

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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25 CENTS

Faculty Says No To Council

By Michael Malamut

The faculty, at its meeting on Wednesday April 18th, rejected the Law School Council's request for student representation on faculty committees. The faculty also discussed minority hiring and the new Human Rights Program.

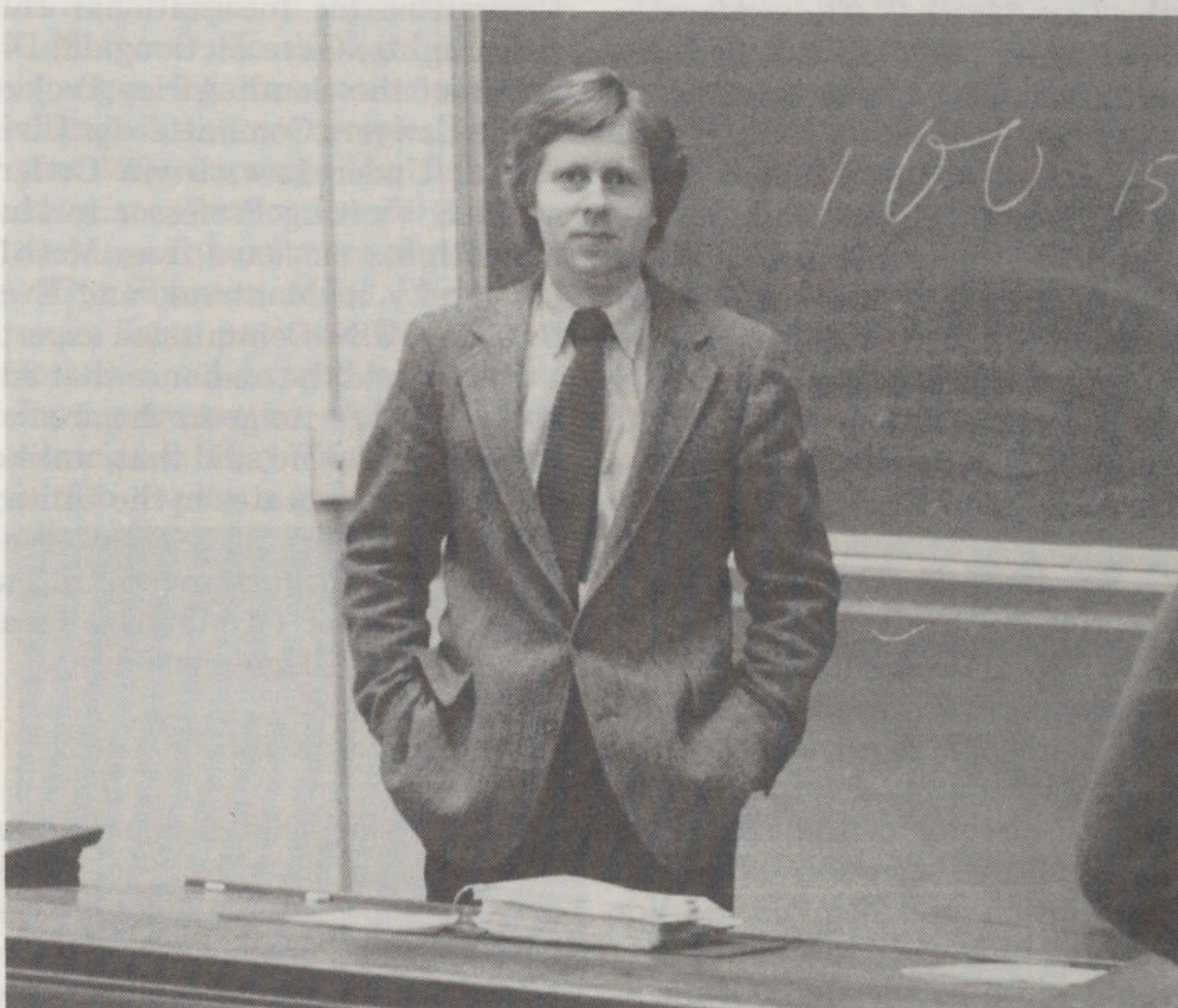
Raul Sánchez, 2L, of the Third World Coalition, opened the meeting with a call for the faculty to hire a tenured minority professor.

Sánchez's position was that it was hard to believe that the faculty's lack of response to student demands for more minority faculty and more courses on minority issues was in good faith and constructive. Sánchez pointed out that student demands would not go away and indicated that students may have to consider means other than those currently used in order to achieve any positive results.

Kent Markus, 3L, president of the Law Student Council (LSC), pointed out student dissatisfaction with traditional criteria for faculty hiring as indicated in the LSC's recent referendum.

Dean Vorenberg claimed that the faculty was truly committed to the goal of minority hiring. However, several individual members of the faculty and students later pointed out that the genuineness of that commitment was questionable in light of what they considered to be persistent inaction on the part of the faculty.

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Risé Peters

Visiting Professor Robert Prichard.

Visiting Prof Prichard Named Toronto Dean

By Norman Bay

Robert S. Prichard, visiting professor of law, was recently named dean of the University of Toronto Law School. Prichard will be the fifth dean in the school's history. At the age of 35 he is its youngest ever and the youngest dean in Canada.

Frank Iacobucci, the former dean of the University of Toronto Law School who is now the Provost of the University of Toronto, noted that Prichard is "one of the most successful law teachers in Canada. He has a rare combination of ability,

initiative, and energy." Iacobucci called Prichard "one of the best graduates to leave the law school." In his previous administrative posts, Prichard impressed everyone. Iacobucci declared, "He is a rare person."

Prichard did honors economics work at Swarthmore before getting an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago in 1971. In 1975 he received an LL.B. at the University of Toronto. In 1976 he received his LL.M. from Yale. That year he began teaching at Toronto, where he was named an associate professor in

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Black Alums Form New Organization

By Burlette Carter

The Harvard Black Law Students Association hosted the first meeting of the newly established Harvard Law School Black Alumni Organization during a weekend conference called "Human Rights: Does the Law Matter?" The conference, held April 7 and 8, was dedicated to the memory of the late Prof. C. Clyde Ferguson.

