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PLO Speaker Gets Stormy Reception

By Charles Thensted

Austin Hall was the scene Tuesday, April 26 of a controversial appearance by Hassan Abdul-Rahman, director of the Palestine Liberation Organization Information Office in Washington, D.C. The



Ruben Perlmutter

Students protest appearance by PLO Director of Information Hassan Abdul-Rahman.

audience in the 300-seat Ames Courtroom reacted loudly and frequently to Rahman's remarks despite efforts by one Law School faculty member and student marshals to maintain order and decorum. An overflow crowd jammed into Austin North to observe the proceedings on closed-circuit television.

Few in either audience were dispassionate observers, and the speaker, whose entrance onto the speaker's platform was greeted with an extended chorus of boos, cheers, hisses and applause, found himself vying with the predominantly hostile audience throughout the program. Rahman sat smiling during

his introduction by a representative of the Harvard Arab Students Society (HASS), who struggled to relate a biographical sketch of the speaker and to provide an introduction to his talk, "Palestine: The

Road to Peace in the Middle East."

Order was restored momentarily when Prof. Richard Parker stepped to the microphone and made a plea for restraint. "I want to make a
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Profs Vote to Count Class Participation in Grading

By John Morris

As the result of several faculty votes Wednesday, students' classroom participation may be taken into account in grading all courses except 1L classes which are larger than 50. The faculty also voted to allow instructors of small 1L sections to give written and oral assignments to form part of a course grade.

In a heated discussion that stretched past the originally allotted time, the faculty voted on five major motions and five proposed amendments. The new policies established are as follows:

(1) "Class performance" can be taken into account in grading for all 2L and 3L classes provided that the criteria used are explained at the outset of the course. "Class performance" includes both assigned exercises and normal participation when a student is called on or volunteers. Normal participation of this sort can be used only to adjust a grade upwards, however; and if the class is larger than 50, it can only increase a grade by one step (e.g., from a B to a B+). Under current policy, class participation

can be counted only in classes of 50 or fewer students.

(2) One-Ls in small sections of fewer than 50 may be assigned written exercises which can be counted in their course grades. These exercises need not be graded anonymously.

(3) Similarly, 1L small section instructors may give oral exercises to be graded.

(4) In 1L sections of fewer than 50, "overall class performance" may be considered in order to raise grades.

The first proposal was drawn from the report of the Committee on Educational Planning and Development (the Michelman Committee) and was introduced by Prof. David Shapiro, a member of the committee, who said it would help diversify the basis of grading.

But the committee's chairman, Prof. Frank Michelman, said he would vote against it here because it was originally intended as only one of a number of proposals to deal with problems of maintaining 2L and 3L involvement in classwork. He said he thought this single proposal should not be adopted without

(Continued on Page 7)

Program Responds to Bok's Concerns

By Mike Isbell

Heavy faculty interest and participation by several groups of Harvard Law School students have helped make the school's young program on professional responsibility a success, according to Prof. Philip Heymann.

Heymann, who coordinates the program, said the Law School's effort to promote professional responsibility addresses several fundamental concerns of the legal community, many of which were raised recently by Harvard University President Derek Bok in his annual report.

"What President Bok was saying is that law schools ought to be looking at such issues as whether the extent to which we use lawyers in this country is a good thing or a bad thing," Heymann said. "We want to try to find out where the use of lawyers is a good thing."

The program, which is financed jointly by the Law School and a grant from the Sloan Foundation, relies on cooperation between faculty members and students in such areas as the curriculum and the legal service problems faced by the poor and the middle class.

"There are about 25 faculty members that are involved in the program or will be involved by next year," Heymann said. "Most of the professors are doing something which involves a small fraction of their time. I wish we had 25 full-time people, but the program is doing well. We have a lot of support from the dean and from the faculty."

"As for the work involved in the program, I think the students are going to be crucial. In some places already the students are crucial."

Cases for Credit

One area of emphasis for the program is the law school's curriculum as it concerns the legal profession. Prof. Lance Liebman heads this facet of the program. Many of the school's professional responsibility courses were taught this year through the use of the traditional business school case method.

"In using the business school cases, factual situations are described with some accuracy which introduces the student to the economic, social, non-legal dimensions of a problem of an institution. This is new to the Law School and I like it a lot. It allows you to explore the psychological and social dimensions of situations involving lawyers in ways appellate court decisions don't," Heymann commented.

The Costs of Litigation

Prof. Arthur Miller is in charge of the program's project on cost and



Robert Peterson

Prof. Philip Heymann

delay in litigation. This year, a faculty-student panel joined with a federal judge, a retired Massachusetts state court judge and a prominent Boston litigator to explore problems in the litigation process for the Action Commission of the American Bar Association.

According to Heymann, a similar panel will be formed next year to focus on problems associated with "cost shifting" of attorney's fees under Federal Rule 68.

While the Legal Services Center is the school's major undertaking in exploring problems associated with legal services, the legal profession program also includes a component which concerns legal services for individuals.

Gerry Singsen, former vice president of the Legal Services Corporation, is researching various ways legal services are delivered by clinics and prepaid groups. A number of case studies are also being done on the availability of legal services to the poor.

Corps and Counsel

Heymann and Prof. Gary Bellow will coordinate research by 14 students next year on the problems involved in the delivery of legal services to individuals. Profs. Richard Stewart and Abram Chayes are responsible for the program's project on the performance of legal services for corporations.

Those faculty members involved in the corporations component of the program have tentatively planned to involve about a dozen faculty members in an ambitious project next year, Heymann said. The faculty members would each select a major field of corporate legal activity, such as finance, antitrust or environmental issues, and set up a series of meetings with attorneys from major corporations who have experience in those fields. According to Heymann, the project would help chart the impact of the law on corporations in each major area. "This could have a significant effect on the curriculum in the future because we would be seeing things from a different angle," Heymann said.



THANKS

For

the

Memories

— Skip

Faculty Approves Bartholet Tenure

By Michael Medina

By an overwhelming margin, the faculty of the Law School voted on April 20 to grant tenure to Assistant Prof. Elizabeth Bartholet. If confirmed by Harvard University, the grant would make her the second woman currently, and the third in the history of HLS, to be tenured.

Controversy arose last year when approval of Bartholet's tenure was postponed until this year, her fifth at HLS. Most HLS professors have their tenure approved after their fourth year. Postponement last year spurred the circulation of a petition, signed by about 100 HLS students. The students threatened to withhold contributions to HLS's alumni endowment fund after graduation unless more women were appointed to the faculty.

Mary Ellen Roy, president of the Women's Law Association, said that while she was pleased that Bartholet's tenure was approved, "it was disappointing that she had such a struggle to get it." Roy noted that three other women at HLS are in tenure track positions, and commented, "I hope that they have a much easier time of it."

"Harvard Law School has traditionally discriminated against women," Roy said. "Historically it has not been a neutral actor. . . . For years and years there were either no women or limited quotas."

