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25 CENTS

Career Options Explored

By Nancy Perkins

On Sept. 24, a beautiful early-fall Saturday, about 200 students, most of them 2Ls, opted to spend all day in the Ames Courtroom rather than the great outdoors. For this group, the future won out over the present as they explored the career choices addressed by the presentations of several eminent legal professionals.

"Seeking a Satisfying Life in the Law" was the theme of the Saturday morning program. "What is Going on in Legal Education and How to Get the Most From It" dominated the afternoon's. Each session consisted of a four-member panel presentation followed by a question-and-answer period. The morning also included smaller group discussions.

Alan Morrison, director of the Public Citizen Litigation Group, led off the morning session by telling "a disgusting story" about a young New York City lawyer. This lawyer, Morrison said, who "worked harder than all the others" in his large private firm, felt so undercompensated that, after writing to the firm's executive committee, he quit. The lawyer was earning \$275,000 annually at the time.

Morrison urged the students to consider more than just money when choosing a career, including "variety, intellectual stimulation, autonomy" and the "ability to be on

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Mike Lyon

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe addressed a packed house in Sanders Theater on Sept. 23 in a speech sponsored by the HLS Forum.

Mugabe Reaffirms Ties To Socialism

By Brent Gurney

During a speech sponsored by the Harvard Law School Forum on Sept. 23, Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his commitment to socialism in Zimbabwe and called for a more equitable economic order among nations.

A small country in south-central Africa, Zimbabwe (formerly the white-supremacist state of Rhodesia) won its independence from British imperial and white minority rule three and one-half years ago. Independence followed the *Chimurenga* or "war of liberation," a protracted and bloody civil conflict which at its zenith claimed 50 lives per day and devastated much of rural Zimbabwe.

"Zimbabwe's independence . . . is a cause for pride, not only for the people of Zimbabwe, not even for Africa alone, but . . . for all members of the international community who share with Zimbabweans the respect for human rights, peace, and social justice," Mugabe said. He stressed that Zimbabwe would achieve these values through the application of socialist principles and that "[i]ndividualism must . . . be subordinated to collectivism." While he characterized relations between Zimbabwe and the United States as "excellent," he criticized the United States for its "unbelievable resistance" to changes in the world economy which would favor poor nations.

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Mass. Guild Hosts National Founder

By Beth Bergman

Victor Rabinowitz, nationally renowned in the fields of civil liberties and international law, traced the history of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) from its inception to its present status as a progressive nonprofit association of over 7000 members last week in Boston.

As a young labor lawyer in 1937, Rabinowitz helped found the NLG. He later served as its national president from 1967 to 1970.

The Massachusetts Chapter of the NLG featured Rabinowitz and Anthony Thompson, President of the Black Law Student Association (BLSA), at its first fall forum.

Rabinowitz cited the labor organizing drives for the Congress of Industrial Organizations and fair employment practices legislation in the 1930s, the fight against McCarthyism in the 1950s, and the civil rights, anti-war, and women's movements in the last two decades as the major past commitments of the NLG.

Comparing these struggles with issues now facing the NLG, Rabinowitz said that although the "red-baiting of the CIO in the McCarthy era has passed, we still have an obligation to carry on the same sort of fight today."

Speaking about the problems of racism, the unemployed and the solidarity struggles in Central America, Rabinowitz said "the moral equivalent of the things we participated in during the '30s are here today."

Thompson, a second-year law student at HLS, also addressed the audience of 200, mostly students, and focused on "Challenging Traditional Legal Education."

Thompson, emphasizing the issues of racism and minority faculty hiring at HLS, said, "We must challenge the legal system which leaves one system for the rich, and one for the poor."

Thompson pointed to the first student-funded and -organized alternative course on "Racism and American Law" offered last spring as the kind of challenge Harvard and other law schools need.

Thompson noted, however, that "the problems aren't unique to HLS." The course showcased many prominent minority professors, highlighting shortcomings in Harvard's own minority faculty hiring practices. [There is only one tenured minority professor at HLS.]

Thompson said BLSA, in conjunction with the Third-World Coalition (TWC) and the Harvard chapter of the NLG, plans to "mirror HLS's minority faculty hiring committee with a student search hiring committee." Specifically, Thompson claimed that the hiring system at HLS is "self-congratulatory. . . . Harvard only wants *Harvard Law Review* graduates and former Supreme Court clerks. You can't get hired without these credentials. . . . The hiring pool is cyclic and narrow."

Vehicle for Change

The Harvard chapter of the NLG, about 250 students, shares the NLG's dedication to using law as a vehicle for social and political change. Last year, the HLG worked with BLSA and other progressive organizations to set up forums and workshops on racism, sexism, homophobia and affirmative action.

The HLG has several new projects underway this year, including a series on intervention in Central America (also sponsored by the

TWC), and a Feminism Task Force that will focus on the upcoming referendum to abolish Medicaid funding for abortions in Massachusetts. HLG, along with BLSA, is working on Mel King's mayoral campaign by assisting in poll-watching and fundraising.

In response to the lean market for public interest practice, HLG has increased its emphasis on public interest placement. "HLG's placement facilities offer members numerous opportunities to establish close ties with a strong community of outspoken leaders in the NLG," said Jenny Wriggins, a 3L and member of HLG's steering committee.

The HLG is critical of the tendency of placement offices to focus on corporate firm careers. Wriggins said that as a result, "many students shy away from considering alternative lines of work, and those who take the plunge must devote tremendous amounts of energy to compensate for the corporate bent of both the placement office and the legal institutional structure."

Through placement opportunities with the Guild, Wriggins hopes to open public career channels. "We want to stress that law students can make a living and simultaneously maintain a commitment to social change through the law."



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ALL INQUIRIES TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE

Frug Decries 'Mechanisms Of Denial'

In an effort to ease this year's incoming class through the confusing difficulties of the first year in law school, Harvard's Alliance for a Better Legal Education sponsored a forum featuring Professors Gerald Frug and Clare Dalton last Tuesday night.

ABLE is a group of second- and third-year students who question the hierarchical structure of legal education. Among the group's central concerns are placement pressures, tensions in racial relations and the pervasive anxiety produced by unnecessarily severe competition.

Applying his critical methods, Frug stated that students tend to distinguish law school from reality, and thus feel justified in distancing themselves from legal education. He enumerated what he described as

four "mechanisms of denial." These mechanisms, explained Frug, are the tools used by law students to distance themselves from their education.

Analogizing law students to theatre-goers, Frug stated that many students think of themselves as consumers who have purchased a product only to observe what transpires before them.

Frug described the second distancing device as "The Instrumental View." When employing this mechanism, students view HLS as a means to an end. Unfortunately, says Frug, they ignore how the institutional structures they subject themselves to shape them in the process.

The third method of denial, says Frug, is that many students assert that they come to law school to

"keep their options open." A lot of people go to large firms to keep their options open; in fact, said Frug, "A lot of people have spent the last twenty years keeping their options open." In the process, once again, these individuals are rarely cognizant of how they have been molded and controlled by the institutions they have entered to maintain their freedom.

Not the Real World

The final device listed by Frug is students' frequent assertion that law school is not the "real world." Since what happens here is not real, it is not worthy of concern. Many attorneys, said Frug, continue this attitude throughout their practice, and, in some cases, onto the bench.

Frug concluded by asking what it would be like if legal education did matter. Professor Dalton responded to this with a series of her own questions. She asked students to consider how they perceived their relations with one another. Are they competitive or cooperative?

Second, she asked students whether they thought of their relationships with professors as reciprocal. Her third question concerned the relevance of law school subject matter, and whether, if relevant, discussions of issues were somehow artificially truncated.

Dalton also asked students to consider whether they simply accept such limitation. If so, she urged students to ask themselves why they accept such limits.

Finally, Dalton asked students what the answers to these questions meant concerning their position in law school. "Are you part of a benign dictatorship . . . or a political actor in a collectivity?"

Dalton's presentation was followed by a short question-and-answer period and division of the audience into small discussion groups. It is largely through these groups that the members of ABLE seek to assist 1Ls in their induction.

Review Announces New Editors

The *Harvard Law Review* has announced its choices for new editors to supplement its staff for Volume 97. The newly selected 3Ls are Barbara Fischbein Berenson, Lisa A. Foster, Raymond B. Ludwiczewski, Ruth A. Marcus, and Michael Seigel.

