

son's election day victory would stand.

Happenings: World. A lot of British and Argentinian people killed each other in and around the Falkland Islands, a remote south Atlantic outpost populated by a couple of thousand British colonists and lots of sheep. Argentine President Galtieri may have been trying to make some political hay, but instead ended up resigning in disgrace. Margaret Thatcher, who seemed to be as surprised by the war as anyone, became more popular as a result of it.

Happenings: America. Kellogg's introduced new, larger-flake Special K, and I join them in hoping that it's going to catch on in a really big way. Yessiree, this baby could really take off!

Happenings: Harvard Law School. When first-year grades were distributed in March, some 1L's decided to have a "burn-your-grades" ceremony at the World Tree to make a dramatic showing of something-or-other. Four people showed up. In what was a remarkable display of institutional arrogance, even for Harvard, the Law School rewrote the job placement calendar to make people go to class more often, and expected the rest of the world to march to the beat of our drum. Neither the students nor the world cooperated.

Ralph Nader, '58, the most important HLS graduate in this half of the 20th century, came back here to give an HLS Forum address that packed the house. His remarks were pointed, sardonic, thought-provoking, and, for some of us, inspirational in one way or another. Betty Friedan was another Forum speaker in 1982. The problem, of course, is that the Forum audiences are predictable, and that most of the people who really needed to listen to the Nader view or the Friedan view did not attend.

What I really wanted to talk about in this space was all the

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Protesters Orderly; Course Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

office in Griswold Hall where Joe Garcia, 3L, read the Third World Coalition Affirmative Action Proposals aloud to the Dean and the assembled demonstrators. The proposals include demands for increased minority admissions and recruitment, increased recruitment and hiring of minority faculty, staff and administrators, and the development of courses addressing minority issues. Garcia read the proposals again on the steps of Langdell to a group of reporters and photographers. The demonstration then broke up.

Success

The organizers of the picket were surprised at its success. Ibrahim Gassama, 2L, one of the leaders, said that only 20 demonstrators were expected because of 1L exams and because the protest was held early on the first day of classes. "Although we knew we had the support, we never thought this many would come out so early in the morning," he said. Both McNab and Gassama said they were "very pleased" by the demonstration.

The student demonstrators were almost outnumbered by reporters, photographers and University officials. Photographers often inadvertently blocked the passages which the demonstrators had left for students. Dean of Students Mary Upton coordinated the efforts of the



John Morris

Julius Chambers and Jack Greenberg thread their way through pickets on the way to class.

University officials to monitor the demonstration. Their primary concern seemed to be to protect enrolled students from being photographed from the front as they entered the classroom, and to stop photographs from being taken inside the classroom. Upton said that the four plainclothes University police on hand were there to prevent disturbances from outsiders.

Vorenberg and Upton were unhappy with the boycott itself, but were relieved that the picket was well-organized and orderly. "I'm glad it was peaceful," said Dean

Vorenberg, "but it does raise serious questions in an academic setting to put that kind of pressure on other students not to take a course. I hope that students were not dissuaded by the demonstration from getting part of the education that they wanted." He added that he was "glad we are offering it."

Non-Credit Course

The protesting students intend to continue to contest the faculty hiring policies by organizing a non-
(Continued on Page 16)

Text of Faculty Resolution on Hiring Minorities and Women

It is the sense of the faculty

(1) That the law school's educational and scholarly functions will be served best by a faculty whose membership includes a variety of perspectives respecting our society's legal institutions.

(2) That minority group members and women historically have been, and still continue to be, too few among the faculty of this school and law schools generally.

(3) That special and extended

efforts are in order to seek out, for possible addition to this faculty, minority group members and women who give promise of excellence in law teaching and legal scholarship.

Accordingly, the faculty welcomes the December 1, 1982, report from the Appointments Committee and its special subcommittees concerning special and extended efforts to seek out faculty prospects among minor-

ities and women, and strongly supports their continuation. These subcommittees should continue to operate until the faculty affirmatively votes that there no longer exists a significant problem. The Appointments Committee and these subcommittees shall report to the Faculty on their affirmative action progress and expectations every fall.