Roy noted that Bartholet is an unusual tenure candidate not only because of her sex, but also because of her extensive litigation experience and her emphasis on clinical education. "She's not your typical HLS professor," she said.

Although Bartholet declined to confirm or comment on the approval of her tenure, she was willing to comment on the school's appoint-

ments system in general in a written statement submitted to the RECORD.

"I think that there are serious problems with the School's criteria for selection and promotion, and with the values that those criteria reflect," she wrote. "My own view is that the school has an obligation to prepare students to do something about problems of social injustice. To date the school has instead operated primarily as a training ground for the rich and powerful, as President Bok has recently pointed out is true of law schools in general."

"I do not think that the Law School will change significantly until it begins to take a broader view of candidates' qualifications, and begins to take into account something other than traditional law school credentials and scholarly writing. Whatever the faculty may have decided with respect to my appointment, I do not think that it reflects the kind of change or reform in thinking about appointments matters that I believe is called for."

Although Bartholet's credentials do include many unusual items for HLS professors — staff attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, founder of the New York public interest Legal Action Center, and civil rights work in Mississippi in 1963 — she also has many of the more traditionally emphasized qualifications — Harvard University '62, HLS '65, Magna Cum Laude, Law Review, and a clerkship in the Washington, D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bartholet speculated that in the future the appointment of women to HLS's faculty would become less of an issue as the pool of women who meet HLS's traditional qualifications gradually increases, but lamented the fact that HLS has not traditionally valued lawyering experience, in particular lawyering experience on the behalf of poor people and minority groups. "Although I can't really comment on the tenure issue," she said, "I do feel I was *hired* on the basis of classically traditional criteria."



End of A Hairy Two Years

The era of the bearded editor has ended. Clean-shaven Louis Hoffman, 2L, has been elected by the board of directors of the RECORD to serve as editor in chief for volume 77, which begins in September. Previous editors John Morris, 3L, Erich Merrill, 3L, and Brad Hudson, 2L, all sported beards during their tenure at the helm of the RECORD, but Hoffman has declared his firm intention to remain unwhiskered, the power of tradition notwithstanding.

The following members of the RECORD staff were elected to other masthead positions for volume 77: Susan Smith, 1L, managing editor; Mike Isbell, 1L, news editor; Ernie Cicconi, 2L, sports editor. Keith Ward, 2L, was the

only beard-wearer elected to a masthead post; for the second straight year, Ward will serve as the paper's business manager.

Outgoing Editor in Chief Brad Hudson, who shaved last week, said the highlight of his editorship was last Saturday's staff softball game against the staff of the *Harvard Law Review*. The score? Journalism 13, Scholarship 2. Fenno was proud.

In other statistical news, 3Ls Morris and Merrill leave the newspaper after appearing in 60 consecutive staff boxes, a non-Fenno RECORD record that cannot be broken unless we expand beyond ten issues per term. (If we do, we just won't tell them.)

L.C.



Sports Answers

1. Maurice Cheeks
2. Affirmed
3. John Mayberry

4. Bob Walk
5. Jimbo Covert

Hark: The Fall Will Changes Bring

By Ernie Cicconi

HLS students can expect to be welcomed by some favorable changes at the Harkness Commons when they return to campus next fall. Proposals are currently being formulated to renovate the pub and game room areas in order to provide a multifunctional student center for the Law School community.

A local architectural firm recently conducted a feasibility study of the changes proposed by the 10-member Harkness Committee. The committee now faces the task of working out the details and determining costs.

According to Mary Beth Ward, 1L, one of four students on the Harkness Committee and chairperson of Dormitory and Student Affairs Council (DSAC) Harkness Improvements Committee, Dean James Vorenberg's approval of a final plan is expected by the end of the school year. Bids can then be accepted and the remodeling may begin as early as July 1. Assistant Dean Russell Simpson explained that the work will be done in stages beginning with the major structural changes.

Dick Sinapi, 3L, who has been on the Harkness Committee for three years, said that the architect's primary objective was to integrate the pub and the game room. Sinapi commented that despite structural problems, the alterations would make the area "more cozy and intimate" and less "like a bus station."

To obtain the desired effect, the proposal calls for a dropped ceiling and variable lighting in the pub,

doors at the pub entrance, and carpeting of most of the pub and one-third of the game room. Other features would include a sitting area near the now-neglected fireplace, a relocated and space-saving wide-screen T.V. unit, new couches and drapes, and a dance floor.

In addition to improving the atmosphere of the pub for nighttime use, some changes should also better the quality of the Hark as a student gathering place during the daylight hours. Negotiations currently underway with the BayBank Harvard Trust Company will probably result in the installation of an automatic teller machine across from the student mailboxes by next fall. The wheelchair lift now in the Hark will be removed and a ramp will be constructed at the north entrance of the game room to improve handicap access to the recessed area.

Simpson explained that the total cost of the project has yet to be determined, but that a \$30,000 allo-

cation for Harkness improvements could be fit into next year's budget. Further renovation, which could put the final price tag at anywhere up to \$100,000, would be made at a future date.

Sinapi noted that the Law School administration has expressed a desire to put money into the Hark if it became apparent that students were willing to utilize the building. In the light of the frequent use of the pub area by HLS students, Sinapi added, "we've completed our side of the bargain and now it's their turn to perform."

To make certain that the 1983-84 academic year starts off in the right direction, DSAC has enlisted "professional pub management" in the persons of Paco Rodriguez and Scott Schoen, both third-year J.D./M.B.A.s. Already on the job, the new pub managers are looking forward to implementing their many innovative ideas in a newly refurbished pub next year.

Three 3Ls Named as Public Interest Fellows

Three third-year students at Harvard Law School have been awarded fellowships to do public interest legal work. They were selected from about ten applicants.

The three are recipients of the second annual Harvard Fellowships in Public Interest Law (HFIPIL), administered by a student organization that has raised more than \$40,000 this year.

Elizabeth Athos was funded for work on the new domestic violence project of the Union County (N.J.) Legal Services Corporation, where she will help enforce New Jersey's domestic violence law.

Cecelie Counts was given a grant to be general counsel of TransAfrica Forum, a Washington-based group dedicated to informing American blacks about foreign policy and influencing American foreign policy in the interest of American blacks.

A fellowship also was given to

Dyan Dyttmer for work at the employment law project of Community Legal Services, Philadelphia. With the addition of Dyttmer, the agency hopes to expand into the areas of age discrimination and employment-related benefits programs such as "workfare."

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Reaction Mixed to Council Questionnaire

By Steve Cowan

Faculty members recently received a Law School Council questionnaire inquiring into their outside activities. The questionnaire asks about professors' publications, offices, directorships, board memberships, lectures, conferences, committees and consulting. It inquires whether these activities were compensated and, if so, the amount of the earnings. It also asks what time commitments each entails.