Two-Ls added to the staff are Alan Albert, David Bader, Charles A. Blanchard, J. Thomas Carothers, Eun-Hee Chang-Schick, Matthew Diller, Alexander Dimitrief, George Edwards, Randall Eliason, Louise Epstein, Robert D. Fram, David B. Goldstein, James Goldstein, Marc L. Goodheart, Michael Goroff, Michael Hambly, Jay Handlin, Susan F. Hoffman.

Other 2Ls named to the *Review* are Timothy G. Hoxie, Randi Sue Ingerman, Valinda Jones, Matthew D. Lerner, John Manning, Stephanie Y. Moore, Jonathan Nathanson, Robert A. Ragazzo, Joseph M. Ramirez, Benjamin Rosenberg, Harvey Sawikin, Patrick J. Schlitz, Randal M. Shaheen, Peter Shimamoto, Harvey Marshall Sonenshine, Judith Starr, Robert L. Stulberg, Dominic Surprenant, Kirk Van Brunt, Stephen P. Warren, David G. Webbert, Martin Whelan, III, and David C. Williams.

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Visiting Faculty: Seven Profiles

By Mike Malamut
and Susan Smith

This term there are twenty-five new faces in the HLS faculty: ten visiting professors and fifteen lecturers on part-time appointments.

As a rule, visitors and lecturers are far busier than many of their more stationary colleagues, because the move to Cambridge (or, for some, the commute) consumes a great deal of their time; in addition, many are trying to maintain a practice or some connection with their previous

Two of the temporary members of the HLS faculty this semester are married to each other. Alison Anderson is a Visiting Professor teaching Torts to section II, while her husband David Anderson is a Lecturer on Law teaching a two-credit course, Taxation: Quantitative Tax Analysis Workshop. Alison is a Professor of Law at UCLA, teaching Torts, Business Associations, and Securities Regulation. David is primarily a legal practitioner, and is currently a partner with Tuttle & Taylor in Los An-

a minority was that the faculty tended to know the women students by name.

After law school, Alison moved to Baltimore to clerk for the late Judge Simon Sobeloff of the Fourth Circuit, since he was one of the few judges at that time who was willing to have a female clerk. She knew by then that she wanted to teach. Seeking some experience before teaching, she worked for the Washington, D.C. firm of Covington and Burling for three years, doing mainly tax and some general corporate work. While she lived in Washington she met her husband.

A native of Wisconsin, David received his B.A. from Yale in 1964 and his J.D. from the University of Chicago in 1967. After law school he worked for a while in the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Air Force, and subsequently began practice with Caplin & Drysdale in Washington, D.C.

Ready To Hire Women

In 1972, the Andersons were married. Around the same time, Alison started seeking a teaching position. "I was extremely lucky. The year I was ready, law schools wanted to hire women professors. I just told my law school I was interested, and the word got out. I started getting calls from law schools."

The Andersons finally decided to move to Los Angeles because Alison's parents were living there; the firm which was his original number-two choice, Tuttle & Taylor, was there; she liked the idea of teaching at UCLA; and she finds Los Angeles a "big, interesting city."

When he came to Harvard, David was looking forward to a small respite from his practice in order to be able to concentrate on his work in building computer models of transactions. Teaching has taken up more time than he had anticipated, but he has still been able to spend time on research. He was one of the first to become involved in computer analysis of tax problems. His practice in a medium-sized firm



Mike Malamut

Alison and David Anderson

appointments. In the middle of the bustle, we managed to catch five visiting professors and two lecturers who could spare some time to talk with us.

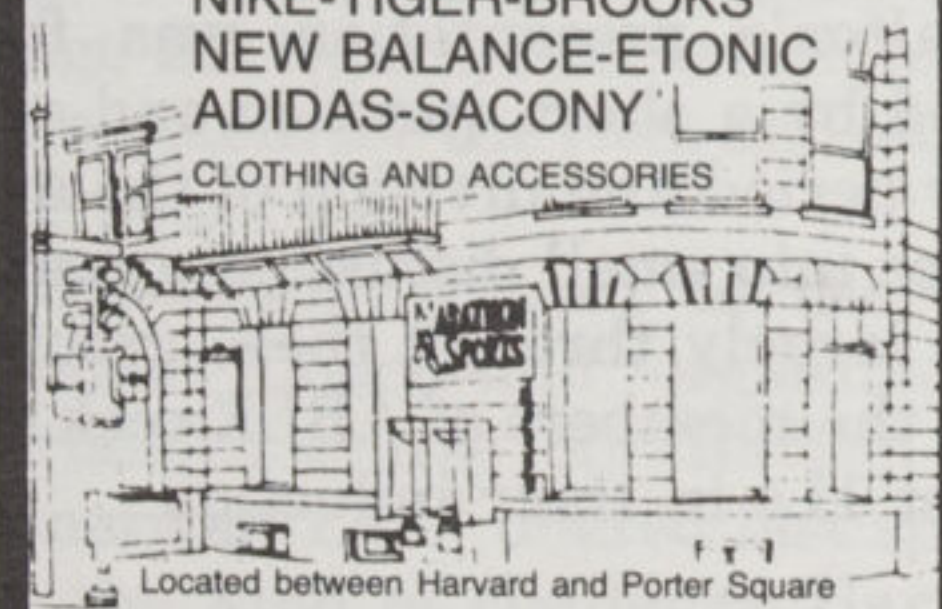
geles.

Alison grew up in the San Francisco area and came east to study English literature and history at Radcliffe. She received her B.A. in 1965, then returned to California for law school. She received her J.D. in 1968 from Boalt Hall Law School at Berkeley.

For Alison, attending law school was "not a lifelong burning desire by any means." She thought of attending HLS but was discouraged by the tales she heard from her sister-in-law, who was a student here at the time. At Berkeley, she was one of 16 women in her first-year class of 300. Only 12 of the 16 finished. She has memories of feeling conspicuous, of hoping to "avoid total disaster when called on." Alison says one nice thing about being such

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allows him to work on a broad scope of topics in his field.

Alison says she is enjoying her visit here. At UCLA, she has been involved in curriculum reform, institutional reform, and administrative matters; her visit here gives her a respite from such duties and allows her to concentrate on teaching. Aside from the "size of the class and the acoustics of Langdell South," Alison says she has no complaints.

The Andersons have two sons: Patrick, 4, and Charles, 6.