Members of BLSA and Black graduates of HLS have been working with the assistance of Dean James Vorenberg and the Harvard Alumni Association for some time to locate Black graduates of HLS. As a student, Anne Marie Woodridge, '83, successfully compiled a Black Alumni directory.

Interim Council

In 1983, a committee consisting of the late Prof. Ferguson, '51, Melvin Hollis, '77, Woodridge, Cynthia Boyce, then a 2L, John Muller, associate director of the HLS Fund and assistant secretary of the HLS Association, and Dean James Vorenberg suggested graduates who could serve as members of an interim council that would draw up a structure for the organization. Boyce served as the BLSA representative to the council.

A year's work by the interim council resulted in a constitution and bylaws for the organization and the decision to hold the first meeting as a part of a major conference with Harvard BLSA. When Prof. Ferguson, who was a member of the interim council passed away, the decision was made to dedicate the conference to his memory. Boyce

and Loretta Lynch, 3L, both of Harvard BLSA, coordinated the conference activities.

The conference featured two panel discussions. The first, "Human Rights: Legal Economic Systems that Lead to Violations," featured Michael Posner from the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, Gaye McDougald, Director of the South Africa Project of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Irwin Cotler, an HLS Visiting Professor in Human Rights on leave from McGill University in Montreal, and Ewa Brantley, U.N. Commission expert.

Posner told the audience that advocates had far to go in the area of human rights. He said that, unlike civil rights advocates in the United States, the advocates of international human rights are still in the early stages of formulating legal strategies and legal remedies.

Look to U.S.

Posner said that human rights advocates in other countries look to their fellows in the United States who have the resources and experience to fashion such strategies and remedies. He urged that this support from lawyers in the United States was crucial to the current fight for human rights.

McDougald said that South Africa is the prime example of systematic oppression institutionalized through the economy. By official government policy, the white minority has relegated the entire black population of South Africa to 10 tribal homelands which the government calls the "bantustans." McDougald said that the bantustans are also the

most arid and most minerally poor parts of the country.

McDougald told the audience of how Black South Africans are restricted to the bantustans, with the exception of those who are needed to work in white areas. These workers must carry a "passbook" with them at all times which is marked with the worker's official tribal classification, personal records, homeland citizenship and fingerprints.

Cotler told the audience that "domestic courts are now being used to enforce international human rights."

Significant Hurdles

But Cotler also pointed out that one suing in U.S. domestic courts must overcome significant substantive and procedural hurdles. Aside from problems of subject matter jurisdiction, Cotler said there are "procedural minefields" such as political question and state action doctrines and questions of sovereign immunity and standing.

Brantley gave the audience some background about the United Nations' procedures for redressing human rights violations. Brantley said that initially "it was said that it was not within the jurisdiction of the United Nations to deal with individual human rights violations." Such violations were considered questions for the respective sovereign governments.

However, Brantley said that after the admission of large numbers of

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Departing Simpson Assesses HLS

By Norman Bay

Russell Simpson, '65, assistant dean for finance and general administration, has recently decided to resign. Simpson, who has been an assistant dean since January 1966, has worked in financial aid, placement, and administration.

Although he says he has enjoyed his time at the Harvard Law School and will miss it, Simpson cited a desire for change as his reason for leaving. "I'll be 49 this summer," he explained, "and I asked myself whether I wanted to remain in the present position until retirement in the year 2000. The answer was 'no'."

Simpson believes that Harvard Law School faces major challenges. First, "it must decide how educationally it will move into the future." Simpson would like to see a better student-faculty ratio, a greater mix of larger and smaller classes, and more opportunities for different types of legal education.

Moreover, "as the legal profession changes, legal education must also change." As an example, he noted that "20 years ago law firms paid associates proportionately less and developed them more slowly."

But Simpson added, "Now, however, firms pay associates greater salaries and expect more as well. Partners are often too busy to teach associates; they expect legal education to play a greater role." This

expectation is particularly true, Simpson observed, in the area of legal writing skills.

Nevertheless, Simpson says that if it is to move forward educationally, Harvard must expand its faculty and facilities. To do that it must "do much more financial planning. The school has to figure out a way to finance the expansion."

Simpson noted that "it can't come from tuition alone. Students already bear a significant tuition burden. They can't bear a greater burden without a loss of career flexibility." He suggested that large capital campaigns and a more controlled library budget might be options which could provide funds for expansion.