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HLR183

Exploring Alternatives

After the Third World Coalition's announcement that students should boycott the winter-term course on racial discrimination, many people reacted with outrage at what they viewed as the organizers' poor choice of tactics used to publicize objections about a real problem. The coalition's recent focus on alternative tactics, therefore, was a welcome move. A planned alternative course, called Racism and American Law, should allow the coalition to make its points in a more constructive manner that should garner more support.

The course has at least three advantages. First, the Law School's record in hiring minorities and women is poor, and, the coalition believes, the excuses are weak. If successful, the course will demonstrate that there is no lack of qualified minority teachers willing to come to Harvard. Second, the course will fill a gap in the education of many Harvard students, especially those who would have missed their last opportunity to take a course in racial discrimination before graduation, perhaps because of their participation in the boycott.

A third advantage is perhaps the most important. The course is designed to explore the limits of legal anti-discrimination strategies, as well as alternatives to legal action. Law is not defined by the results of lawsuits alone, and the alternative course is almost unique in its recognition of this reality. Even merely as a device to educate students about law, as opposed to racism, the proposed course deserves attention.

In particular, the Law School administration should pay close attention to this innovative idea. It should be closely examining not only the guest teachers but also the course material, considering both for inclusion in the regular HLS program. The only unfortunate fact about the course is the proposed time. It is currently scheduled to conflict with only faculty meetings, in order to allow students to attend without causing course conflicts. We fear, however, the scheduling will prevent from attending the very group most in need of the course.

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Fenno

Fenno was a wreck.

His first food in 48 hours was the pizza delivered by Three Aces during Part III of his final. The delivery boy had interrupted Fenno's first sleep in 48 hours, which had come during Part II of his final. Fenno still wore the same ragged T-shirt he had put on when reading period began; on the front it read, "This too shall pass —" and on the back, "— altho I might not."

After his final, Fenno staggered into Harvard Square — and forgot why he had come.

"You look lost," said a young man, stepping to Fenno's side. "Perhaps I can help." The man wore a knit cap over his head, which looked to be shaved. "What's your name?"

"Fenno," Fenno said.

"May I call you that?"

"That's the best thing to call me, since it's my name."

The young man laughed gently. "A name is but a fleeting thing."

"Well, then," Fenno said. "What is your fleeting thing?"

The man extended his hand. "Fenno, I'm Zenno."

They shook hands, and before Fenno could lower his hand, Zenno had pressed a tract on Krishna consciousness in it.

"Zenno," Fenno said, handing it back, "I'm in law school; i.e., I already belong to an institution that cuts me off from my family and friends, takes all my money, deprives me of sleep, and leaves me glassy-eyed."

"Ah, but at the temple, we will love you, not revile you as at the law school. I know of law school and the law. I was the plaintiff in *Einefesteburg v. Patrick*."

"The deprogramming case?"

"The kidnapping case. The Supreme Court ruled that my religious freedom was abridged when I was abducted from the path of the Godhead."

"You're Einefesteburg?"

Zenno smiled. "I am Zenno now. A name is a fleeting thing, remember?"

"I thought that was a Jews-for-Jesus case."

"We converted en masse. We are now Jews for Jesus for Krishna; the Lord has many names. We study Mishna for Krishna. You and I should discuss it over the festive meal tonight at the temple."

Fenno was tempted; he was still very hungry. "Bottled beer or on tap?"

Zenno shook his head. "Tofu juice is what we offer."

"I can't make it," Fenno said. "But thanks for inviting me, and for reminding me why I came to the Square."

Fenno went to the package store, and asked for Sturmundreck Beer. The proprietor handed him a six-pack of Gemineshaft. "Same brewery, same beer," the proprietor said. "Name doesn't matter. Have a good night now."

Letters to the Editor of the Record

Sorry, Jim

To the Editor:

Thanks for your report (Dec. 3, 1982) on HLS alumni in politics. I was disappointed, however, that you failed to mention Jim Cooper ('80) who defeated Cissy Baker (Howard's daughter) for election to the United States House in a newly created district in Tennessee.