No Stranger

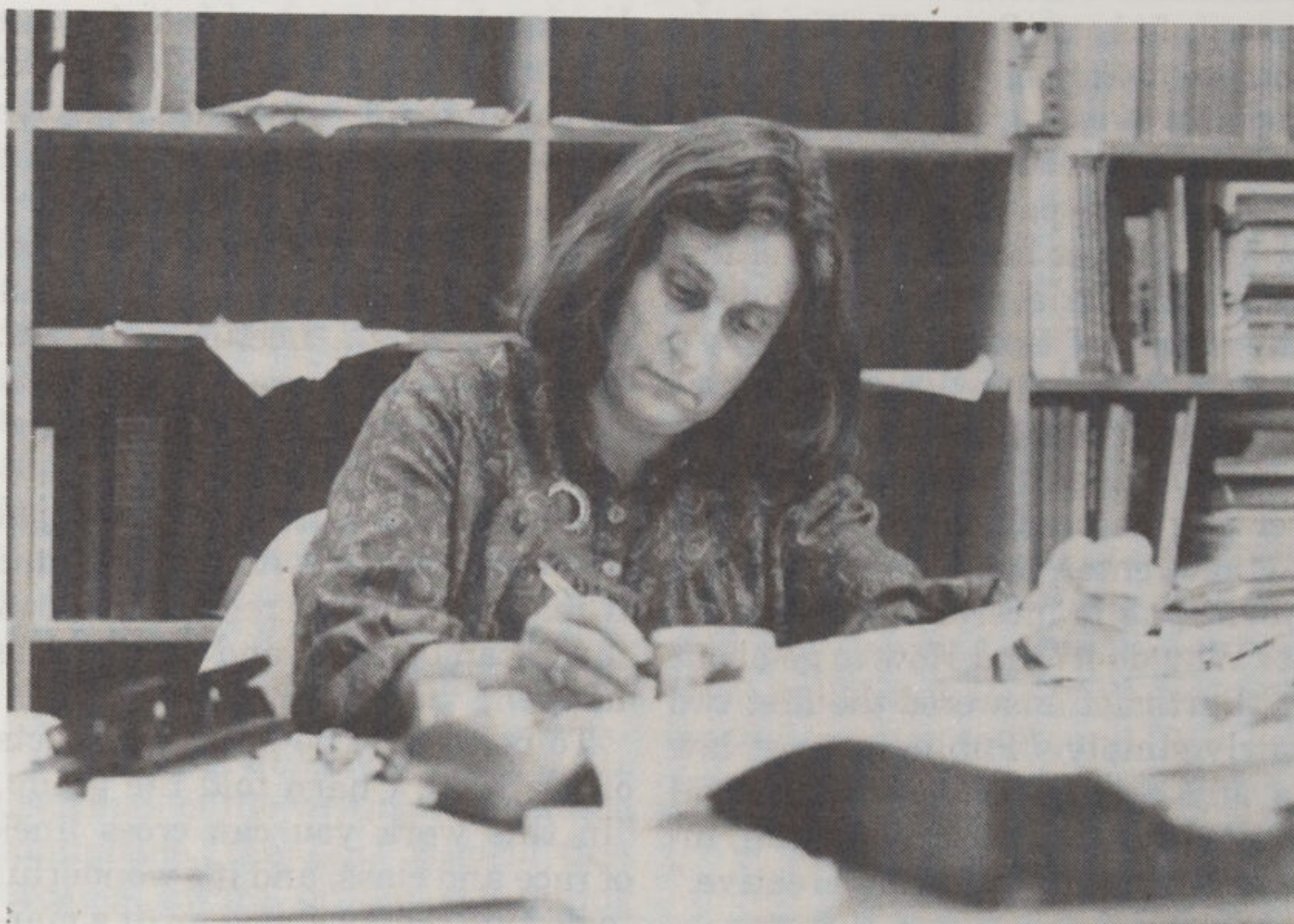
Unlike some of the other visiting professors this term, Zipporah Wiseman is no stranger to Harvard Square. Wiseman lives in Cambridge and has taught Commercial Law at Northeastern Law School on the other side of the Charles for the past ten years.

Wiseman's wide variety of experiences over the years gives her an outlook that is unique among Law School faculty members. She received her B.A. in 1950 from McGill in Montreal, where she was raised, and went on to receive her LL.B. from Yale in 1954. While still in college, she took off time in 1949 to go to Israel and live on a kibbutz during the excitement of the founding of the Jewish state.

After Yale, she went to Georgia with her husband, whom she had met at law school. While he served at Fort Benning, she taught Latin at the Columbus, Georgia High School. Next she worked in the office of the general counsel to the American Joint Distribution Committee in Paris, documenting Jewish losses from the 1956 expulsion of Jews from Egypt in the wake of the Suez war, while her husband studied at the Sorbonne.

Wiseman also clerked for Justice Raymond S. Wilkins of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts before working for several years with a solo practitioner, Jacob Spiegel, who was later appointed to the SJC himself. After the birth of her first child in 1961, Wiseman

stopped full-time practice for several years. Nevertheless, she did draft counseling and poverty law work from her kitchen table in the 1960's, and started part-time work with the Cambridge Problem Center in 1970.



Mike Malamut

Zipporah Wiseman

It was while she was serving in the latter position that Northeastern law students with whom she was working persuaded her to teach at Northeastern.

Wiseman has taught commercial law since she started her academic career; in addition, she has taught contracts and discrimination law, and has co-edited *Commercial Law: Cases and Materials* with HLS Profs. Vern Countryman and Andrew Kaufman.

When asked about her future, she stated that she was a great believer in chance, but that she hoped to do some traveling and teaching abroad and to tackle more research work.

Dissatisfied Student

Visiting Professor Gerald R. Lopez is teaching Contracts to Section III this year; in addition, he will teach a course in Civil Rights Legislation later this year. He is taking the year off from his duties as acting professor of law at the UCLA Law School, where he teaches the same

courses, as well as a course in Legal Education.

One of three children, Lopez was raised in East Los Angeles and Monte Bello, California. He attended USC and earned his B.A. in

Economics in 1970. He entered Harvard Law School the following fall. He admits to being dissatisfied with school at that time: "I should have quit school in college and come back when I had a better idea what I wanted to do." Eventually Lopez elected to take a semester off from law school after two years. He did some volunteer work for the McGovern campaign and traveled

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Profs Push Public Interest Jobs

By Nancy Perkins

"You have to work to find out about public interest law," Prof. Elizabeth Bartholet told a large group of 1Ls on Sept. 27. "You have to take charge of your life and take risks."

Bartholet's words initiated the first of two panel discussions on public interest law, both part of this year's 1L series: "Introductions to the World of Law."

Bartholet, whose career includes working as a staff attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and serving as president for the Legal Action Center, posed three questions about public interest law: What is it? Why do it? and How to go about it? Bartholet answered the first two fairly simply: "Public interest law is any attempt to use your legal skills to better society. It's fun, interesting, satisfying and creative."

Feeling Locked In

How to enter the field from HLS is a more problematic question, Bartholet said. "There's a danger at Harvard that you'll let yourself feel locked in, since the placement office is dominated by firms that can afford to come here," she said. However, Bartholet urged the group, "don't let yourself fall back on the safe and easy route to traditional law firms."

In terms of choosing courses at HLS, Bartholet advised the 1Ls: "Don't force yourself to do the so-called requirements; do what interests you." She encouraged the group to take advantage of clinical and field-work courses, "not just for the kind of training you'll get, but for experience in trying to do a kind of law for people you may want to work for."

Bartholet defined her own goal as attempting: "To give students experience with, and exposure to, the variety of lawyers in the country doing this kind of work." She stressed the importance of student support for her goal, because at HLS "the justifications in the past have been that students don't want it, so

you have to demand it to change this."

Finally, Bartholet claimed, aggressiveness is integral to satisfaction in public interest law. "You have to be an entrepreneur in your own life," she said. "You have to do this initially to get information about the field, and then, all the way down the line of your career."

Jeanne Charn, the next panel speaker, directs the Legal Services Center and is a Lecturer on Law. "It's easy to ignore situations of poverty and deprivation in society," she said, "because life goes on despite these situations. You ought to know how bad it really is, and it really is. But it's remarkable how much can be done, and change does happen."

To point out the positive aspects of her field, Charn told the group, "In this work you can cross lines of race and class, and it's wonderful to do this not as a voyeur. It's marvelous not to be caught in the social stratum you come from."

Charn acknowledged that what she does is "tiring and demanding, and it constantly causes you to re-think whether what you're doing is valid." Nevertheless, said Charn, "Though many situations in the classroom here may not steer you in that direction, it is possible to be both good and a lawyer in many ways."

Pressures to Conform

Alan Dershowitz, professor and practicing attorney, declared: "My definition of public interest law is a negative one: doing whatever you can not to join private corporate firms." This isn't easy, Dershowitz said, because "the process of legal education imposes on you enormous pressures to conform," and since "we at HLS depend on you financially, the dominant institutional message is 'go out and get rich.'"

"It's too bad the legal field doesn't require attorneys to devote some portion of their time to public interest work the way the medical profession does," Dershowitz con-

tinued. "It's too bad lawyers sometimes use public interest work to practice skills which they then apply to represent the rich."

Dershowitz drew some skeptical reactions from the audience when he claimed: "You can earn \$75-100,000 doing work in the public interest." Dershowitz explained that these figures don't seem attractive to most graduating law students, because in comparison, lawyers in private firms are "incredibly overpaid."

'Do Well And Do Good'

But Dershowitz urged the 1Ls to recognize that "so long as doing well is based on your own reasonable judgment, you can do well and do good at the same time." Finally, he asked, does the "goal of the game" really mean that "the one who has the most money when he dies, wins?"

Assistant Prof. Christopher Edley, who served as assistant director of the White House domestic policy staff under Carter, described a different area of public interest practice: government. "In this area," Edley asserted, "the need for talented people is enormous. There are many interesting jobs, and it's an area where you can rise fast to positions where you have a lot of influence."

Edley said that what he appreciates most about government work is "the feeling that a statute, decision or outcome of a public policy debate has been influenced by you, and this can be for the interests of the poor and dispossessed." Getting government jobs, although it does take work, "doesn't take a fabulous resume, or even fabulous smarts," Edley said.