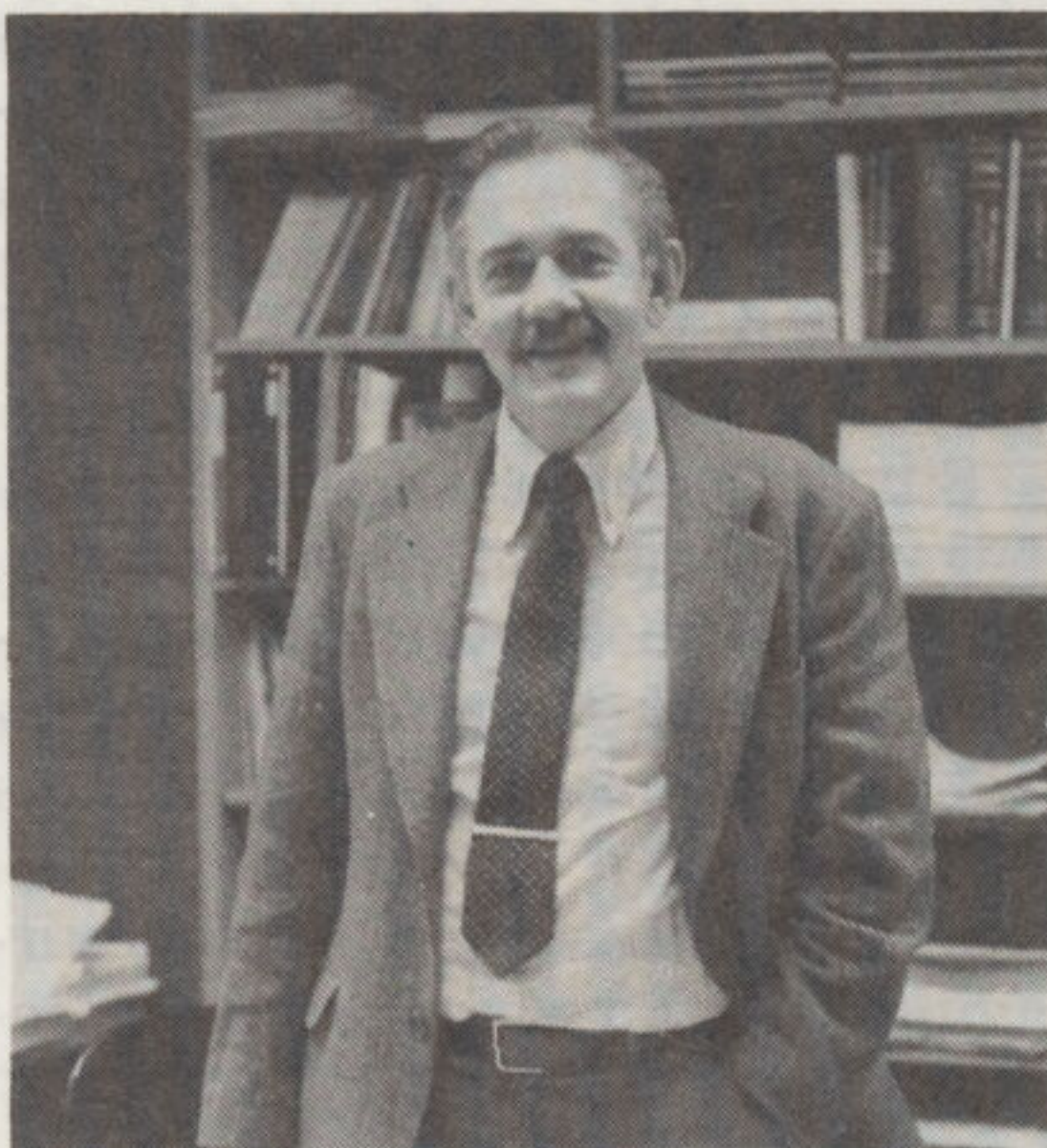
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LSC Survey Shows Student Concerns

By Bruce Kelly

The 1984 Law School Council Student Referendum and Survey results are in. The almost 500 students who responded to the survey expressed continuing support for affirmative action in faculty hiring, a large amount of dissatisfaction with student input in law school decision-making, and concern for more legal writing opportunities in the curriculum.

According to a statement prepared by Michael Hambly, 2L, on behalf of the Law School Council, "The survey results should prove helpful to [the Council] in the coming year both for agenda setting and corroboration of [its] stands in dealing with the administration."

The referendum resolution demanding increased minority faculty hiring was approved by 75 percent of the students. That figure represents a slight decline from last year's total. The difference is probably attributable to the provision included in this year's resolution mandating that the Appointments Committee offer a tenured position "to a third world legal scholar prior to April 25, 1984."

A massive 88 percent said that it was important (30%) or very important (58%) that there be greater

diversity among the faculty, with 69 percent believing that this goal was important enough to warrant that less attention be paid to the quantity of scholarly writing produced by a candidate.

Over four-fifths of the respondents felt that the faculty and administration ignore students when making decisions affecting them. Students supported their formalized participation in advisory roles in admissions and faculty hiring decisions by 54 percent and 67 percent, respectively.

By a margin of 3 to 1 students also felt that faculty members primarily devote themselves to research and outside activities rather than teaching and student interaction.

Concerning the curriculum, 84 percent of the students felt that there should be more electives devoted to teaching legal writing skills. "No wonder Legal Writer courses are always oversubscribed," noted the Council statement.

Student opinions were not totally negative, however. Most students, especially 3Ls, expressed satisfaction with the placement office's handling of employment with large private firms.

Other results were less encouraging. One out of four students re-

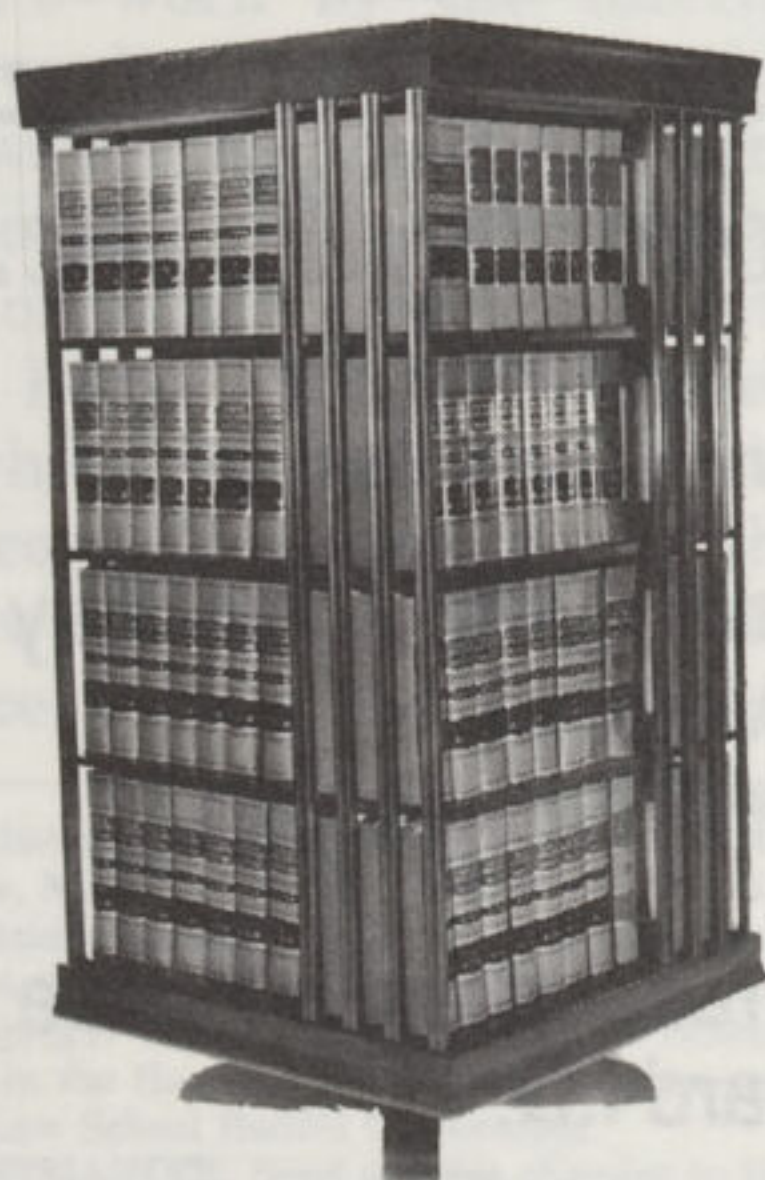
ported interviewing with an employer who made "racist, sexist, or otherwise offensive" remarks. Only one percent reported the incident, and over seventy percent favored the idea of a student panel to investigate such complaints.