Underlying the council's inquiry is a desire to use professors' outside work to benefit students. The council's cover letter, distributed to students last Tuesday, states a three-part goal: first, to "enhance student faculty interactions by enabling students to identify faculty members who are engaged in outside activities of interest to the student;" second, to improve education qualitatively by permitting students to assess professors' attitudes in the context of their activities. "We have learned from our studies," says the letter, "that legal realism is a useful, albeit incomplete, analytical perspective." Finally, the council seeks to determine whether the "one-day-per-week" rule is being observed.

Currently the administration does not recognize the one-day rule. Dean James Vorenberg stated, "There is a general understanding of a rule of reason that faculty members will not have offices outside the school, will meet teaching commitments and be available to their colleagues and students." Vorenberg said there is presently no more precise or specific guideline. During the Sacks administration, although still solely

the Dean's domain, this rule was strictly adhered to. For instance, when asked how he found out about the rule, Prof. Robert Clark stated unequivocally, "When I joined the faculty, Dean Sacks told me."

Keenly aware of the present administration's reluctance to impose the rules of past administrations, and of reticence on the part of some faculty members to disclose either their activities or their incomes, one of the drafters' key goals was to stimulate those faculty members concerned with this issue to act. Predictably, reaction to the proposal is mixed. A number of professors favor a return to previous administrations' vigorous enforcement of a one-day rule. Others are simultaneously less certain that such a rule exists, and if it does whether it should be enforced.

Yet, most faculty members are willing to entertain discussion concerning the request. Nevertheless, they question whether public disclosures are the appropriate remedy. Vorenberg feels that the central issue is one of availability. "It isn't clear to me," he said, "that students find they have a problem talking to faculty members." He feels the question of availability should be addressed through small groups of students talking informally with faculty members. If there proves to be a problem of access, Vorenberg feels "it ought to be an issue between the faculty and the dean."

Other members of the faculty are more amenable to the LSC's goals. Professors Shapiro and Rakoff, for instance, are both willing to disclose their own activities, but are hesitant to speak in more general terms

about administration policy. Professor Clark takes a somewhat stronger position. "As a matter of principle," Clark said, "it would be a good thing to have disclosure to the dean and perhaps to the students."

Unlike the LSC, however, Clark does not support a questionnaire approach. He feels that this is an inappropriate method of achieving worthy ends. Instead of the present approach, Clark feels that concerned students should ask the dean to institute a formal policy. The incentive for faculty to disclose would increase, he said, if there was "a complimentary policy of disclosure of what students do outside."

Clark feels that this may be an inopportune time to confront the faculty on this issue. He feels that confrontation and posturing by students is counter-productive. The drafters of the questionnaire, however, find themselves in a quandary. On the one hand, no specific rule exists. On the other, Dean Vorenberg reserves the right of enforcement, "if," he said, "I have a sense that a faculty member is not available." Under such circumstances, they wonder why their attempt to clarify the situation is met with resentment and obstinance.



Sorry!

In the article on the Ames Semi-final arguments which appeared in the April 15 RECORD, p. 7, Associate Justice Raya Dreben of the Appeals Court of Massachusetts was erroneously referred to as an associate justice on the Massachusetts Court of Appeals.

The table on faculty hiring which appeared in the April 22 RECORD, p. 5, contains an error in the number of black male visiting professors who have left the Law School without attaining tenure. Only one such faculty member, not two, has left the Law School.

The RECORD regrets the errors.



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Students' Role in HLS Governance

By Steve Cowan

HLS student government suffers from the classic problem of any student government: the inability to bring the goals of the students to fruition.

Students are in a unique position to understand the needs and aspirations of their compatriots, yet they are nearly excluded from power in the Law School. "The most perverse thing," said Law School Council President Brian Curran, 3L, "is that when you look at the budget you see that the school is increasingly financed by the students."

With the possible exception of the Dorm Council, the LSC is the sole institutional conduit for student self-government. Its functions are similar to other student governments except that it neither coordinates nor distributes funds for social functions. It acts exclusively as a political voice and a collective lobbyist for student concerns.

Many of the issues dealt with by the LSC are brought to it by students. Unfortunately, contends LSC representative and president-elect Kent Markus, 2L, too few students know about the council's willingness and ability to press students' causes.

Two of the issues of greatest concern to the LSC this year were affirmative action in faculty appointments and student placement. Earlier this year, the council attempted to be a mediator between BLSA and the administration in the affirmative action controversy, but it quickly found the issues too divisive for the council to sway either side. But Curran felt that the LSC-sponsored referendum, which demonstrated overwhelming student support for affirmative action, helped to dispel the contrary impression fostered by the confusing debates over the TWC boycott.

Another perennial issue is placement. Last year's placement policies were particularly illustrative of the tremendous disparity in relative power. When change came last year, the faculty's new plan not only failed

to meet students' requests, but was diametrically opposed to what students perceived as their interests. The LSC concluded that on issues of placement, which are more important to students than to faculty, students were just not being taken seriously. In response, the LSC created a "shadow placement committee" to come up with proposals to be pressed by the student members of the Placement Committee. Although it is impossible to gauge this shadow committee's success precisely, Markus reports a great deal of coincidence between its suggestions and those of the faculty committee.

Public Interest Jobs

Another placement program Markus is currently working on is a proposal for guaranteed public interest jobs for all 1Ls who want them. Although similar proposals have been discussed over the last decade, nothing has come of them. The greatest impediment to such a program has been its expense.

People involved with the program have come up with a number of methods of minimizing this expense. One of the most interesting was Markus's recommendation that, as an incentive for students to assist in the HLS Alumni Fund Drive, ten percent of the new money these students solicit be given to SFF. Although the idea won the support of the acting director of the Fund and its alumni chair, it was rejected by Dean James Vorenberg. Vorenberg feels it would be deceitful to ask alumni for money ostensibly for the school and to divert it to fellowships. He also feels that student donations of time instead of money would dilute the ideal of a purely student-funded program.

Along with affirmative action and placement, the expanded use of student committee membership is one of the most significant areas of potential student input into Law School policies. The LSC appoints the student representatives to

eleven faculty committees. Although these students are uniformly outnumbered by about two to one, they compose the sole concession to student demands for a role in governing their school. Markus and Curran both feel that these representatives have not been very active and have had very little interaction with other students concerning the activities of their committees.

Administrators do not generally share the LSC perspective. Dean Vorenberg, for instance, does not see the need for change in the role of student committee members. "In general," says Vorenberg, "I don't have a sense that students' role should be expanded."

Although Dean Mary Upton does not agree with the LSC's assessment, she states that "student committee representatives have a very hard role because they have to wear two hats." She is receptive, however, to discussions of expanded student involvement in areas such as admissions and the budget. "If students want to take part in allocating my budget," she adds, "I'd be delighted."