Edley echoed the panelists preceding him when he warned the 1Ls, "Here at school, the signals of success come fast and furious. To make your own choices, do talk to others, but interrogate those values." And above all, Edley concluded, "don't buy into it unless it's you."



ITA, Writing Competition Conflict

Peter Lebold Cohen

This year a large number of 2Ls (including this reporter) who were enrolled in the clinical course Introduction to Trial Advocacy: Civil did not participate in the *Harvard Law Review* writing competition because of major scheduling conflicts between the two.

ITA: Civil consists of the Trial Advocacy Workshop, an intensive three-week course in trial skills led by leading trial lawyers and judges, followed by four months of clinical field placement in various legal service centers in the Boston area, and a weekly seminar known as "The Lawyering Process," led by Prof. Gary Bellow.

There are 65 2Ls and 37 3Ls in ITA: Civil this year, making a total of 102 students, a 60% increase in overall participation from last year's 64 students.

One of the results of the surging interest in clinical education among 2Ls has been the exacerbation of the scheduling conflict with the writing competition, which also existed in past years but went largely unnoticed.

The writing competition consists of two rounds. Round One overlapped with the first full day of the three-week Trial Advocacy Work-

shop. This hurdle might have been surmountable for most people in ITA, but Round Two of the writing competition takes almost a full week and completely overlaps with the second week of the workshop. This is particularly problematic, because in the first two days of that week, workshop students have about seven hours of class per day, plus preparation, and in the last three days they must prepare for, conduct, and be witnesses in full-blown mock district court trials before sitting judges.

Review Caught Unaware

According to David Hayes, 3L, chairman of the writing competition committee, the *Law Review* first became aware of the scheduling conflict this fall when it was already too late to postpone the competition until after the workshop because of the immediate need for 2L members to help get the forthcoming issue out on time.

Unlike with most classes, one can not drop the Trial Advocacy Work-

shop for a week; it goes for a very short but intensive three weeks and requires almost constant active participation and preparation. Thus the only remaining alternatives for 2Ls who are determined to try "writing on" to the *Law Review* was either to give up ITA: Civil for a year or to be brave and face the odds by writing Round Two (if they passed Round One) and doing their mock district court trials simultaneously.

To my knowledge only three 2L ITA students wrote in Round One and only one made it to Round Two. That individual, Randy Eliason, also passed muster in Round Two and is now a member of the *Law Review*.

ITA Members Polled

Being curious about how many other ITA 2Ls perceived a scheduling conflict and would have participated in the writing competition if there had not been a conflict, I polled forty-three of the 65 2Ls in question (66%). Assuming that these results can be generalized to the whole group of 65, one finds the following:

- 7%, or no more than five ITA 2Ls entered Round One (quite possibly only the three that I know of).
- 31% of those who did not enter the competition probably would have done so if it had not been scheduled in conflict with the Trial Advocacy Workshop. This would have meant 20 more contestants.
- 75% (about 49 people) felt that the scheduling conflict places 2Ls in an unfair predicament.
- 33% (about 22 people) would probably take part in an extra writing competition if one were scheduled now that the workshop is over.

According to Scott Nelson, president of the *Law Review*, the number of 2Ls who actually did compete in Round One of the competition was

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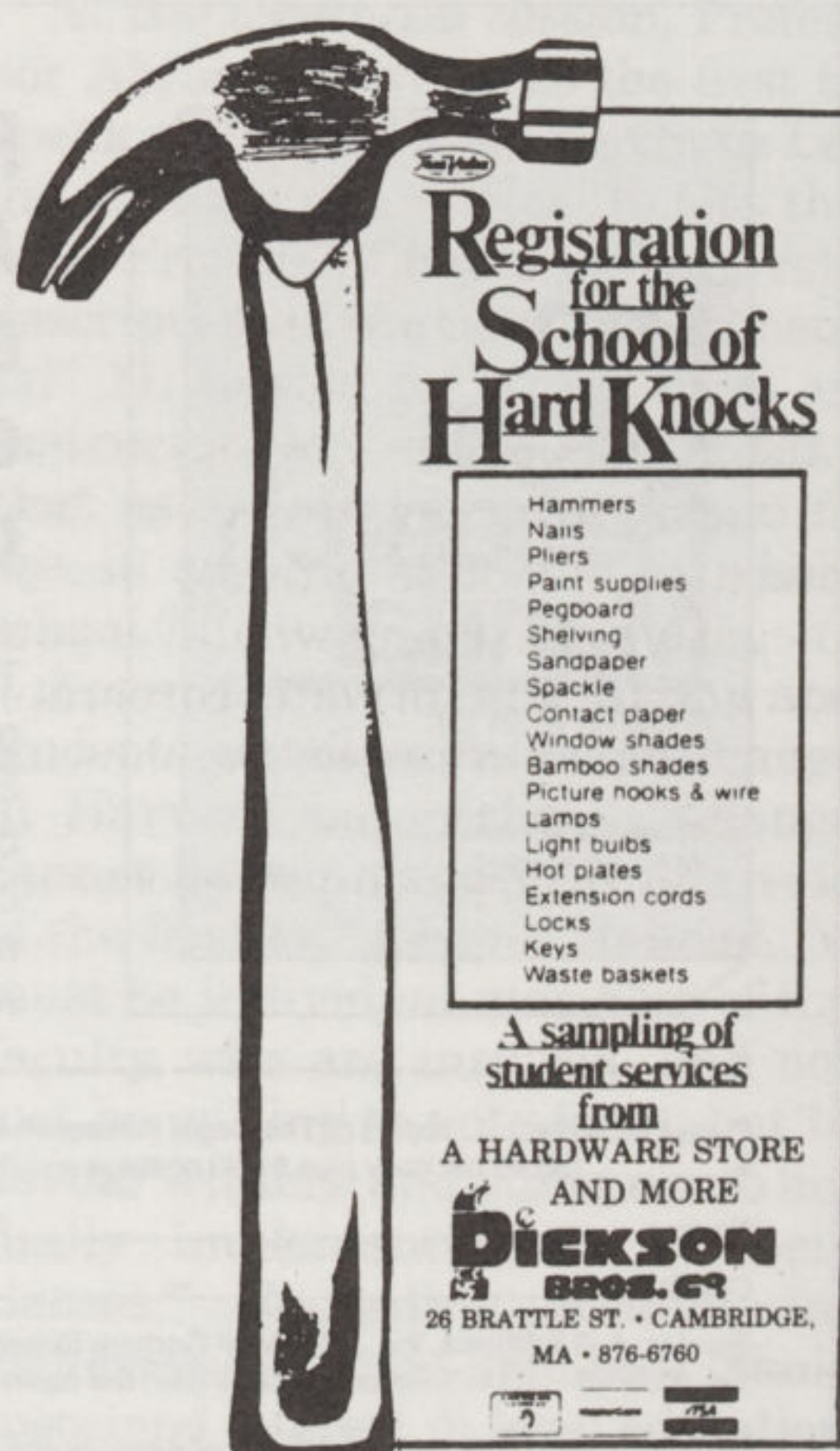
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Forum Rebounds, Expands Speaker List

By Steve Cowan

Rescued from imminent collapse by an innovative and organizationally adept team of officers, the Harvard Law School Forum has experienced a remarkable resurgence in the last two years.

Founded in 1946 by a group of 30 returning soldiers as a memorial to their comrades who died in World War II, the Forum has enjoyed an illustrious, albeit occasionally tumultuous, history.

In the words of a Forum brochure, the founding warriors "recognized that civic responsibility required an awareness of current social, political and economic issues." They sought to stimulate thought and dialogue on a wide range of issues. "The Forum was thus dedicated," continues the brochure, "to inviting noteworthy individuals from all fields of endeavor to the Harvard Law School to engage in an enlightening and wide-ranging exchange of ideas."

Famous Personalities

The venture has been an amazing success. Participants have ranged from Malcolm X to Barry Goldwater, Fidel Castro, John F. Kennedy, Ralph Nader, Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, Martin Luther King and a seemingly endless roster of famous and infamous personalities.

In recent years, however, the organization has suffered difficult years. "When I was a 1L," recalls Forum President James Atwood, Jr. (JD/MBA 2L), "there were three

members and we had two speakers." At the end of that year (1980-81), the Forum was disintegrating organizationally and had significant debts with no foreseeable means of repayment.