Good work, Jim!

Curtis W. Martin, '79
Atlanta, Ga.

Setting the Record Straight

To the Editor:

In your Nov. 19, 1982, issue you carry a letter from former Dean Erwin N. Griswold, '28, a man for whom I have the highest regard.

He became Dean in 1946, the year I started the RECORD. He and Lon Fuller were the only two members of the faculty opposed to the founding of the RECORD, so my sources reported. Dean Landis had been in favor of the publication.

It is true that Dean Griswold was, as he writes, "present at the creation," but he had to be won over by what he saw in those early issues.

The importance of getting to know something about each other as stressed in your editorial, "Of Flights and Friends", is directly related to the purpose of the RECORD in helping develop a sense of community, not only within the student body and the faculty but with the graduates as well.

Reginald Heber Smith, partner of Hale and Dorr, and long time treasurer of the Harvard Law School Association, pioneer for legal aid, and one could go on at length (as I am doing as I write his biography), gave

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 4:00 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.

me, Paul Helmuth and Charlie Sweet essential support in launching the RECORD.

I join Dean Griswold in congratulating you on the excellence of your issues. His mother wrote me a fan letter after I published a piece about Griswold just after he became Dean. "Despite some of the things you wrote," she said, "I can tell that you really like him."

Charles O. Porter, '44 ('47)
Eugene, Ore.

But Who Won?

To the Editor:

Randy Lee, a 3L whose letter appeared in the Dec. 3 RECORD, makes two valid points in observing that the principle of fair participation should outweigh the wish to win a volleyball game. But does his philosophy require an indifference to the consequences?

DID HIS TEAM WIN?!

Edward M. Levin Jr., '58
Chief Counsel
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.

A Reply To McGillicuddy

To the Editor:

Your pseudonymous guest opinion, "A Survival Manual for Big Firm Practice," [Nov. 5, 1982] is so intemperate as to be its own worst enemy, but I do think that you owe your readers a chance to hear from the other side.

It may well be that the article reflects the author's individual experiences. Obviously, I cannot speak for all large law firms, and there may be some that match his description. I can state, however, that there are many that do not, and it would be a shame if law students got the impression that "Mr. McGillicuddy's" experience is typical.

The author suggests that law firms deliberately give summer associates clearly defined and interesting work in order to entice them into accepting offers of permanent employment, but that the work assigned to full-time associates is nowhere near as interesting. My impression is that the work given to summer associates is fairly typical of the work being done by the firm in general, and most of it involves working along with other associates and partners on continuing matters. It may well be that in major cases associates are occasionally assigned full-time to one case, and this can be expected where a firm has major antitrust litigation that necessarily consumes many lawyer-hours. I suspect that this is the exception rather than

the rule, and I know that the associates at our firm [Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts] all have worked on a variety of matters during the last year.

The author indicates that associates' preferences for work assignments may be ignored. It is obviously not always possible to give every associate his first choice in assignments. A law firm with a broad-based practice needs to staff every area, and if the preferences of associates, if all granted, would overstaff some areas of practice and understaff others, some accommodations must be made. Nevertheless, it is equally obvious that the long-run interests of a law firm are not served by having a person practice in an area of law that he doesn't like. I suspect that the overwhelming majority of associates are able to secure assignment in time to the area of practice that they prefer. This may not happen immediately, but I would be surprised if most firms would not make an effort to accommodate the wishes of an associate to transfer to another department when openings in that department arose. To do otherwise would be foolish from the standpoint of the firm's selfish interests that your author seems to feel are so predominant in partners' thinking.

I also disagree with the statement that an associate's opinion of the firm "is not terribly important to anyone" besides the associate. I am aware of instances in which suggestions from associates with respect to firm management and, for that matter, associate fringe benefits have been adopted by their firm. Associates participate actively in many aspects of management at many firms, and I suspect that partners in law firms in general are not only willing but eager to listen to constructive suggestions that associates might have with respect to firm management and practice. Associates, after all, are hired in large part because we hope that they are intelligent and perceptive people, and it would be foolish for partners to ignore their opinions.