In addition, 71 percent believed that the Placement Office placed too much emphasis on private-firm jobs in comparison with public-interest employment. Only one-quarter of those responding felt that the information they received during their first year on public-interest jobs was satisfactory.

Regarding the relationship between financial aid and job decisions, the survey showed that students believe the school's policy (providing grant aid only after a student incurs substantial loan obligations) significantly pressures graduates to work at lucrative law firm positions. Two-fifths of those with loan debt said it will be a major influence on their employment choice, and another two-fifths said it will be a factor.

In other areas, by a margin of 59 percent to 41 percent, students felt that grades should no longer be used in law review selection. Sixty-three percent favor pass-fail grading in the fall semester of first-year.

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Visiting Prof Extolls Canadian Charter

By Michael Medina

Prof. Irwin Cotler is visiting this Spring from McGill University in Montreal. Cotler took over a seminar on United Nations Law and International Human Rights after Prof. Clyde Ferguson died unexpectedly in December. He also teaches a course on International Human Rights with Prof. Alan Dershowitz, and supervises several third-year papers on the subject of human rights.

Commuter

Cotler, now 44, was born and raised in Montreal. He still resides there, commuting home from Cambridge on weekends to be with his family. He received his B.C.L. at McGill and an LL.M. from Yale.

In Cotler's native Canada the

province of Quebec is under one judicial system, civil law, while the rest of the nation is under another, common law. (The structure is similar to Louisiana's unique legal system in the United States.) McGill, said Cotler, is the only law school in Canada which now offers a fully integrated program, preparing attorneys to practice under both systems.

Canadian Charter

At McGill, Cotler teaches Canadian Constitutional Law, International Protection of Human Rights, and a course on Canada's new Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Charter is comparable to the United States' Bill of Rights. Because it was enacted so recently, the Charter has only barely been subject to judicial scrutiny and interpretation. "In a sense," said Cotler, "Canada is undergoing a legal revolution."

Cotler noted a certain "cultural insularity" in Americans that makes them uninformed and uninterested in developments in other countries. The Charter, he said, is a "revolutionary development in Canada, . . . the most significant in

the twentieth century. Harvard Law School is unaware that this has occurred even though it is in part inspired by and modelled after the U.S. Bill of Rights."

The Canadian Charter, he said, should be of both scholarly and practical interest to United States legal scholars. Of compelling interest, he said, are the features which distinguish the Canadian Charter from the United States Bill of Rights. These include:

1. a freedom-of-the press clause which implicitly recognizes other forms of media,
2. an express freedom of association,
3. an equality-of-rights guarantee that entrenches affirmative action in the constitution,
4. an "ERA-like" provision (in addition to the above equality guarantee) that expressly recognizing the equality of men and women,
5. express references to collective rights, such as educational and cultural rights.

Because the Charter is only just being implemented, Cotler describes it as an intellectually stimulating time to be in Canada. Consequently,

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Risé Peters

Laura Reanda, acting chief of the New York Office of the United Nations Center for Human Rights spoke at HLS on Wednesday April 11th on the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Library Languishes in Disrepair—

By Justin Hughes

The Langdell Reading Room is sporting new carpet this month, but once you raise your eyes from the rich coffee-colored broadloom, the Law School's largest room still shows signs of deterioration.

Portraits can't hang in the southwest corner because of water leakage; the Latin phrases overhead are in danger of losing a word or two from chipping paint; chairs and window shades are frequently broken. John Marshall is still draped in plastic at the north end to prevent the portrait from becoming a water color.

In the fall library-user survey, students cited conditions in the Reading Room as among the worst problems with the HLS libraries. Chai Feldblum, a student member of the Library Committee, believes problems with furnishings, lighting

and temperature make studying in the Reading Room and the library difficult.

The maintenance of Langdell has historically been a low priority. The Reading Room was last remodelled in the late fifties. The leaky roof is the original copper roof of the building. The cost of a new roof has been estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars.

Minor Changes

A new Reading Room interior would be, in the words of Librarian Harry S. Martin, "a capital project of some magnitude." One reason that little is done about the problems is that requests for such capital improvements must come from Assistant Dean Russell Simpson's office and are beyond the control of the library staff and the Library Committee.

Because it lacks the power to request major refurbishings, the library has to content itself with mi-

nor changes. A staff group is working on a rearrangement plan for the Reading Room and the Library Committee is seeking new furniture for the Root Room.