In the past, students have been appointed to committees as 1Ls to serve throughout their HLS careers. There has been no accountability and virtually no publicity concerning their activities thereafter. Markus and the council are attempting to change this situation. They have assigned LSC liaisons to all committees and have worked to foster regular communication between the liaison and committee members. They are attempting to increase communication between the student representatives on different committees, as well as provide them with support in dealing with the faculty. In an attempt to make representatives more accountable, the LSC proposals will require committee members to submit all agendas and reports from committee meetings to their LSC liaison.

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New Plan Allows More Graded Work

(Continued from Page 1)

a test of support for the proposals as a whole.

"The biggest problem is with our teaching," said Prof. Laurence Tribe. Noting that he had voted against sanctions for passing at the meeting two weeks ago, he said he would nonetheless vote for this motion because entrusting grading to exams alone was "so much worse than this."

The motion passed 32 to 12.

Legal Ed Proposals

The other three proposals came out of the Legal Education Committee, although none won the endorsement of a majority within the committee. Prof. Lewis Sargentich, a member of the committee who did not favor the recommendations, said the small sections were intended to be "a haven from some of the competition" of the 1L year and that, while midterm exercises were desirable, they should not be counted in grades.

He proposed amendments which would have limited counting grades to the second term, restricted it to upward adjustments and required anonymous grading, but each of these was voted down in turn.

Prof. Charles Donahue spoke in favor of the motions, saying, "I would support anything that would increase grading across categories." He cited an experiment with one section several years ago where a broader base of grades yielded higher correlations among grades in different classes.

Prof. Abram Chayes countered that any breach in the policy of anonymity in grading would be very unfortunate.

The unamended proposal, (2) above, was carried 31 to 10.

Prof. William Andrews, chairman of the Legal Education Committee and a supporter of the three proposals, defended them, saying that he wanted that latitude in cases where he thought an exam grade was particularly unrepresentative of a student's achievements.

Prof. Richard Parker opposed the

proposal, saying that prejudices could not be removed from such evaluations. Prof. Alan Dershowitz joined him, arguing that the criteria for such grading were too unclear.

"Hard" vs. "Soft"

Prof. Duncan Kennedy took issue with the idea that individual instructors should be given the freedom to use the methods they choose. He said the issue had come to be one between "hard" and "soft" approaches and that the "hard" 1L instructors affect the whole atmosphere of the school, just as his own no-hassle pass policy affects other professors' classes. He said the 1L experience was currently designed to be a "hard" one and that this leaves students "burned out" in their 2L and 3L years. Consequently, for the "hard" people to push this issue is "an example of shooting yourselves in the foot," he said.

When the motion came to a vote at about 3:30 P.M., it was passed by only three votes, 25 to 22. The effect was to allow grades that count for classroom participation in all classes except 1L classes larger than 50. Parker then moved that the policy on 2L and 3L classes over 50 — allowing upward adjustments of up to one grade step — be extended to 1L classes over 50.

This set off another, more heated round of debate. Prof. Morton Horwitz said that non-anonymous grading was always seen as favoring "suck-ups" and that Parker's motion was simply intended to allow "impartial favoring of the suck-ups," allowing all professors the same discretion.

Dean James Vorenberg said this opened up a large new issue which ought not be discussed yet. Parker, who had tried two weeks ago to extend discussion on issues related to the no-hassle pass and was then told by Vorenberg that that would be the only meeting for such a discussion, said he wanted to vote on the motion this semester. But Vorenberg said the agenda might be too crowded. He recommended that

it be returned to committee for a recommendation in the fall.

Prof. Gary Bellow noted that this would put off implementation of a policy on the larger 1L classes for another year.

"This faculty is closed to losing its mind and I don't think we should vote on anything more this spring," said Tribe, bringing down the house with laughter and closing the discussion. The motion to recommit passed 30 to 10.



Students Demonstrate

Members of the Appointments Committee had to thread their way through almost 50 students who packed the reception area outside of Dean James Vorenberg's office on Monday, April 25. The students urged the committee to recommend the offer of a full-time teaching position to black Prof. Charles Lawrence of the University of San Francisco.

The students stood quietly as the committee members entered the dean's office. When Vorenberg entered the reception area, Cecil McNab, 3L, read a letter from the coalition stating the belief that the committee was about to vote on whether to recommend an offer to Lawrence. Citing his "excellent reviews" from his visit here in 1979-80 and his selection as "Teacher of the Year" at USF for two consecutive years, the letter said that the consideration of Lawrence presented "the perfect opportunity" for the committee to demonstrate the sincerity of the Law School's commitment to the hiring of minority professors.

Vorenberg was asked by the students to comment on the presentation, but he declined to do so.

Candidates receiving a favorable recommendation from the committee are rarely rejected by the whole faculty.

B.H.



How an HLS Education Helped Me

John E. Morris

About this time of year, every reflective 3L's thoughts must turn to the experience of the last three years. I am happy to say that the Harvard Law School has contributed to my life in at least one significant way: I have at last found a legal means of putting an end to the stream of junk mail that fills my mailbox each week.

Junk mail has occupied my attention for a number of years. Shortly after I graduated from Berkeley, I became curious about the people who spent their money to send me the many brightly colored envelopes I received. Where did they get my name? I wondered. Who was selling mailing lists to whom?

Pseudonym Solution

In an effort to solve the mystery, I began adopting pseudonyms or new middle initials for my magazine subscriptions. Nothing came addressed to "John N. [for *Newsweek*] Morris," I found. Addressing a mailing to *Newsweek* subscribers would be inefficient; they are too diverse. My subscription to *Forbes*, however, yielded a bonanza, each item traceable by the "J. Eaton Morris" on the address. (I thought that had the right ring for a subscriber to the magazine which boasts the highest average reader's income.)

In 1979, J. Eaton's opinions (and money) were actively solicited by the likes of Gerald Ford, John Conally and Barry Goldwater Jr. But things grew dull after the Republican triumph in 1980 and I had to make do once again with the predictable string of plugs for investment newsletters, mutual funds and the like.

By contrast, "J.R. [for *Review*] Morris," my name so far as the *New York Review of Books* is concerned, finds its way onto a seemingly endless set of book catalogues.

And "J.R." is employed to help preserve any number of endangered species. Little beasts, mostly furry and sweet-looking, nuzzle — apparently cooing — from the illustrated envelopes on my doorstep. I can read the plaintive message in their eyes: "Go get your checkbook!"

"If it bothers you, tell them to stop sending you pictures of animals," you may say. But it's not



J.M.

Memorabilia from the Wings of Healing.

that easy. They can't stop. They can't help themselves.

In order to put an end to these nuisances, one must be alert to all possibilities and be prepared to use a little ingenuity. A case in point is Barry Goldwater Jr., who wrote to J. Eaton Morris on behalf of the Republican Senatorial Committee. In a bold entreaty, he asked for my aid in unseating California Senator Alan Cranston. A long list of Cranston's evil acts was included. He supported the Panama Canal Treaty! He voted for billions for social programs! He supported abortion rights!