The suggestion that partners expect an associate to be totally devoted to the law and not to have any interests outside the law is, as a generalization, nonsense. There may well be partners like that at some firms, but I suspect that they are few.

At our firm, we look for well-rounded people who can talk to a variety of clients about a variety of subjects and who will get involved in a broad range of community activities. I know from conversations with partners at other large law firms that this is generally their view. The most successful lawyers are people who can hold their own in a variety of social situations with a variety of people, and I suspect that your author, if he had really inquired, would have found that the

(Continued on Next Page)

Letters to the Editor of the Record

(Continued from Previous Page)

breadth of cultural, political, and, yes, social interests of partners in large law firms is impressive indeed. . . . While I won't deny that there are some partners in law firms who do not have outside interests, I suspect that they never did. If anything, the connections that one makes in a large law firm can enable one to get more active in community and cultural affairs than one otherwise might. I recently completed two years as president of a major musical organization which, as a lover of classical music, was immensely rewarding to me. . . .

Your author expresses concern about the long hours he was asked to work. Unfortunately, clients often need work done promptly, and this sometimes results in long hours. When this happens, my experience has been that partners are willing to work just as hard as the associates. A firm's attitude toward extra work is certainly something that a prospective associate should explore. I am sure that there are some firms where a person is expected to prove his manhood by working obscenely long hours. I would describe firms like that as being understaffed. Their partners (and associates) may make large amounts of money, but they will never have the time to spend it in congenial ways.

While some law firms are like that (and they are not confined to the largest ones), many are not. I feel sorry for people at all levels who work in such environments, although I suspect that some people enjoy it. An associate who stumbles into such a situation may well have good cause to complain, but he should not assume that this represents the norm in large law firms because it does not.

Your author concludes that the firm will value an associate's presence only if he can turn out good work on time and that diligence, timeliness, and accuracy are the only requirements for success. It is an oversimplification to say that partners care only about an associate's work, and not about his "charm or musical ability or flair for creative

writing or mystical leanings." I suspect that your readers will find that partners in the firms for which they work will respect their musical ability and creative writing skills, even if they do not directly reflect on their ability as lawyers. They will tolerate associates' "mystical leanings," as long as they are not embarrassing to the firm. Associates' charm will be a definite asset in the practice of law. As indicated above, anything that makes a young lawyer an interesting and attractive person will serve him well in his legal career. . . .

In addition to the traits listed by your author at the end of the article, we also are looking for creativity, imagination, and flair. We want associates who will do more than respond mechanically to problems but who will suggest new approaches to them. Ultimately, we want to hire young lawyers who have the ability to grow into effective partners. We want people who are not only intelligent and dedicated, but who are creative and pleasant to work with and who will share our pleasure in practicing law in a large-firm environment. We want people whom we and our clients will find interesting and congenial and who are from a variety of backgrounds with a variety of interests.

Your author may have fallen into a bad situation, and I sympathize with him if that was true. I am sure that there are many large law firms that are unpleasant to work at. This is true of many businesses of every kind (including, from what I hear, some small public interest law firms). I am sure that your readers will have enough judgment to realize that the bad experience of one individual should not necessarily be assumed to be typical.

Peter L. Faber, '63
New York, N.Y.

More Thoughts on the Legal Profession

To the Editor:

I read your Nov. 5, 1982 issue with great interest, and have two comments I would like to offer on two articles it contained.

First, I would like to assure HLS students that, at least from my personal experience, the description of "big firm practice" by Robert McGillicuddy is exaggerated in the extreme. Obviously, his opinion gains much of its interest from this hyperbole, but one should allay the fears of HLS students after reading this article.

Firstly, everyone's experience is going to be very different. Not all firms nor all departments within large firms are identical.

Having worked for the largest law firm in Washington, D.C., I can attest to the fact that there are often humane and interesting partners with whom one will come in contact, persons who can even become close friends. Nor did I ever hesitate to, or feel I could not, express my interests or my individuality.