With mid-year elections in Atwood's first year, however, the Forum got a much needed boost from a group of new officers. Headed by Cheryl Poinsette, '83, the new management set about raising money and restructuring the entire organization.

Bright Future

The effects of these efforts are now strongly in evidence. The Forum's present membership is approximately 5% of the HLS student body, and the outlook for the upcoming season is extremely bright.

In the weeks and months to come the Forum will be hosting Red Auerbach, Julian Bond, Clark Clifford, John Erlichman, Caspar Weinberger, Harold Washington, Walter Cronkite, Ed Asner, all of the Democratic presidential candidates (with the possible exceptions of Ruben Askew and George McGovern), and Stevie Wonder. In addition they list as possible speak-

ers Ronald Reagan, Jesse Jackson, Donald Regan and Lee Iacocca.

Vice President for Programming Steve McKeever, 2L, attributes much of their success to two new assets. The first is the organizational ability of Atwood and the other new officers. The second is a word processor. The addition of word processing has enabled the organization to increase its number of invitations almost sixfold. Both Atwood and McKeever agree, however, that their new organizational structures and innovative officers are the most important keys to the Forum's renewed success.



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LR-2

Judge Criticizes 'Race For Success'

(Continued from Page 1)

the side you care about." Though he conceded that "no job is perfect," Morrison stressed that a "great deal of satisfaction can be gained simply by working on issues that matter to people and to this country as a whole."

Samuel Butler, managing partner at Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York City, provided a contrasting view of private practice. Butler said that what he likes about working in a large corporate firm is that its "resources eliminate much of the drudgery" of most jobs; its size allows for "specialization and the chance to become an expert in one area"; and one has the "independence necessary to turn away clients."

Of course, Butler acknowledged, once you accept a client it's very hard work since "you can't say no to Du Pont when they call you at five P.M. on the Fourth of July weekend wanting a merger." But, Butler concluded, "there are certain financial satisfactions to what I do."

Elizabeth Holtzman, district attorney in Kings County, NY, introduced herself by saying: "If financial rewards are your goal, then my career should not be your model." However, she continued, "if your goal is to shape society in the public interest, then my job is satisfying and exciting."

Holtzman echoed Morrison by advocating "fighting for what you believe in," saying "in our office, since we don't take cases where we think the defendant is innocent, we can proceed in a way that we think is morally just."

Challenging but Risky

Holtzman traced her own career history, including her election to the House of Representatives and her membership on the House Judiciary Committee. She called politics "challenging" but "risky," and said that what gave her the guts to go into it was simply thinking "if they can get elected so can I."

Holtzman's final message to the

2Ls was that "every job will teach you something, and at least in the public sector, there is no problem of getting stuck." Therefore, she concluded, "go where your heart is."

Judge Harry Edwards of the U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, admitted that he was "mystified by the program's proposed topic." Edwards said that career satisfaction is "a totally personal issue," which "for me, cannot be divorced from the search for a satisfying life."

Edwards criticized the "race for success" which law students typically engage in, and linked such competition to a general decreasing "public-spiritedness" in American society.

"By rooting our identities in narrow groups we lose social responsibility to other sectors," Edwards said. This results in "a weakness of the American commitment to serve others." Though students shouldn't necessarily "feel guilty about wanting to join large firms," Edwards said "the real danger in becoming successful lawyers is the chance that you will become nothing *but* successful lawyers," and "society will be poorer as a result."

Model for the Whole School

At the afternoon session, Professor Abram Chayes was the first to speak on "What is Going On in Legal Education and How to Get the Most From It". Chayes gave a lively description of the new "experimental" 1L section for which he is an instructor, and said, "if you take that as a model you can begin to see it as a model for the whole school."

According to Chayes, faculty and students equally must foster change at Harvard Law School. "Change cannot be commanded by any vote of the faculty," Chayes claimed, "it must be individual members of the faculty who are inspired, and not just be willing to vote for it, but to devote winters and summers to actually implementing it in their classes." Regarding student involvement, Chayes said that "their sustained interest in legal education

is the motive power moving change forward, and it's contagious." He told the 2Ls that if this "disease spreads," — as he obviously hopes it will — "when you come back for your fifth or tenth anniversary, you won't recognize the place."

Jerome Facher, a partner at Hale and Dorr, offered 2Ls advice on how to approach studies at HLS. "You ought not to be afraid of the traditional", Facher said, but should attempt to embrace the "great broad branches of the law." He advised the students to "listen more and a bit harder and keep your minds open more often than your mouths."

'A Waste Of Time'

Facher told the students they ought "not to worry about the bridge between school and work," and said, "don't fret so much about the real world." Of clinical studies, Facher told the group "they are a waste of your time here. Don't be in too much of a rush to develop your skills, you'll get plenty of that outside."

Harvard, he asserted, is a "very unique experience." Accordingly, he advised students, not to "be in a hurry to leave here. No other time in your career will you get the opportunities you get here at law school, and you're not likely to pass this way again."

Phoebe Salten, an associate at Foley, Hoag and Eliot, limited her remarks to a few brief words of advice. "As you consider your future choices," she said, "don't fail to evaluate those you have made in the past." She warned against hasty decision-making, saying "don't advocate change as much as the potential of change."

Finally, Salten encouraged the group, "Even if you haven't fallen in love with law yet, you may fall

(Continued on Page 11)

Sports Answers

1. Gabe Paul
2. Larry James
3. Jim Ringo
4. J. R. Richard
5. Bill George

The Other Half

We applaud the resurgence of the Law School Forum. Inviting noted speakers is a worthwhile use of the Harvard name and the prestige associated with it. Nevertheless, there is one striking omission from the list of distinguished speakers: women. The list of speakers who will certainly or may possibly visit campus contains 20 names, and includes such diverse personalities as Casper Weinberger and Ed Asner. Such diversity certainly "stimulates thought and dialogue on a wide range of issues," as the Forum's brochure puts it. What about thought and dialogue from the other half of the population?

So, we'd like to make some suggestions: (1) Diane Feinstein, (2) Jane Fonda, (3) Gloria Steinem, (4) Alice Walker, (5) Connie Chung, (6) Elizabeth Dole, HLS '65, (7) Katherine Graham, (8) Vanessa Williams, (9) Anne Gorsuch Burford, (10) Billie Jean King, (11) Susan Sontag, (12) Shirley Chisholm, (13) Rose Bird, (14) Grace Jones, (15) Sally Ride, (16) Coretta King, (17) Angela Davis, (18) Barbara Jordan, (19) Millicent Fenwick, and (20) Linda Ellerbee.

We realize that it is a lot easier to name 20 names (we did it in about 10 minutes) than to get twenty visitors, but we're sure that the same effort that convinced Walter Cronkite could convince some of the others. Diversity and dialogue deserve no less.



Removing Blind Spots

The Placement Season is afoot at this time of year, and we'd like to thank the powers that be for a more rational system. One striking change is the removal of one of the Placement Committee's most serious blind spots; it is now willing to recognize that Thanksgiving is just too late for 1Ls to begin to be informed about the placement process. Early planning may do more to reduce 1L pressure than early worry.

In addition, the new placement season is earlier than last year's. Despite the warnings from dismayed students and law firms, last year the Placement Committee unilaterally tried to change the way law firm recruiting works. When the law firms balked, it was HLS students who were hurt. This year, however, the Placement Committee appears to have learned from the bad lesson. Another blind spot was removed; the committee is now willing to accept the fact that HLS cannot remove irrationality all by itself.

Blind spots are unavoidable, but communicating in advance can remove them, preventing the ill effects of policies designed under their sway.



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Fenno

Every autumn, since Fenno first started law school, life-long New Englanders had impressed on him the imperative of trekking north to view the fall foliage. The newspapers reviewed the changing leaves as if they constituted an art exhibition, and TV meteorologists with ghastly ties and hideous jackets rhapsodized about "the riotous colors." But Fenno had never gotten around to going to see the dying leaves.

One evening, at the height of the leaves' death display, Fenno received a call from a classmate, a woman recruiting volunteers for Walter Mondale's presidential campaign.

"Mondale?" Fenno said. "He's a captive of the special interests. Have they sent a ransom note yet?"

"You're certainly being unfair," his classmate said.

"I know, I know. Just because Mondale favors federal contracts awarded by big-city bilingual mayors to female-owned unionized laboratories in Catholic neighborhoods researching Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, sickle-cell anemia, and Tay-Sachs disease doesn't mean he's pandering to Democratic Party constituencies."