The heat and humidity aggravates the problem of book deterioration. According to Librarian Harry S. Martin, an average of one book a day in the HLS collection turns to dust. The deterioration involves hundreds of thousands of volumes. At some point, if not now, large parts of the HLS collection will deteriorate to the point of being unusable.

The worst problem at present is with books published in the latter half of the 19th century. Around 1850, paper made from wood pulp began replacing paper with a high cotton-rag content. The wood pulp creates paper that effectively self-destructs: its high acid content combined with the heat and humidity of the stacks, causes the breakdown of the paper.

This problem will snowball in the



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future. Because HLS acquired more books in each succeeding decade, each cohort of newly deteriorating books will be larger than the last. The number of badly deteriorating books will grow and will represent an increasing fraction of the total collection.

Climate Control

The costs of restoring a badly deteriorated manuscript can run into the thousands of dollars, but there are few alternatives if the book is irreplaceable. This past year, the library allocated \$50,000 to preservation efforts — a large amount compared to funding for preservation in the past, but a small amount compared to overall need.

A more sweeping, systemic preservation effort than book restoration involves placing books in climate-controlled environments that retard deterioration. Approximately 30% of the HLS collection is in such storage in the South Middle stacks and the Treasure Room.

The pricetag is a problem with this solution as well. The four climate-controlled levels in the Langdell South Middle section, along with the microfilm room, reportedly

cost \$1.2 million in 1979. Air-conditioning all of Langdell would require a massive investment; because of the building's layout, the job cannot be done piecemeal.

One preservation effort that can be done piecemeal is microfilming publications. One of the benefits of microfilming is its impact on storage space: a book, once microfilmed, can be discarded and microfilm or microfiche that replaces it will take up much less space.

The library began a pilot project of in-house microfilming in the late seventies. The project involved 8,000 volumes of state documents on selected subjects from selected states. The volumes, once microfilmed, were discarded. Today, Langdell has a small budget for microfilming individual monographs.

Because it costs \$30 to \$40 to microfilm a book, present efforts have been limited to books that were water-damaged in the past and pre-1900 volumes that are requested on interlibrary loan. When HLS receives a request for a pre-1900 volume, the book is microfilmed, a microfilm is sent on loan, and both the book and a copy of the microfilm are retained at Langdell.

The library has also engaged in

some commercial ventures in microfilming. A few years ago many of Langdell's British manuscripts were microfilmed and made available for sale. The library benefitted through a royalty arrangement.

Fixture in Fiche

To save space and head off a future deterioration problem, the library has begun purchasing documents and serials on microfiche. Congressional reports and state sessions law are now purchased on microfiche; so are records and briefs from all federal courts except the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

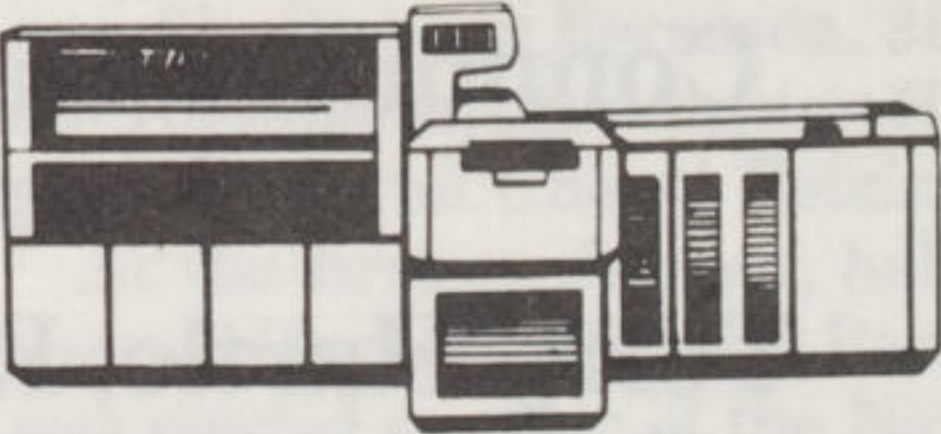
Newspapers and official gazettes of foreign jurisdictions are usually purchased in hard copy and microfiche. The library keeps the most recent issues in paper form. Microfiche is a more economical and preservable alternative to binding the paper copies into volumes.

As the library begins to use high technology preservation methods, a future option is to preserve information on digitalized laser discs instead of microfiche. According to Martin, six such discs, each about the size of an LP album, could hold the entire LEXIS databases.

The HLS preservation efforts will ultimately have to be integrated into computer systems. In the next decade, the library will begin to use computers to order books, to catalogue, and to tie Langdell more closely into an integrated all-Harvard network.



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HLS Students Attend Women's Conference

By Michael Malamut

Several Harvard women attended a conference in Los Angeles from Friday, March 30th through Sunday, April 1st entitled "Bread and Roses: The Economics of Feminism." Ruth Borenstein, 1L, Diana Stone, 2L, Shereen Arent, 3L, Judith Miles, 3L, and Robin Wiener, 3L, comprised the HLS delegation. Chris Littleton '82, currently teaching at UCLA Law School, was one of the main organizers of the event.

In addition, enough alumnae of the HLS Women's Law Journal attended the conference to hold a successful reunion with present staff members. Wiener characterized this meeting as a useful way to find out how life was for women at the Law School when women were an even smaller portion of the overall student population.

The conference was organized by a group of Los Angeles-area law schools under the auspices of the National Conference of Women and the Law, which sponsors a similar conference in a different region of the country each year.

The last such meeting was held in Boston in the spring of 1981. Next year's conference will be held in New York. The sessions were highlighted by a keynote speech by Angela Davis and an address by California Chief Justice Rose Bird.

The main work of the conference, however, took place in various workshops. While some focused on

women in traditional legal practice, the majority centered on liberal and progressive women's issues. These included sessions on organizing women workers, advocacy and support by and for women, organizing women, building a unified feminist movement and pornography (in which Catharine MacKinnon, recent Biddle Memorial lecturer at HLS, participated).