Well, I hadn't known what an outstanding and effective senator I had until Mr. Goldwater let me know. I thought I should tell Mr. Goldwater that, so I wrote him. I told him I had always believed his family's name stood for integrity and that I had eagerly opened his letter, expecting appeals to reason. Instead I was disturbed by the tone

of his letter. It smacked of blacklisting and witchhunts. I had never given money to any politician, I told him, but I felt compelled to donate to Mr. Cranston's coffers. I sent the letter in the postage-paid envelope provided.

It worked. I never heard from Goldwater again.

But sometimes it doesn't work. I've been moving from one house to another for three years now, trying to evade the Wings of Healing and I've been losing. The case illustrates the dangers of giving out one's name carelessly.

It all began four years ago one sunny Sunday afternoon in the Sacramento Delta. The delta lies at the mouth of the Sacramento River, where it empties into the San Francisco Bay, halfway between San Francisco and Sacramento. Pick-up trucks have gun racks there. The dikes are lined with fishermen, coolers of beer in the trunks of their LTDs. The local eatery in one town boasts on its sign: "Ernie's — A Place to Eat." Only 40 minutes from the fountain of Northern Californian cultural pretensions, the delta has a far different outlook.

It seemed only appropriate, speeding along the dikes, to listen to a radio station of this different world and so I tuned until I found the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers" introducing the "Wings of Healing International Radio Pro-

(Continued on Page 16)

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No Trifling With Trivia Title

By Ernie Cicconi

Who won the 1983 Harvard Law School Trivia Contest? Hint: This year's winner of the Dormitory and Student Affairs Council's (DSAC) annual event consisted of three 3Ls, one of whom knew that Kristen shot J.R. Another hint: Before an enthusiastic crowd assembled at the Back Bench on the night of April 28 to witness the final round of what the cognoscenti regard as the most prestigious competition on campus, one of the champs adroitly answered that a 1928 Porter landed the title role in the infamous TV series *My Mother the Car*.

Still haven't a clue? The answer is (time's up anyway) . . . Eddie and the Hot Rods. The triumphant triumvirate — Ed Jerse, Mark Merley, and Paul Kiernan — emerged phoenix-like from among 21 once-hopeful trios and 900 ever-insignificant inquiries to easily extinguish two last flickers of opposition in the 45-minute finale.

No Doubt

The outcome was never really in doubt as the well-balanced threesome rummaged through their receptacle of collective information en route to a 60-48-27 victory. Jerse, the eponymous anchor mind, characteristically commented correctly that his team had "a lot of character." Jerse, who lost in the semi-

final round as a 1L and in the finals last year, noted with some pride and relief that his three-year climb to the apex of triviadom was a "long, hard road."

The Hot Rods coasted under the checkered flag this time around as the sports-minded Merley, who teamed with Jerse for the second

Question when he curtly countered with "22" to a query concerning the number that Humphrey Bogart, as Rick, advised a lucky patron to play at the roulette wheel in the film *Casablanca*.

Now that the tossup question has been answered, the bonus question is: What will Jerse soon do with his



Mike Lyon

To the victors belong the spoils: Trivia champs Paul Kiernan, Ed Jerse and Mark Merley, 3Ls.

straight year, again provided the athletics acumen. It was the acquisition of the rookie Kiernan, however, that put the roadsters into high gear. Kiernan undeniably captured the coveted prize of Best Brief Answer to the Toughest

hard-earned trivia trophy? "Put it in my law office next to my diploma." Undoubtedly so he can gaze upon it with reverence whenever he reminisces about that championship season in the year that *was* "next year." ❦

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Sports Quiz

Note: In recognition of the end of the law school year, this week's sports quiz has no real theme.

1. An alumnus of West Texas State, this veteran guard with the Philadelphia 76ers would have been an appropriate candidate for our quiz dealing with athletes whose last names are the name of parts of the body. Name this player.
2. A good selection for a previous quiz on athletes whose names are associated with legal terms, this horse, ridden by Steve Cauthen, won racing's triple crown in 1978. Name this thoroughbred.
3. This big first baseman who drove in over 100 runs for the Kansas City Royals in

the 1970s has a last name dear to the hearts of many television fans. Name this man.

4. This major league pitcher began his career with the Phillies in 1980, won 11 games for the Atlanta Braves last year, and has a very interesting name for a pitcher. Name this player.
5. Despite the suggestion of his last name, this large offensive tackle, selected by the Chicago Bears in the first round of the recent draft, will quickly make his presence known in the NFL. Name this athlete.



(Answers on Page 3)

We Don't Get It

Just what is the message that we are supposed to draw from Wednesday's faculty meeting? Aside from the obvious one (supplied by Prof. Tribe) we can think of several.

First, the proposals might demonstrate a concerned effort by the faculty to address some of the serious educational problems at Harvard Law School. The 2L and 3L grading on participation might represent an attempt to try to combat the "burn out" experienced by many students in those years. The grading of written and oral exercises and class participation in 1L small sections might be an experiment in trying to improve the first-year experience.

Second, the proposals might signal a staunch defense of academic freedom for professors. Members of the faculty should be free to select the teaching methods that they feel will result in the best education. This freedom includes the freedom to reward class participation or to conduct graded exercises. Members of the faculty should not interfere with the teaching methods of other faculty members.

Third, the proposals might represent politics as usual within the Law School faculty. The no-hassle pass, the grading proposals, hiring policies, recommendations about the *Law Review* — all are the concrete manifestations of the constant struggles over power and ideology among factions within the faculty. Currently, the "left wing" seems to be taking a beating.

Fourth, the message could be: "We are the teachers, and we will decide how to teach." The concerns of the students who serve on faculty committees seem to vanish when the committee reports reach the faculty. The student body as a whole was not informed of these new proposals before they were made or discussed. Active student involvement in the formulation and execution of the educational process (aside from coming to class prepared) is not welcome. Challenges to the current process are met with resistance and retaliation.

Many more messages could be found in Wednesday's faculty meeting. Both the faculty and the student body will have a long time to consider these messages before they meet again next fall. We will be looking forward to discussing them.



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Fenno

Fenno was depressed. The Celtics had been swept and the Bruins were on the ropes. He was about to throw away the *Herald's* sports section in disgust when the baseball standings caught his eye. The Sox were only half a game out of the division lead.

"An afternoon with the Sox at Fenway Park," Fenno smiled to himself. "Just the thing to cure whatever ails you." As he was leaving the Hark, he could see himself in the Fenway bleachers, a hot dog in one hand and a Bud in the other.

He almost didn't see the white-plastic clad imperial storm trooper that stepped out from behind a pillar. "Where's your Hark pass?" growled the trooper.

"These 1L skits are getting out of hand," muttered Fenno. "Miller did that one for *Erie* day years ago," he snarled at the trooper.