I am sure that Mr. McGillicuddy has suffered some of the experiences he describes. Some partners in large firms can indeed be overbearing. And one must be prepared to shoulder a heavy workload. But this generally becomes easier to do once one realizes which is the more important work. Juggling time schedules is a skill which is not taught at law school but is learned by practice.

In addition to the fact that not all large firms are the same, not all types of work require the same types of deadlines. Thus, for example, estate or tax planning projects do not generate the long hours that a litigation or corporate merger/acquisition may entail. I would therefore urge the students to take Mr. McGillicuddy's warnings with a grain of salt.

My second comment relates to the article concerning Prof. Louis Kaplow. I am really aghast at how HLS can permit such a recent graduate to teach a course on the legal profession. Prof. Kaplow cites as an advantage of his teaching the course the fact that he can take a different perspective and a more questioning attitude by reason of his distance. On the other hand, he, too, is influenced by his own biases towards government-related work.

If the course is to be a philosophical look at the legal profession, I can understand how a non-practitioner may discuss the various philosophical approaches to be covered, although even there some actual experience would be preferable to provide greater insight. But I would have assumed that if HLS is concerned about helping students to find out what "life would really be like for them in a few years," it would have appointed someone who had been out of law school more than one year. If HLS wishes to give students a view of the legal profession, it should structure a seminar in which practitioners from various fields of the law visit the campus once a week to discuss their particular practice. In this way, the students will obtain a cross-section of views on different types of legal practice.

I cannot understand how students can pay the amount of tuition they are requested to pay to hear someone who has never practiced law lecture them on the "legal profession"!

Howard M. Liebman, '77
Brussels, Belgium



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Reccers, Rubin's Take Volleyball Titles

By Mark Graham

While many of us were doubtless following the fortunes of our favorite college football teams or employing advanced calculus to determine what teams, if any, would not make the NFL playoffs, players in the Law School intramural volleyball program chose to do a little more participating and a little less spectating. As the fall semester came to a close, the intramural volleyball season ended and the leagues crowned their champions.

While most students have long been aware of the existence of football, basketball and softball intramurals, more and more have decided to get involved in volleyball. During this past season, volleyball intramurals was divided into two leagues, A and B. Participation was high, as A League consisted of 6 teams while B League fielded 14.

During the regular season, A League was paced by the Reccers who rolled through undefeated



The Reccers

and finished with an impressive 10-0 record. To show that their regular season success was no fluke, the Reccers went on to win the playoffs and become A League champions.

In B League, the story ended somewhat differently. The Scorpions went through the regular season undefeated at 9-0, while

Don Rubin's Gang finished second at 6-2. In the playoffs, however, Don Rubin's Gang caught fire and won the B League championship.

With the football and volleyball intramural seasons now over, many have turned their attention to basketball. The basketball season got underway toward the end of the fall semester, but because of conflicts in students' schedules in January, games have not been played since winter vacation began. Play is set to resume next week. ☛



Erich Merrill

Don Rubin's Gang

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"BETTER BUYS AT BRINE'S"

Off the Record Retrospective

(Continued from Page 7)

hoopla over the boycott of the racial discrimination course. But no matter what I would've said about it, or about any boycott- or discrimination-related issue, I'd probably have to take a lot more heat — from God-knows-where-all — than it would be worth. So never mind.

Happenings: My Hometown. Marlene Janssen, 24, left Rock Island, Illinois for Los Angeles four years ago, and in 1982 became a centerfold model in *Playboy* magazine. (It's the November issue, fellas.) Her mother expressed pride on the local evening news. Shucks.

Coming In '83 ...

Marlene Janssen will never be heard from again.

The new Special K will bomb at first, but then Kellogg's will hit upon the idea of a "safer cereals" campaign, giving Special K the same kind of tamper-proof packaging that's making Tylenol America's favorite over-the-counter drug again.

A confused Democratic congressman will introduce a bill to extend the pending tamper-proof packaging regulations for drugs to over-the-counter securities. It will pass narrowly in the House and die a merciful death in the Senate.

Lee Iacocca will leave Chrysler and try to save International Harvester from financial ruin, but the burly executive will be indicted as the key figure in a worldwide, multi-billion dollar scheme to smuggle nuclear weapons into Libya. "I was desperate to save the company," he'll explain.