Arent felt that one of the most exciting aspects of the conference was that it brought together women students and practitioners to discuss

feminist issues. She was particularly interested to learn about the wide variety of fields of legal work and community involvement that involved women's and feminist issues. Wiener emphasized that the networking which went on at the conference, and the opportunity to discuss ideas that are on the leading edge of the women's law movement, were significant parts of the experience. Bringing these ideas back to Harvard, she noted, was particularly important.

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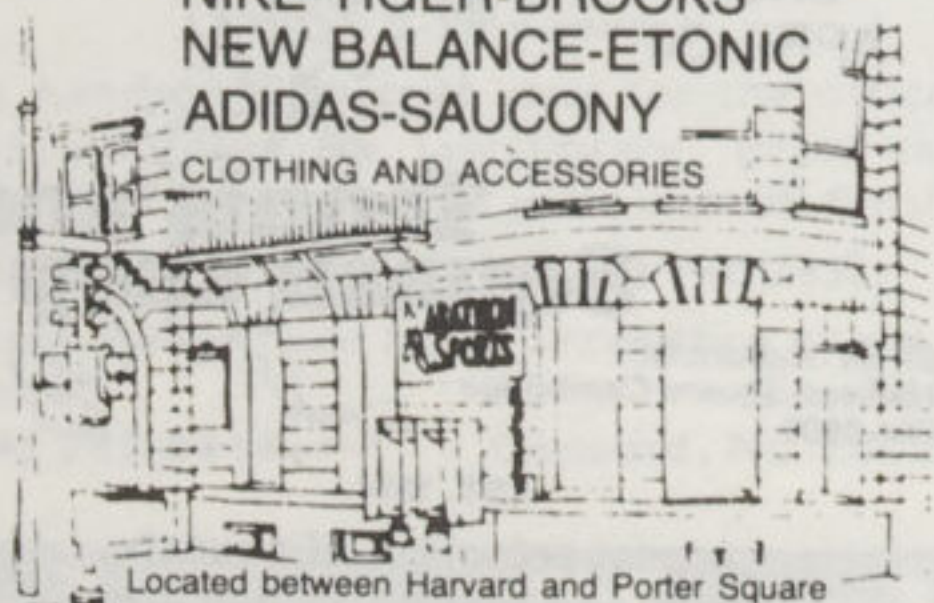
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Faculty Ignores Hiring Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

Prof. Charles Fried emphasized that the faculty did in the recent past count among its members Derek Bell and Clyde Ferguson, and that the current faculty was certainly enriched by that experience. Markus pointed out, however, that the faculty was unwilling to look beyond its traditional bounds for women and minority faculty, and that most students felt it was necessary to do so.

Vorenberg wrapped up the discussion by voicing his "strong hope" that eventually there would be sufficient minority representation on the faculty.

Prof. Henry Steiner next introduced to the faculty the Human Rights Program and its recently appointed part-time director, Jack Tobin. He stated that the Program was a part of the proposal for a Human Rights Institute which Prof. Ferguson had been working on at the time of his death.

Kathryn Zoglin, 2L, called upon the faculty to hire a member who could teach a full load of courses on human rights topics from a practical perspective.

Finally the faculty considered the LSC's proposals for student input on faculty committees and several modified versions thereof. Although the proposals engendered considerable debate, they were all voted down.

The faculty seemed to prefer the current informal system of links between the student body and the faculty. Vorenberg considered this informal system one which offered necessary flexibility. The first proposal, that there be three student members on the appointments committee, was rejected by a vote of 34 to 3.

An amended version would have merely indicated that it was the sense of the faculty that it was necessary to get some formal student input into the appointments process and called for an appointments committee liaison with the LSC to discuss how this might be done. This modified proposition was defeated by a vote of 24 to 16, and an amend-

ment to it submitted by Dershowitz which would have deleted the reference to the LSC as unrepresentative was similarly defeated.

The next LSC proposal to go down, by a vote of 32 against to 4 in favor, was one to include three students on the admissions committee. A modification which would have called for the admissions committee eventually to come up with some criteria by which students might have some formal input into the admissions process was next considered. The modified proposal

failed by a vote of 30 to 8.

Finally, the faculty considered proposals that all members of the LSC or their delegates be able to attend open faculty meetings and that any member of the LSC could submit a proposal to the faculty, if a faculty member was willing to second the proposal. (In the present system, resolutions of the LSC as a whole are submitted to the faculty upon consultation with the dean's office.) These proposals were defeated by votes of 25 to 10 and 21 to 12 respectively.

HLS Represented at Jewish Law Conference

By Michael Malamut

Nine students represented the Law School at the second annual meeting of the National Jewish Law Students Conference. The meeting was held in Washington, D.C., from Fri., March 30 to Sun., April 1.

The conference participants were Rich Chesson, 1L, Dan Gordon, 1L, incoming HJLSA vice-president, Gary Lincenberg, 2L, Stuart Rabner, 2L, Dan Robinson, 2L, incoming HJLSA president, Barbara Berenson, 3L, Richard Berenson, 3L, Yadin Kaufmann, 3L, outgoing HJLSA president, and Cheryl Reicin, 3L.

At the first conference, held last year at Harvard, Richard Berenson was elected co-chair of the National Jewish Law Students Network, which he helped form into a cohesive national organization during the past year.

The meeting began with a briefing at the Executive Office Building on United States policy in the Middle East and on domestic policy.

At an evening meeting, the participants heard a presentation on the role of Jews in the 1984 elections. The main work of the conference took place in a series of workshops on Jewish women and the law, Black-Jewish relations, Jewish law and its relevance as a

study area in law school, the Jewish lawyer in the private law firm and the use of law for Soviet Jewry (led by HLS Visiting Prof. Irwin Cotler).

Other talks focussed on the Jewish lawyer as a social and political activist, organizing local Jewish law student groups, anti-Semitism and First Amendment rights, the role of the lawyer in the Arab-Israeli conflict and international law in the conduct of foreign affairs.

The main organizational activities concerned the implementation of a constitution for the year-old national group and the election of officers for the coming year.