"Oh," she said, "I suppose you support John Glenn."

"Glenn? We'd have higher quality presidential candidates if NASA had kept sending chimpanzees into orbit."

"Alan Cranston then?"

"Please," said Fenno. "Not another aging Californian."

"Reubin Askew?"

"Not another obscure Southern governor."

"George McGovern?"

"McGovern couldn't even win Massachusetts in '84."

"Fritz Hollings?"

"Who?"

"Gary Hart?"

"A dark horse/stalking horse from the crypto-progressive clique of the neo-liberal claue of the Atari faction of the McGovernite wing of the Democratic Party."

"You're just mouthing buzzwords, you cynic."

"Buzzwords are reality. 'Reality' is only a buzzword. 'Buzzword' is a buzzword. Come back, Jerry Brown; all's forgiven. I'm just a flaming, card-carrying, unrepentant post-New Frontier ante-Great Society Old New Dealer Fennocrat."

Fenno's classmate sighed. "I was going to ask you if you wanted to canvass this weekend in New Hampshire for the upcoming primary."

Fenno realized that he had just blown a free trip north. "You mean I'm not going to see the riotous fall foliage?"

"Don't worry," she said. "You're not missing much. It's just like Harvard Law School."

"How is that?"

"Attention-grabbing, but ultimately boring and overrated."



Letters to the Editor

2L Saturday

(Continued from Page 9)

Not Enough

To the Editor:

Some praise is certainly due the Law School administration for some of the actions taken recently in response to persistent criticisms from groups in the Law School. Unfortunately, there is one area in which the administration has failed to take decisive, positive action. This is in the area of desegregating the faculty. Because this failure eventually will mar any progress made elsewhere by the administration, we must bring it to the attention of all those who prefer an orderly solution to Harvard's racial problems.

Three new visiting Third World scholars have been added to the faculty this semester. Another three visitors are expected next semester. These six include a Chicano and a Black woman (the first), both of whom received one-year appointments. In addition, a Black woman was recently made Director of Financial Aid, a welcome addition to the Law School's previously all-white executive-level staff.

Third World people have not been the only beneficiaries of this aroused consciousness at the Law School. One white woman professor has been tenured, raising the number of tenured white women to two, and four other white women have been offered one-year faculty appointments. Indeed, it would appear that white males themselves, who do not meet the traditional Ivy League/Law Review/Supreme Court clerkship criterion are benefiting from this new-found enlightenment floating within our dear old walls of ivy. We are pleased to see that the faculty is beginning to realize that there are many good professors who do not meet the usual standard.

We recognize all of the progressive steps which have been taken by the Law School. However, we are not satisfied, because short-

term and part-time appointments do not change the complexion of the Law School's tenured faculty. We are acutely aware that short-term palliatives simply do not resolve the fundamental problem of the legacy of *de facto* racial exclusion in tenured faculty appointments at Harvard and most other law schools.

The Law School will be making a terrible mistake if it is under the impression that these actions will break the recent wave of student activism. Nor should it assume from the silence so far that student activism is on the wane. Already 1Ls and 2Ls are experiencing the contradictions and hypocrisies in the pronouncements and actions of the Harvard Law School administration. They are learning rapidly. The Law School still has time.

Ibrahim Gassama,
Third World Coalition
Muhammad Kenyatta, President,
1982-83 Harvard BLSA
Tony Thompson,
President, 1983-84 Harvard BLSA
Donald Christopher Tyler, Black
Student Coalition of Harvard U.

in love with law practice."

Professor Gary Bellow concluded the day's presentations with a probing critique of HLS education. "If one looks at our curriculum — our courses," Bellow said, "one simply has to agree they're intimately integrated with the introduction to large-scale law firms."

In addition, Bellow claimed, "you get very little from most professors about the social consequences of conduct, and utopian ideals are denigrated in the classroom. This experience of never being responsible for social consequences makes it very difficult to preserve moral sensibility."

To protect this sensibility, Bellow advised the students to: "ask questions, read novels, have deep relationships, think about who you were before you came here."

Despite HLS's emphasis on achievement, success and significance, Bellow asserted, "there really is another alternative." He urged students to consider the "relations of compassion and commitment, of humor and humility." Finally, Bellow concluded, "think less about what kind of lawyer you want to be, and more about what kind of person you want to be." ☸

Next RECORD

Oct. 21

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 and shorter letters are given priority for publication. 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.



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Visitors Relate Backgrounds:

(Continued from Page 5)

in Europe. During his last year at Harvard, Lopez was in the clinical program, and took "only those courses where I knew I could get involved."

Lopez received his J.D. from HLS in January, 1974. Since he had obtained a clerkship which wasn't due

part-time work including teaching. Cal Western made me an offer to work full time and I did Civil Rights work on the side for a couple of years."

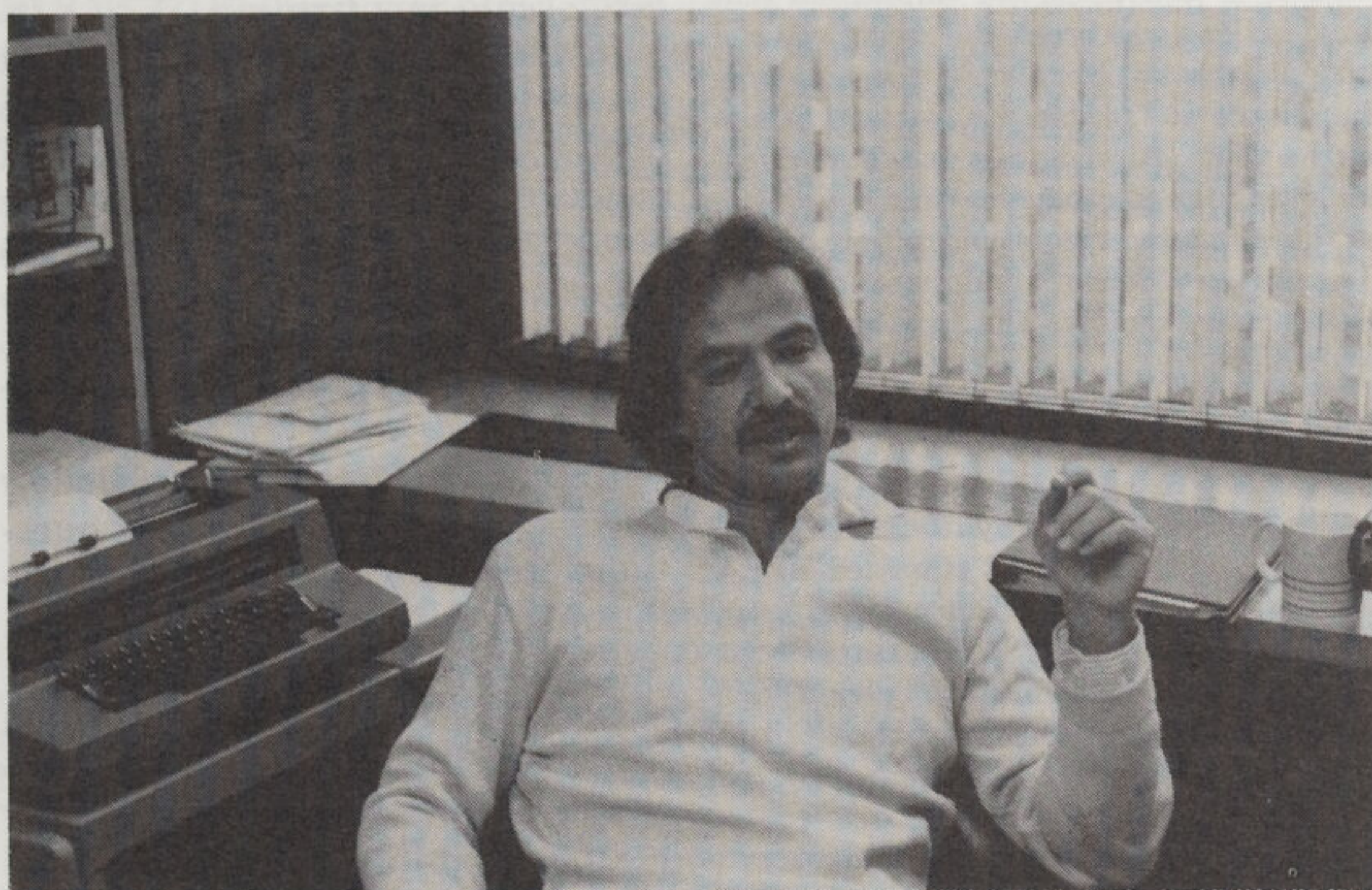
About five years ago, Lopez accepted a teaching position at the Law School at UCLA. He has published articles on the theory of law-

the new-technology area. He finds the field exciting because it is still growing. Indeed, many of the cases about which he is lecturing in his course are no more than a few weeks old.