Under the advice and tutelage of the entire Michelman Committee, I will begin work on my third-year paper, "Law: What It Is, Why We Have It."



Looking for Bilingualists

(Continued from Page 3)

(GBLS). The student is then assigned to a particular attorney. Explained Macenka, "You work on their caseload or your own caseload under their supervision. So you get a lot of feedback. Plus," he said, "the work is of a very flexible nature. If you can put a lot of time in downtown you get more responsibility." The minimum commitment is 10 hours a week for one semester.

The role of the three coordinators is primarily to organize meetings, help place students, and provide facilities on the HLS campus. Cohen noted that the project reimburses students for their work expenses. The project receives funding from the Clinical Placement Office.

Thus far, students have not been able to receive academic credit for their work at GBLS. However, the coordinators indicated that credit is possible in the future. Cohen, however, noted that the experience of working at GBLS on a volunteer basis is quite fulfilling. Said Cohen, "A lot of people feel that what they do in this placement is as valuable or more valuable than what they do in the classroom." He also noted that it gives students a chance to find out if they would like to pursue a career in legal services.

The project is holding its spring organizational meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 7:00 P.M. in Austin 202. The coordinators encourage all interested HLS students to attend.



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Correction

Did we report only *three* governorships in our December 3 article on Law School alumni in major public offices? Oops. Missing the nearest trees in our effort to view the forest, we overlooked our own Gov. Mike Dukakis, '60, who returned to the Massachusetts statehouse by defeating still another HLS alumnus, John Sears, '57. We regret the gaffe, and assure all concerned that it was just an honest slip-up, not an editorial.

A second — and, we hope, final — apology is due Democrat Jim Cooper '80, whose name was omitted from our article despite his election to the House of Representatives from Tennessee's 4th district.



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Coalition's Substitute Course to Start

(Continued from Page 1)

show that the goal of minority students is not just to attract minority duplicates of current faculty members (i.e., Ivy League, law review, judicial clerks). "We want faculty whose experience is more representative of their people in general."

Beyond Litigation

The course is designed to go beyond the development of litigation strategies as a solution to the problems of race discrimination. Instead, it will seek to place litigation and litigation strategies into a broader context of political and social struggle. The course will examine the limits of legal strategies and explore possible alternative strategies, focusing on the relationship between what goes on outside the courtroom and what goes on within.

The course will not be limited to the study of the black civil rights movement; it will attempt to show how racism touches peoples that are both unified by their status as minority groups and diverse in their interests and goals.

Finally, Bisharat hoped that the

course format would serve as a critique of the formal, hierarchical relationships typically found in the law school classroom, though he admitted this is a "tough problem."

Favorable Responses

Bisharat said that, just before Christmas, the coalition sent out 15 to 20 letters of general interest to minority legal scholars and practitioners. While only a few commitments for specific dates have been made as yet, the coalition has received a total of nine favorable responses. According to Bisharat, the coalition feels it has enough favorable response to know that it can proceed with the course.

The coalition has made no formal request to the Law School to make the course into an official course for credit. While mechanisms do exist through which students could get credit for such a course, the coalition is taking a neutral position on the issue, neither encouraging nor discouraging students from arranging to get credits.

One difficulty the coalition faces is raising the funds needed in order

to bring the various guest participants to the Law School. Bisharat said that the coalition is applying to foundations for funding and will begin seeking alumni contributions. In addition, the coalition plans to sell buttons bearing messages that support the course.

Bisharat stressed the amount of time and effort that students are spending in designing and organizing the course. "I'd like people to realize that we're taking this thing very seriously." "We intend it as a signal that we have positive ideas," he added.

The course is currently scheduled to meet from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. on Wednesdays, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 2. Because this block is reserved for faculty meetings, the coalition course will not conflict with any other course at the Law School. The coalition plans to have a sign-up table for the course in the Harkness Commons throughout next week.

Great Moments in the Law

How's That Again?