The trooper raised what appeared to be a .245 megahyperwattdurablaster and leveled it at Fenno. "Law students have duties," he droned. "Law students must read their assigned readings. Law students must attend class. Law students must participate in class. With all these duties, law students don't have time to hang around the Hark."

"But I don't have a pass," stammered Fenno. The trooper fired.

When he regained consciousness, Fenno found himself in a set of stocks — one of a large circle that surrounded the reception desk in Langdell. "Psst," said a 1L imprisoned on his right. "What are you in for?"

"No Hark pass," said Fenno. "You?"

"Missing two days of Corporations."

"I started to answer a professor's question," chimed in the 2L on Fenno's left, "by saying, 'Pass new legislation.' But after I said the first word . . ."

"And it's going to get worse," continued the 2L. "Remember Reagan's Star Wars speech about the forces of the darkness? Well, he didn't mean the Russians."

"You mean?" gasped the 1L.

"Yes," hissed the 2L, "he meant the Law School Empire."

"And Darth Vader's your mother," scoffed the 1L. "You left-wing 'critters' attack the faculty and administration constantly, and then act surprised when they fire a salvo back. They're reasonable people."

"Reasonable?" bellowed the 2L. "A 'hassle' pass? No meaningful voice in law school governance? Grades for class participation?"

"Quit whining," sneered the 1L. "Why don't you people drop all that flake-headed stuff and concentrate on something important — like placement?"

Fenno closed his eyes and sighed. "Please, beam me aboard, Scotty. No sign of intelligent life."



Letters to the Editor of the Record

The Way It Was

To the Editor:

This is in reply to Mr. Robert Rifkind's letter, printed in the April 22, 1983 issue, wherein he denied that Cravath, Swaine and Moore discriminated against Jews in 1960.

Dear Mr. Rifkind,

Just who are you trying to kid?! You know, as well as I do, that in 1960, the major Wall Street firms had a double standard for hiring Jews and white Protestants. Of course Cravath would hire the bright, qualified, Jewish, son of a former federal judge who was a senior partner in another major firm. But to suggest that Cravath applied the *same* standard in hiring qualified Jews and white Protestants is to blink reality. But I guess the ability to blink reality was a primary qualification for becoming a Jewish lawyer on Wall Street in those days.

Let it also not be forgotten that as recently as 1977 Cravath filed a motion to dismiss a discrimination suit against it, arguing that it was legally entitled to discriminate on the basis of race or religion in the promotion of associates. As you well know, Mr. Rifkind, your father represented Cravath, and I represented the plaintiff. Fortunately, the court ruled against Cravath's position.

Alan M. Dershowitz
Professor of Law

Why It's Sexist

To the Editor:

At the risk of affording Thomas Todd, '33 far more attention than he deserves, we feel we must comment on his offensive response (RECORD, April 22) to Linda Falcao's complaint of sexism in the BSA's *Introduction to Advocacy* book. For the benefit of Mr. Todd and others who share his insensitive views, allow us to explain why it is sexist to equate a lawyer's need for a good memory with a woman's need to be beautiful.

The analogy is sexist because it suggests that a woman's appearance is a professional attribute, that her beauty is her key to success. It is sexist because it implies that only women need be attractive to be successful, while men will be judged on their abilities rather than on their appearances. It is sexist because it conjures up obsolete and demeaning stereotypes about women, that our intelligence and talents are immaterial and what is important is that we have pretty faces and curvaceous bodies. These stereotypes contribute to the objectification of women in our society. Finally, the analogy is sexist because it implies that lawyers and

women are separate, mutually exclusive categories.

We also take offense at Mr. Todd's referring to a person he has never met by her first name and impugning her qualifications for admission to Harvard Law School. Mr. Todd's insulting question is ironic in light of the fact that there was far more competition for each seat in the HLS entering class in 1982, when Ms. Falcao was admitted, than there was in 1930 (in the midst of the Great Depression), when Mr. Todd matriculated. Of course, Ms. Falcao would not have been admitted in 1930, when gender was a more significant entrance criteria than academic ability, performance or potential.

We regret that it is necessary to spell out these objections. We would have thought that someone with the benefits of Harvard's much vaunted analytic training would have understood Ms. Falcao's point. The world has changed in the half-century since Mr. Todd graduated. We invite him to leave behind his sexist views from the 1930's and to join us in 1983.

Executive Board
Women's Law Association

Forced Labor?

To the Editor:

On Wednesday, April 20, a large majority of the faculty effectively voted to allow disciplinary sanctions against those who wish to pass in Law School classes. While this vote is troubling for many reasons, the one least discussed seems to be what it reveals about faculty opinions about students and the educational process we are all engaged in.

A majority of professors evidently feel that the classroom experience will be somehow threatened by their inability to force students to participate. This attitude reveals a profoundly impoverished view of the educational process, a process which necessarily includes both professors and students.

First of all, many professors assume that students will not participate on their own; that they are lazy, disinterested, passive, alienated boobs who care only about summer jobs and making money. Now this may be largely true. But to think that professors could somehow change all that by forcing students to prepare for and talk in class under threat of punishment is absurd: motivation and interest are not stimulated by forced labor.

Second, many professors believe that their effectiveness as a teacher is dependent on their authority to demand a response in the classroom. This reveals a fundamental, perhaps deeply seated and unexpressed fear that they are not capable or good teachers. And

many are not good teachers. But any good teacher knows that forced participation is strained, hollow, and ultimately a lie. A good teacher helps students become excited about the educational endeavor so that participation is spontaneous, energetic, and meaningful.

Of course, improving the quality and content of the teaching, or admitting more diverse and interested students will not automatically create a more lively and engaging educational environment. There is a mean-spiritedness at Harvard Law School — embodied in the recent faculty vote — which pits professors against students, and students against students, in an endless battle to create and legitimate power and domination in the otherwise human relations that could make up this school. We are all losers in this process.

The hope I have is that these hostile responses to conflict will be met with a heightened probing into the assumptions and fear that underlie them.

Raun Rasmussen, 2L

Sending a Message

To the Editor:

"Palestinians yes, PLO no." — this is the sign I carried in protest of the PLO's appearance on Harvard's campus. As a law student of both Black and Jewish heritage, I am deeply disturbed by the Harvard Black Law Students Association's official support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. BLSA's recent endorsement of the PLO and its formal co-sponsorship of the appearance of the PLO's Director of Information, Hassan Abdul Rahman, at the Law School represents an abdication of moral responsibility and an indication of the virulent anti-Jewish racism being cultivated in Harvard's Black community.

There was a time when we as Black people could lay claim to a moral vision sharper and more perceptive of injustice than the overwhelming majority of white people, by virtue of having ourselves been the victims of violence and racism. As if it weren't enough that BLSA endorses a group committed to the strategy of terrorist violence, it also endorses a group known for its racism and bigotry against Jews.