Prayer Condemned

The sole political issue addressed by the group was a resolution passed at a meeting on the final day at the Israeli Embassy condemning school prayer.

Richard Berenson thought that the meeting was successful, stating that "the most important thing that came out of the conference is that now we have a broad and deep leadership to take the organization from the embryo state it was in during the past year to what this year will be: a born, growing and thriving, permanent institution."

Being Heard

Most of us, particularly in this country, are fortunate enough to have a relatively comfortable existence. We don't worry that death squads will murder us or our children; we don't worry that we will get caught in the crossfire of a military exchange occurring right beyond our doorsteps; we don't stop to think when we leave home whether we have our "pass-books" or not. When we want to feed our children, we go to the grocery store and buy food. We don't worry that we may mysteriously "disappear" from a crowded city street after having expressed an "unfortunate" point of view or that the voices of those who saw and could tell our story will be silenced by fear.

Detachment is best. We should not attempt to find out about the struggles of those who are denied "the fundamental rights" that we so dearly love to talk about. If you ask us, we will answer that it is bad, but that there is nothing we can do about it. Or we may say that we really don't know much about the situation so we can't comment on it. Or that marching in the streets just really isn't our thing (and we haven't really figured out what is our thing yet.)

First-year students (in their understandable naïveté) often question this detached “neutrality.” With great emotion, they suggest that somehow their views of “right” and “wrong” have something to do with the law. We smile. Eventually, they too will learn to apply “the calculus.” Appropriately, it has no variables to give value to what they “feel.” In time, they won’t even remember ever having felt at all.

This result will not worry those of us who openly admit no feeling of kinship to the masses, either abroad or down the street. There remain, however, those of us who continue to assert a religious belief or a personal philosophy that espouses concern for our fellow human beings, wherever they are and whatever else aside from human beings they may be.

Perhaps the next time that we're in the mood to meditate, or do whatever is our thing, we should ask ourselves: what violation of someone else's rights would so offend our conscience, our sense of justice, our sense of human rights that we who now proudly remain "detached" could indeed be moved to speak out, and with passion?

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Fenno

The 3L found Fenno crawling up Heartbreak Hill.

"Don't stop me now," Fenno moaned. "Im more than half-way there."

"The race has been over for three days," the 3L said kindly. "You lost."

Fenno sighed and rolled over on his back. "I was wondering where the screaming crowd went," he said.

The 3L helped Fenno to his feet. "It's time for you to get back to work," he said. "I've got an emergency on my hands."

"Third year paper?" Fenno asked grimly.

The 3L nodded. "It's due in twenty minutes," he said. "Can you help me find a topic?"

"There's no need to panic," Fenno said calmly. "You've still got twice as much time as most people put in on their papers."

"But I don't have an advisor yet either," the 3L noted.

"Then I guess we'll have to work quickly," Fenno said. "Now do you have a copy of your first year Ames Brief?"

"I suppose I could dig one up," the 3L said.

"Great," Fenno smiled. "That's sure to be good enough for a B."

The 3L frowned. "I was thinking more in terms of the A/A— range," he said.

"Well," Fenno said thoughtfully, "We still might be able to manage something."

"I've got my doodlings of Charley Fried from Contracts class," the 3L noted. "But I don't think they'll help much."

"Probably not," Fenno agreed. "Larry Tribe's the only one who gives extra credit for pictures of himself."

"I guess I'll just have to settle for that B," the 3L said defectedly.

"Nt so fast," Fenno said with a grin.

"You can retype one of Alan Dershowitz's old law review articles, and hand it in to Dersh for third year paper credit."

"Isn't that plagiarism?" the 3L asked.

"Technically, yes," Fenno explained. "But for Professor Dershowitz, there's a thin line between plagiarism and hero worship. When Alan's the hero, hero worship is a sure A."

"The only tough part will be finding him in his office," the 3L noted.

"Well I guess that settles it," Fenno said. "Now if you'll let that settle it," Fenno said. "Now if you'll let me get back to my race, I may be able to finish today."

"Too bad you can't run a marathon as quickly as you can write a third year paper," smiled the 3L.

"Don't rub it in," said Fenno as he continued his crawl toward the Prudential Center.

Letters to the Editor of the Record

Disservice

To the Editor:

Recent issues of the RECORD lead me to believe that Professor Duncan Kennedy is doing a great disservice to Harvard Law School, and the RECORD is compounding this disservice by emphasizing the philosophy of leftism which he apparently attempts to impose on the faculty and student body.

Harvard Law School is the custodian of a great tradition of scholarship leading to the highest standards of professionalism in teaching the law to persons who will become lawyers in private and public life, judges, and public officials. The vitality of Article III of the federal Constitution as well as the Bill of Rights depends upon schools like Harvard to provide the impartial, professionally trained lawyers who make our judicial system function.

In our government of checks and balances between legislative, executive and judicial branches, it is not proper for some elements of the faculty or student body to debase or corrupt the system by trying to "politicize" the Law School. It should not become a social activist organization training "special interest" lawyers.

Article III contemplates a judicial system to resolve controversies and enforce the laws. Harvard Law School should admit only those highly qualified students who are Americans. There are thousands of qualified Americans who simply cannot be accommodated at Harvard Law School because of enrollment limitations. Harvard is substantially subsidized by U.S. taxpayers. Its obligation is to train "officers of the court" and not politicians or political activists who want to use Harvard Law School, the RECORD, and the Harvard Law School reputation to advance their own personal political philosophy or the special interest views of some group

with which they are identified. On its present course, Harvard Law School will become another place where run of the mill lawyers are ground out to screw up the judicial system and debase the coinage of the institutions contemplated by Article III.

Carl Shipley, '48
Washington, D.C.