Baeza's experience is all the more interesting when one realizes that when he became a partner two years ago, he was the first black male and the first Latino male to be promoted through the ranks to partner at any major New York law firm. Born in Cuba and fluent in Spanish, Baeza firmly identifies with his racial and ethnic origins, an influence which has led him to speak before several groups on the topic of minorities and the legal profession.

In addition to his professional career, Baeza is an accomplished musician. He has recorded for Columbia Records and is currently under contract with Warner Brothers. A composer and arranger, Baeza also plays the electronic piano and the synthesizer, and describes his music as a sort of R&B-pop fusion. He has played at several night clubs in New York, but confesses that he prefers studio work. It is his devotion to music, he confides, that keeps him sane in the midst of big-city, big-firm practice.

As far as future plans are concerned, Baeza seems fairly confident that whatever comes his way, he



Ed Lopez

Gerald R. Lopez

to start for several months, he spent those months working in an orphanage in Mexico. He then moved to San Diego to clerk for the Hon. Edward J. Schwartz of the Southern District of California.

After completing his clerkship, Lopez set up a law office in San Diego with an HLS classmate, Roy Cazares, with the aim of working for Chicanos and the poor. However, the initial practice fell apart after a year.

"When we dissolved, I didn't know what I would do. I went looking for

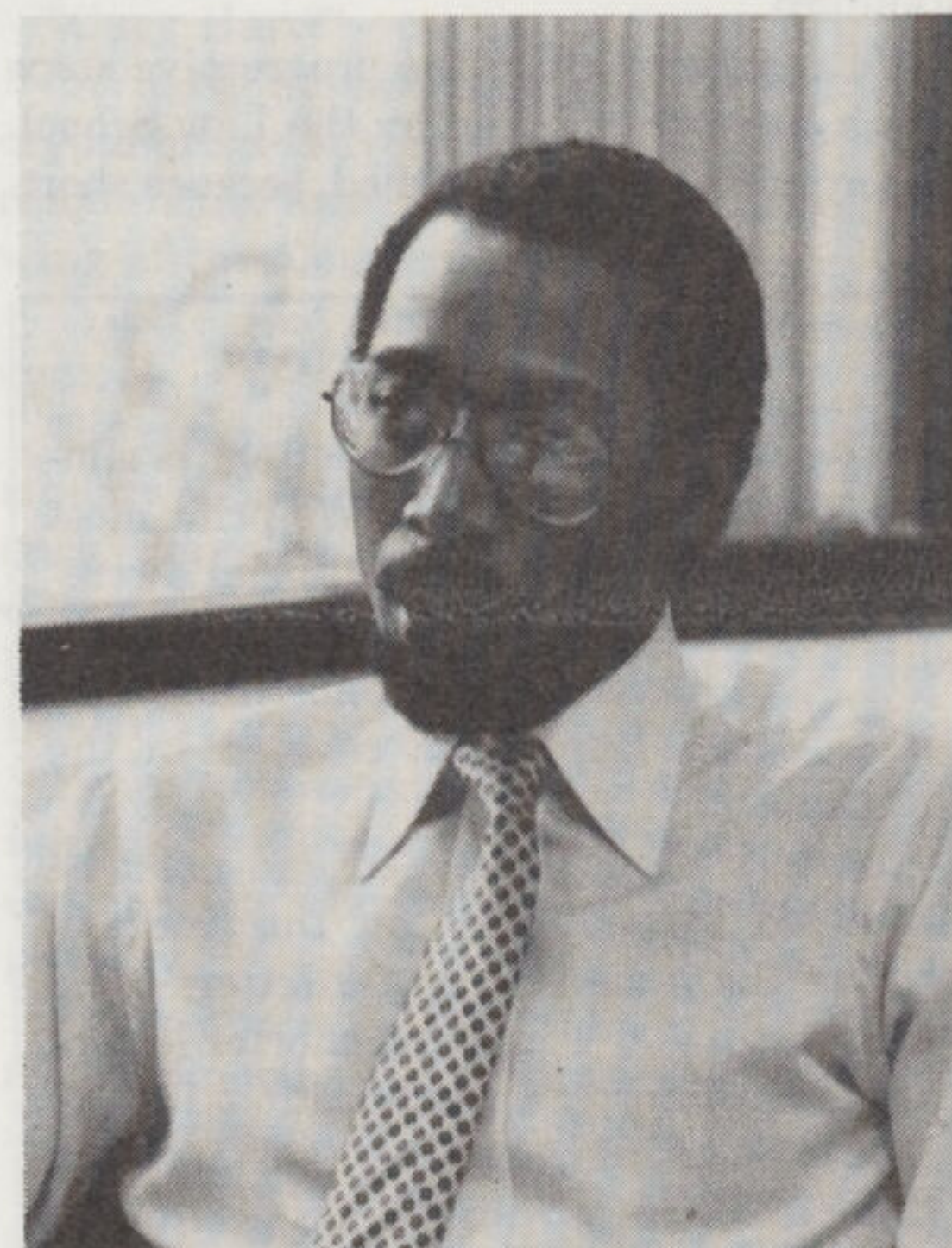
ying and essays on Latinos and Latino lawyers, and coauthored the contracts book he uses to teach his course.

He says he is enjoying his Harvard experience. "The students have been willing to experiment with me, which I kind of enjoy."

Pioneering Partner

A course on New Technology and the Law is being taught this term by Mario Baeza, a partner at the New York firm of Debevoise and Plimpton, who flies into Cambridge once a week to teach the course. A 1971 graduate of Cornell and a 1974 alum of HLS, Baeza has been with the firm since shortly after finishing law school.

His main area of interest had been corporate finance, but a six-month stint at the Rand Corporation just before starting practice, and a fortunate choice of clients as an associate, helped to make Baeza one of the leading experts practicing in



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will enjoy it. He looks forward to building a new technology section at his firm and returning to his involvement with music, which has slacked off a bit now that he has added teaching to his many duties.

Yale to Harvard

J. Robert S. Prichard has been appointed visiting professor at HLS this fall. He is on leave from an associate professorship at the University of Toronto. He accepted the position at HLS on the heels of a visiting professorship at Yale Law School last year. He opened his interview with a grin and said, "Ask me anything, but don't ask me to compare Harvard and Yale." However, he did acknowledge that it was a "privilege of uncommon proportion to teach at the world's two best law schools in two years." Prichard is teaching Torts to section IV this term, and will offer a 1L elective next term on the Economic



Ed Lopez

J. Robert S. Prichard

Analysis of Law with Assistant Prof. Steven Shavell.

Although he was raised in Canada, an interest in engineering and liberal arts brought Prichard to Swarthmore for undergraduate school. "I wanted to combine the two, and I couldn't easily do that in Canada." However, he soon be-



Paul Cramer

Toshio Miyatake

came disenchanted with engineering. He found economics interesting, and took several economics courses. By his third year he knew he wanted ultimately to go into law.

Because he felt it was important in law to understand commerce, business, and finance, he attended the University of Chicago's business school the summer after his third year at Swarthmore. While there, he opted to pursue a program which would allow him to forego his last year of undergraduate work and receive an MBA after attending classes two summers and one school year. He obtained his MBA in August of 1971, only months after he was originally planning to receive his B.A. He took a year off to travel around the world with a friend, arriving back in Canada in time to start law school at the University of Toronto in 1972. After receiving his LL.B. in 1975, he went to Yale Law School for his LL.M. He then returned to the University of Toronto as an assistant professor.

The Joy of Schooling

"I loved law school. That's why I never left," Prichard explains. Prichard's main area of interest is economic analysis of law. "It combines a background of economic and

financial theory with law. I view the economic analysis of law as one branch of the revival of interest in

(Continued on Page 14)

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Visiting Profs Join HLS Faculty

(Continued from Page 13)

legal theory, and for me it offered a powerful analytic approach for examining a wide range of legal doctrines and public policy problems."