— Our distinctive moral legacy as Blacks derives from the historical fact that America was founded on genocide and nurtured on slavery. Do we need to dishonor that legacy by throwing in with terrorists?

The PLO is at the forefront of racist aggression against Jews, and Hassan Abdul

(Continued on Page 12)

Letters

(Continued from Page 11)

Rahman, who BLSA co-sponsored, is primarily known for his anti-Jewish appeals to American audiences, appeals reminiscent of the themes that came out of Nazi Germany.

It is disquieting to see Blacks seeking to associate themselves with a tradition of racist scapegoating and persecution of Jews — a tradition unbroken from Pharoah, through the Spanish Inquisition, to Hitler.

The Palestinian people have legitimate national desires to settle peacefully in their homeland, but this should not be converted into endorsement of the PLO. The PLO's brutal violence and racism will never be the answer — indeed, it is the problem.

Some of my Black brothers and sisters may have endorsed the PLO out of concern for the Palestinian people, others out of a vicarious political satisfaction at the act itself. To the former, I respond, how politically naive it is to believe that premeditated terrorism is an instrument of justice. To the latter, I respond, Jews in the United States and the Israeli people have sent a message to Israel's leadership that that country will and should be held to a higher moral standard than other countries. What message do you send? No — what message do you purport to send to the PLO on my behalf and on behalf of all Black people?

Jonathan Cahn, 2L

Little Humor

To the Editor:

All right. We'll admit it. We really did copyright our Ames brief. So maybe a little humor never hurt anyone?

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Views Differ on Student Power

(Continued from Page 6)

Another aim of the council's new proposals is to promote general student awareness of issues before committees, and of where students may take their concerns. Markus proposes both a box in the *RECORD* and an LSC newsletter. Even with these modifications, however, impediments will remain. One such obstacle is the psychological disadvantage faced by outnumbered students who sit on committees in an artificial position of formal equality with professors who are generally regarded as having much more power.

"Student awareness of their own excessive deference is absolutely essential," says Prof. Duncan Kennedy. Kennedy agrees with the council's position that students are an underutilized resource. All committee members, notes Kennedy, can bring issues to votes and file minority reports. These reports may then be circulated to both the students and faculty, and, ultimately, may be brought to the floor for discussion by the faculty as a whole. Short of extra-institutional actions such as the boycott and "shadow" government, this is as far as students' power extends.

"In essence," says Curran, "there's no such thing as student power in an organizational sense. In everything we do we're trying to convince the faculty."

Such attempts are not necessarily futile, however. These procedures enable students to keep issues that concern them on the agenda. Often, their proposals are dismissed. "But you have to remember," says Kennedy, "that this isn't like a case." In fact, he maintains, rather than damaging one's chances in the future, a time-consuming defeat in academic politics will often improve the odds the next time around.

Dogged persistence and long-range goals are unfortunately very difficult for law students to sustain. Because of their short tenure at HLS, this sort of prolonged proce-

dural combat is all the more aggravating. Nonetheless, student committee members maintain a certain amount of optimism. "It's good to be there," says 2L Helen Irvin, a member of the Legal Education Committee, "to remind them that there *are* students at the Law School. It often seems that some of them would rather forget that."

Irvin, and her fellow committee members Roy Collins, 1L, and Angela Carmella, 3L, recently filed a minority report protesting a committee proposal to permit "non-anonymous" grading of oral presentations and written work in first-year classes. Their report states: "This practice will increase the pressure and anxiety already experienced by first-year students. It may extend faculty authority over them personally, as individuals."

Limits to Power?

The proposal was a response to an inquiry by Prof. Arthur Miller regarding the parameters of his authority in dealing with a small section. Although it disturbed the committee's collegial atmosphere, the students on the committee felt compelled to file a minority report protesting this return to non-anonymous grading.

At its latest meeting, the faculty approved proposals allowing non-anonymous grading in more situations (see story p. 1).

Some faculty members strongly disagree with these tactics and with increasing student involvement. Prof. Robert Clark a member of the Appointments Committee, states, "I'm not too sympathetic to increased formal student power." He feels that the very power which Kennedy commends is at the heart of the problem. He feels, for example, that "one reason the [Michelman] Committee never did anything was because anyone could stalemate it..." Clark opposes student representation on the Appointments Committee stating, "I think students systematically take

a short-range view."

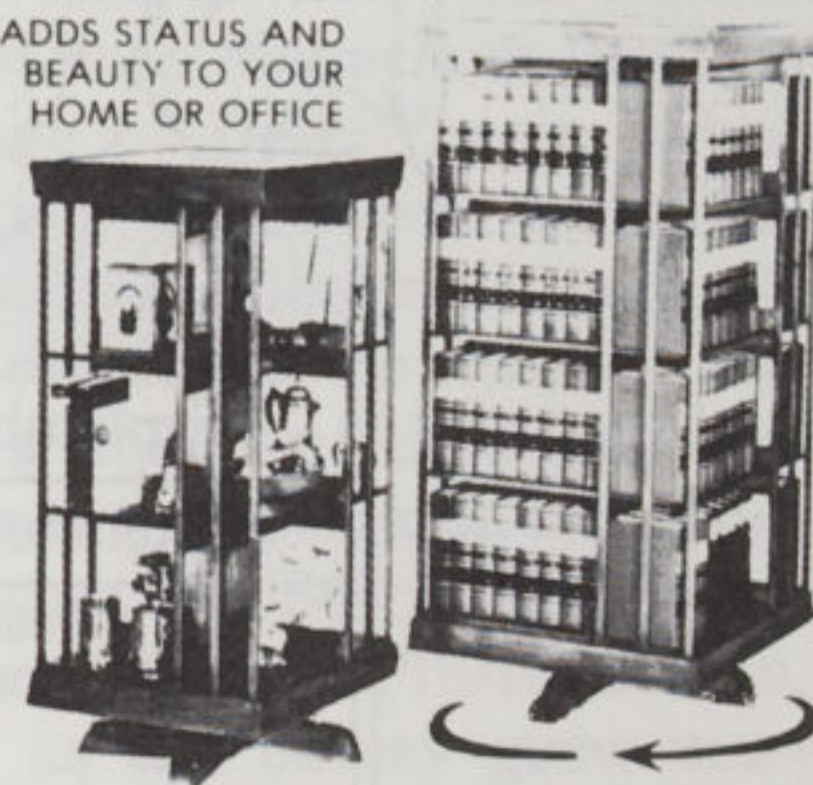
Members of the faculty disagree concerning the best course for students to pursue in the future. Some feel that firm and repeated confrontation erodes opposition. Others find the increasing air of confrontation at HLS counter-productive.

Says Clark, "I think it's bad for the school for students to be trying to stake out their rights." He feels that the student faculty forum was an example of this. "The students," says Clark, "got the thrill of tongue-lashing the faculty... and it's resulting in a great deal of posturing."