[Regarding the U.S. Supreme Court's striking down of a Massachusetts statute which had prevented the Grendel's Den restaurant from obtaining a liquor license:]

"It's about time," said [HLS Prof.] Charles Fried, who eats at Grendel's at least once a month and calls himself "a regular when it comes to injustice."

— *The Boston Globe*,
Dec. 14, 1982, p. 20

Judicial Litxrycy

^a Burger, C. J., joined the Court's opinion but also concurred "to raise some questions likely to arise in this area in the future": "A disquieting aspect of Massachusetts' position is that it may carry the risk of impinging on the First Amendment rights of those who employ the corporate form — as

most do — to carry on the business of mass communications, particularly the ion but also concurred "to raise some ques-large media conglomerates." See Sec. 10, IV for further extracts from Burger, C. J.'s opinion.

— Lockhart, Kamisar & Choper,
Constitutional Law, p. 1159
(footnote)

[We'll be sure to.]

But Is It Taxable?

Sandy Barrs, a terminally ill 12-year-old, has her television set back. Columbia, S.C., Social Security officials had said the TV — a gift from a local church — would have to be reported as income, so the girl's mother angrily toted it to their office. Now the officials say it was all a misunderstanding. The Barrs family says it may give the set to another needy family, anyway.

— *The Boston Globe*,
Dec. 12, 1982, p. 2

Sports Answers

1. Oakland Raiders, Super Bowl XV
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3. Chuck Howley
4. Matt Snell
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America's Favorite Way to Fly

(Continued from Page 5)

Time to shower and shave and interview. Over the next three hours I interviewed with five lawyers. The conversations are but a blur in my memory. I got back to my hotel at six. Still no suitcase. I called the airline.

We're Ready When You Are

"Sir, we put your bag in a truck at noon and paid the man nine dollars."

"What's the truck company's phone number?"

"Can't give that to you sir."

"Why?"

"Rules."

I screamed. I got the number. The truck driver never got the suitcase. It was still at the airport. I called the airline again.

"You have my suitcase."

"Yes sir. We're aware of that, sir."

"You've had it all day."

"Yes sir. We're aware of that, sir."

"What happened?"

"Well, sir, it was on the back of the rack. We didn't see it."

"But you gave the driver the delivery check on the bag. The check was attached to the bag, wasn't it?"

"But sir, the check was easier to reach. We'll send the bag out by bus tonight."

"No, no. I'm leaving tonight. Just ship it back to Boston."

"Sir, we have a problem."

"Yes, I'm aware of that."

"No sir. It's your ticket. You can't leave without it, and we have it and we can't have it."

"What do you mean you can't have it? The man took it to process my bag through."

"He made a mistake sir. He shouldn't have taken it. We're not allowed to hold tickets."

"Why?"

"Rules, sir."

"What am I supposed to do?"

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"You'll have to come to the airport immediately."

"I can't. I'm already ten minutes late for dinner."

"Well, we have a problem then, don't we, sir?"

"Why don't you give my ticket to the passenger agent and he can keep it in a safe little drawer at the counter and when I get there I'll show him a picture ID and he'll know it's me, he will believe it's me, and he'll give me my ticket. Can you say, 'Sir, that'll be fine, sir.'? I know you can."

"Sir, that will be fine."

So I flew back to Boston and am now firmly committed to staying east of West Virginia. For my next flyout, I think I'll take a Greyhound to Baltimore.

Andrew E. Shipley is a 2L. He claims all this is true. We believe him.



Boycott

(Continued from Page 8)

credit course entitled Racism and American Law, by filing a complaint in February with the Federal Office of Contract Compliance requesting that it investigate Harvard's hiring process and by presenting their proposals to the faculty at a faculty meeting in the near future.

Vorenberg stated that "the boycott may have had one impact, that is, it raised the question whether the faculty commitment [to hiring women and minorities] was clearly understood. It made me want to let the Law School community know that there is such a commitment." On Dec. 15, 1982, the faculty passed a resolution supporting "special and extended efforts" to seek out minorities and women. (See box on p. 8.) "I would hope," said Upton, "before they [the students] do anything further, that they wait and see what the faculty appointments will be for the upcoming year." ❦

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