He has the following advice for first-year law students: "They should devote themselves completely to law school for three years but in the fullest sense of law school. They should take advantage of this opportunity for learning, growth, and personal development. And they should spend large amounts of time with their classmates, many of whom will emerge as their closest friends and colleagues even after they leave law school. The only thing they *shouldn't* do with their time is waste it."

Hails from Japan

Toshio Miyatake is a legal practitioner from Japan. He received his legal training at Kyoto University, from which he graduated in 1961. After practicing for several years, he returned to school at the University of Washington Law School where he earned his M.C.L. in 1968, and where he also taught for a short period as a visiting professor.

Miyatake is a partner in the firm of Adachi, Henderson, Miyatake & Fujita in Tokyo, where he specializes in international practice. He has also been working in the area of tax law for the past fifteen years and it is in the intersection of these two fields that he finds his niche at the Law School.

Teaching Taxing

He is currently teaching Japanese Income Taxation and is writing a book on Japanese international taxation that is to be published this spring. He has written several articles in this field already and feels this chance to teach will be a great learning experience that he will be able to apply in practice.

No stranger to the United States, Miyatake has visited at least once a year for the past several years, although this is the first time he has spent a substantial amount of

time in the Boston area. He acquired a liking for steak and American football during his time at the University of Washington. A sports aficionado, Miyatake is also a great baseball fan and plays golf and tennis. He also owns a sailboat and sails frequently.

While Miyatake admits that the atmosphere at Harvard has some-

thing special about it that makes him feel comfortable, he looks forward to going back to his work in taxation and international business transactions. Miyatake wants to continue studying in his field, because the more he finds out about it, the more new questions occur to him.



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Mugabe Criticizes Western Press

(Continued from Page 1)

Mugabe made clear that Zimbabwe would not follow the economic blue-print of any particular country. Instead, his government would adapt socialist principles to the particular circumstances of Zimbabwe, as in its "present accommodation with private enterprise."

In regard to perceptions of his regime, Mugabe observed that the Western press has often misrepresented his government's objectives and ignored its achievements. "The Western press begins from the assumption that if something is not Western, it must be Eastern, and if it is Eastern then it must be evil. They are thus predisposed to see failure, instability, and economic chaos in any former colony that seeks to define its destiny in a manner which is not obviously British, obviously French, obviously Portuguese or American [or] obviously Western. . . .

[M]y government has introduced far-reaching reforms in education, health, working conditions, local administration and rural resettlement. We have obtained a level of political stability that would have been regarded as wishful thinking . . . at the time of our independence in 1980."

When asked about the recent finding by the Zimbabwean High Court that the government had tortured six Zimbabwean Air Force officers accused of sabotage, Mugabe expressed regret that the interrogators used "irregular methods" including "coercion and other methods of torture."

The six men were detained in mid-1982 after saboteurs at Zimbabwe's main air force base destroyed most of the Zimbabwean air force. The government alleged that the sabotage was carried out by South African security agents aided by Zimbabwean air force officers.

Shock and Torture?

The six officers who were charged alleged that they had been denied access to legal counsel and were subjected to electric shocks and other torture until they confessed. The High Court, having determined that the confessions were extracted improperly, ordered the release of the men. The government, however, then jailed the men under legislation inherited from the Rhodesian years which authorized detention, without charge or trial, for an indefinite period. The U.S. State Department reports that three of the men have been released.

Despite the torture, Mugabe told the audience that his government would not be acting responsibly if it allowed "these men to float about and commit wantonly acts that destabilize the country."

On the subject of relations be-

tween rich and poor nations, Mugabe bemoaned the lack of an equitable world economy. He acknowledged that developing countries must accept responsibility for some shortcomings in their development but said that "there is unbelievable resistance to equity, mutuality, and cooperation in international trade among members of the developed North and the contribution of the United States in this is neither indirect nor nominal."

Mugabe linked the poverty of the undeveloped nations to the arms race. He said that there is "a cause and effect relationship between military expenditure in human, financial, and material terms and human misery, poverty, starvation, ignorance, and disease. . . . The spiraling billions of dollars expended daily on the manufacture, expansion, and perfection of gruesome tools of human destruction stand in ghastly contrast to the abject poverty and dire misery that two-thirds of humanity have daily to contend with. . . . [T]he arms race and the colossal sums of money expended to finance it are the primary contradictions to the new international economic order."



Sports Quiz

Note: To commemorate the birth of John Lennon, who would have been 43 years old on October 9, this week's sports quiz asks you to identify sports figures who have last names that are the same as the first names (whether or not commonly used) of the other members of the Beatles.

1. Before becoming so exasperated with the practices of George Steinbrenner that he moved on to take the position of president of the Cleveland Indians, this baseball executive engineered several blockbuster trades which led to the championship New York Yankees teams of the 1970s. Name this man.
2. At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, this Villanova speedster ran the third leg for the record setting 1600-meter relay team and earned a silver medal in the 400-meter race won by San Jose State's Lee Evans. Name this track star.

3. A native of New Jersey, this Syracuse alumnus excelled as center for the Green Bay Packers for a decade before playing out his days in the trenches with the Philadelphia Eagles from 1964 to 1967. Name this Hall of Famer.
4. A 20-game winner in 1976 and the National League E.R.A. leader three years later, this towering righthander broke in with the Houston Astros in 1971 but had his blossoming career come to a startling halt in 1980 in the wake of false allegations concerning his desire to play. Name this strikeout artist.
5. Inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1974, this Pennsylvanian toiled for Wake Forest before becoming a fixture at the linebacker position for the Chicago Bears from 1952 to 1965. Name this athlete who capped his playing career with the Los Angeles Rams.

(Answers on Page 9)

WANTED

The Economics Department seeks law students with strong economics background to teach Sophomore tutorials for spring semester.

Salary \$1,700-\$1900 per section of eight students. If interested, contact Jim Hines at 495-3290 (work) or 492-9278 (home).

No Clinical Studies For Future Profs?

Peter Lebold Cohen

(Continued from Page 7)

116, and ultimately 22 of those people were invited to join the *Review* after completing Round Two.

What does all this mean? Of those who did compete, the odds of any one person making it were about one in five. If the extra 20 ITA 2Ls had felt able to participate, the overall success ratio would have dropped slightly to one out of six. However, the net effect would likely have been that there would now be three or four 2Ls doing both the *Review* and ITA, rather than one.

It is probable that unless this scheduling conflict is eliminated, this pattern of events will repeat itself in the next years as the student participation in the clinical program remains high or continues to grow.

There is already a kind of institutional and intellectual split between the *Law Review* and clinical education at HLS, and the net effect of the current scheduling conflict acts to reinforce that by effectively forcing 2Ls to choose between them.

Few That Good

Few people have the unusual

stamina and determination required to be able to prepare a trial and write Round Two in the same week. The people running the Trial Advocacy Workshop would certainly have been unhappy if 20 of us had tried to do the same thing. Alyson Gal, another ITA 2L, summed up the feelings of many of the participants saying "the workshop was exhausting enough and it took up all the available time to do a good job."

Even Randy Eliason, the only 2L to successfully complete both the competition and workshop, admitted that his work in each of the areas would have been better if the scheduling conflict could have been avoided.

Should people care whether or not HLS students are doing both ITA and the *Review*? I think so. As we all know, the *Law Review* not only is prestigious, but also most law professors coming from Harvard who teach at leading institutions were on the *Review*, and many regard it as a practically necessary item on their résumés to get such "plum" jobs.

Clinical legal education, on the other hand, does not traditionally

open doors for people trying to enter the establishment.

It would be highly desirable to have HLS turning out at least a few future law teachers each year who have had both the experience of being in the "intellectual heights" of the *Law Review* as well as the practical clinical training and experience in the day-to-day problems of dealing with the legal problems of the poor and disadvantaged.

Having a faculty with more people with both kinds of experience would improve both the intellectual atmosphere of the Law School and increase the respectability of clinical legal education.

Scott Nelson, president of the *Review*, maintains that although no official deliberations have begun yet on how to resolve the scheduling conflict, the members are now well aware of the ongoing nature of the problem. He expects that serious consideration will soon be given to the idea of moving the writing competition to either the spring of the 1L year or during the following summer. Let's hope so.

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