Rather than adding to the problem, Prof. Kennedy sees increased confrontation as a part of the solution. Although he feels there could be far better institutional structures, Kennedy feels that students can realize power now by pushing existing procedures to their extreme limits.

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PLO Greeted With Pickets and Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

simple appeal," he said, "and that is that we let this man speak. If you want to protest the PLO, you have done that. If you want to protest what he has to say, first let him say it."

A demonstration against the PLO outside Austin preceded the speech. More than 200 people marched and carried signs and Israeli flags. After the marchers broke ranks to join the queue entering the hall, Yadin Kaufmann, 2L, president of the Harvard Jewish Law Students Association, the group that organized the protest, implored the demonstrators not to disrupt Rahman's speech. "If you do boo, keep it short," he said.

Those entering the building were threaded through a line of plainclothes and uniformed police and student marshals who checked the bags and the inside of jackets of all who were able to acquire a seat in Ames. During the course of the talk the marshals attempted to control the outbursts of PLO sympathizers and opponents without noticeable effect. No one was ejected from the room.

The sponsors of the event, which included the Third World Coalition, the Black Law Students Association and the Steering Committee of the Harvard Lawyers Guild, anticipating confrontation and sensitive to various charges regarding their motivations in arranging Rahman's appearance, held a press conference during the afternoon of the 26th which was closed to the general public. BLSA, TWC, and HASS representatives commented on their shared belief that all sides in the Middle East controversy deserved to be heard and decried suggestions that Rahman's invitation was a manifestation of anti-Jewish sentiment. Rahman read a statement detailing the PLO's opposition to the Reagan peace initiative and denied reported strong-arm tactics by pro-Palestinian marshals during an earlier appearance at Princeton. Several HJLSA members and Prof.

Alan Dershowitz remained outside Ames after being denied admission to the conference.

Rahman did not appear surprised by the hostility that greeted his evening appearance. "Anyone who is interested about peace in the Middle East must listen to what the Palestinians have to say," he asserted. "You may not like it. It reminds you of my existence. You see, no one who commits a crime would like to see his victim." This was greeted by a chorus of boos and shouts.

Compromise

"There is a territorial base over which a political compromise is possible, namely the West Bank and Gaza strip," he continued. "There is a process of settling those territories by Israeli imported Jews, particularly from the United States, people who are engaged in vigilante attacks against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, people who were called by Matti Peled the remainders of the S.S. in Germany."

Rahman made a number of references to what he saw as similarities between South Africa's treatment of blacks and the Nazi treatment of European Jews and the Israeli attitude toward the Palestinians. "The approach of the Israeli Zionists toward the Palestinians has been genocidal from the beginning," he declared.

"Do you really expect us to sit here and take this?" a woman from the rear of the room shouted.

The question and answer session that followed Rahman's speech was marked by similar acrimony. "I am willing to accept the right of the Jewish people in the Middle East to equality with the Palestinians, but I would not accept any domination of the Palestinians by the Jews," he said in response to one question. "We agree that the Jews have suffered a great deal at the hands of the West, and that the

crimes that were committed by Hitler or anybody else against the Jews are not to be paid for by Palestinians. In fact, we would have welcomed the Jews to Palestine, to the Arab world, if they were coming to live as equals among us, but not to come and live in our place."

Vocal disagreement with that assessment reached a crescendo when Rahman was asked whether the PLO had trained "neo-Nazi terrorists" in Europe. "I think the only neo-Nazis we have in our region are the Israeli army," he said to loud and persistent cries and boos. "And not only neo-Nazis, but some of them are old Nazis also," he added.

Finally, Rahman was asked whether the PLO "is still a terrorist organization." Rahman obviously warmed to the subject. "In fact, the first to introduce terrorism to our region were the Zionist gangs which was illustrated at the beginning by the massacres committed by the Israeli who is the Prime Minister of Israel now, Menachem Begin, at the village of Deir Yassin, where on April 9, 1948, were killed in cold blood 254 Palestinian men, women and children," he shouted into the rising din. "And their last terrorist act was the attack on the American Embassy in Beirut which was an attempt to kill Phillip Habib," he said as the outcry grew more intense.

As Rahman left the stage, student marshals and TWC officials formed a loose semi-circle around the speakers platform. Aside from the shouting that accompanied the talk and intense, often heated, discussions that followed, however, the evening ended without incident. David Schultz, 2L, HJLSA vice-president, commented that he was pleased that fears about restrictions on questioning of Rahman were not realized, but that generally he was "disheartened by Rahman's presentation, in particular because he was unable to accept Israel's right to exist."



An Answer to Junk Mail Problem

(Continued from Page 8)

gram." A regular variety show, I was treated to a mix of inspirational music and testimonial letters from elderly ladies grateful for the prayers which had cured their bowels. But the climax was an editorial/sermon by Mrs. Evelyn Wyatt in which she staged a fierce attack upon modern morality, calling into question along the way nearly every value and practice which college had taught me to cherish. How could I resist, then, when they offered the whole show on cassette tape for a mere \$2.50. I pulled over and wrote down the address.

Thus began my relationship with the Wings of Healing mission. When I wrote for the tape, I carefully crossed out the "John E." on my

check and wrote "J.P." — "P" for piety — and I signed my letter "J.P. Morris."

But when the tape arrived, it was addressed to John Morris. Sneaky Christians, these. They got my real name. And they've used it on every one of Mrs. Wyatt's letters, every prayer message and every issue of *March of Faith* magazine that they've sent me in the last four years.

A recent package included a letter from the director of the March of Faith's Philippines division, who signed himself, "Your amigo, Rudy S. Trigo." Where else could you find a rhyming Third World evangelist? (The tiny legend at the bottom of his letterhead said that the March of Faith is registered with the Phil-

ippine's Securities and Exchange Commission. I suppose one could build a thriving futures market when dealing in the eternal after-life.)

My patience had been tried by the persistence of Mrs. Wyatt, however. The Wings of Healing had followed me from Berkeley through two addresses in Cambridge. There seemed to be no stopping them. I was near despair.

Until I discovered *Rowan v. Post Office*, 397 U.S. 728, 90 S.Ct. 1484, 25 L.Ed.2d 736 (1970), which upheld provisions of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967. The act providing a procedure for recipients of obscene material to keep brown-paper wrapped materials out of their mailboxes. At an addressee's request, a postmaster can order a mailer to cease sending such material to the addressee. The words of the act leaped off the page: "... matter which the addressee in his sole discretion believes to be erotically arousing or sexually provocative." "... In his sole discretion."

Here, I thought, lay the solution.

Now, I must confess there is nothing the least bit erotic about Evelyn Wyatt so far as I can see. Nothing in her voice on tape. Nothing in that hazy little photo that peers at me from the cassette tape (and I can read the plaintive look in *her* eyes ...). So I guess it's lying, but the first thing Monday morning, I'm heading to the post office for one of those forms.

Sorry, Evelyn. But you made me do it. And, HLS, you showed me how.

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