Enriching

To the Editor:

What's all this fuss about our law school's desegregation? Much greater effort and commitment are obviously required of all members of our community before our lives shall become racially, sexually, religiously, and class-ically tolerable, but what the hell? Let's not lose sight of the progress we've made, of the benefits we've earned, of those many ways in which we've somewhat bettered ourselves and others. I for one shall forever remain indebted to those many magnificent teachers — especially Irma Tyler-Wood, Muhammad Kenyatta, Matt Kramer, Ibrahim Gassama, Raun Rassmussen, Rhona Mahoney, Gloria Valencia-Weber, Kim Crenshaw, the list goes on and on — who, by their examples as well as by direct instruction, have opened my eyes to a galaxy of worlds (thirds and others). Likewise to the courses — Racially Motivated Violence, TWC Alternative Race Discrimination, Guild Workshops, Wednesday Evening Group, et al. — that have broadened my horizons and brought me into contact with many wonderful folks. I can't even begin to list all the forums and speakers and projects and committees and demonstrations and sit-ins and other events that have contributed to my "education", literally, to my being drawn out of myself and drawn forth into the communities and causes and individuals and peoples with which and with whom our world — even Cambridge — is filled. My three years at our law school have, in short, been wonderfully enriching. It shall take a lifetime of devoted sharing, I'm sure, for me to utilize all the resources I've accumulated here.

I don't mean to make light of Harvard's all-too-apparent underside. All who know me (and many who don't) have heard my views on that "other faculty," those "other courses," that "other administration." Power relations here are obviously skewed and screwed in more ways than I care to go into. Harvard Law School may well be a joke, but the absence — worse, the active and passive silencing — of women's and Third-World and students' and all oppressed people's voices at this place is no laughing matter.

And yet I still have much to laugh about. And at least as far as I'm aware, my laughter isn't nearly so derisive, bitter, and malicious as it is happy, hopeful, and deeply appreciative.

Learning from my teachers and speaking with my classmates, I know in my heart that the clowns which have appropriated for themselves such titles as "HLS faculty member" and "HLS alum" shall not determine my future or make me like them. Love them, yes; like them, most decidedly not.

Bob Riggle, 3L

Flourishing Right Wing

To the Editor:

I must say, Clark Kent Ervin, in his recent letter to the RECORD, conjures some graphic images to describe his experience of oppression as a conservative at Harvard. Mr. Ervin, in his lengthy "unburdening", compares the political climate at the law school to "Joe McCarthy's Washington, Hitler's Germany, and Mao's China in the Cultural Revolution." It seems raving bands of leftist students and faculty have undertaken campaigns of vilification against the honorable members of our faculty, slandering them as "racists, sexists, and 'homophobes'." The leftist hegemonists, he states, belie Harvard's reputation as "the citadel of enlightened, uninhibited, critical, and 'liberal' thought," and have foisted a "leftist witch hunt mentality," onto our school.

Surely Mr. Ervin doesn't mean to be taken literally with his exposé; whatever their faults may be, Duncan Kennedy and his cadre haven't launched an inquisition into conservative activities at the law school; conservatives simply aren't forced to wear duncecaps and led through the Hark amidst jeers and insults. Perhaps Mr. Ervin is just delving into hyperbole to protest what he perceives as an atmosphere of intolerance and hostility to right-wing ideas.

Even so, I fail to see the evidence that conservatives at Harvard are in any way repressed or inhibited in their activities. Even a casual observer of life at the law school must be aware of a robust and lively conservative presence. Harvard has an energetic conservative student organization, the Society for Law and Public Policy, which is treating us to an impressive speakers series this semester. They have presented to federal appeals court judges, and President Reagan's Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, who have vigorously contended for conservative notions on the role of the judiciary. Last semester, the Society's parties afforded conservatives the opportunity to fraternize and celebrate such occasions as the liberation of Grenada. In addition, we have a full complement of conservative faculty members. The most prominent, of course, is the irrepressible Charles Fried. Far from feeling

Letters Policy

The RECORD's policy on letters is simple. We read all of them. We do not usually acknowledge receipt of them. We print many of them, subject only to editorial discretion. We encourage letters on any subject, and particularly concerning subjects that have been covered in the RECORD. Short letters are more likely to be printed. In no event will we print individual letters longer than 700 words.

Letters should be typed and must be received by 2:00 P.M. on the Tuesday before the issue. 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. Organizations should identify the specific individual(s) responsible for approving the letter.

Letters

inhibited by leftist intolerance, Professor Fried readily shares his views with the Harvard community, whether concerning his passion for according free legal services to landlords, or his enthusiasm for the Reagan-led "movement" to remove the "burden of governmental and collectivist regulation on our lives." Professor Hal Scott feels emancipated enough to denounce critical legal studies as "tautological, simplistic, and anti-professional," and call for even more of what leftists see as "hierarchy". Conservative members of the alumni apparently do not think twice before expressing their views, in often free-wheeling fashion, to the editor of the RECORD.

I'm sorry, Mr. Ervin, but I must disagree with your assessment of life at the law school; a leftist reign of terror is simply not underway. The right-wing is flourishing in Cambridge, as throughout the country. I thus suggest that you spare yourself the anguish your misplaced concern must have caused, and redirect your energies. You profess admiration for the commitment of the faculty to the values of "freedom of expression and association, desegregation, and affirmative action"; why not join organizations such as BLSA, the Third World Coalition, and the Guild in their efforts to see that the faculty live up to these ideals?

Don Gorton, 2L

Asbestos

To the Editor:

Harvard Law School has an asbestos problem. The asbestos insulation used on many of its pipes is wrapped with a material which tears easily, allowing asbestos fibers to escape. We notified the administration of exposed asbestos in the Langdell stacks, the Tunnel and the basements and laundry rooms of Shaw and Dane Halls. Prompt steps were taken to reseal the asbestos in the specific areas we mentioned, and we were told that "If you or your friends find any other instances of possible asbestos problems, . . . [we] will give these problems a top priority for attention." This, however, is not an adequate solution. Not only are students unqualified to perform the inspection, but post-exposure crisis management is itself unsatisfactory. It is imperative that the administration have qualified professionals recommend and implement lasting measures to ensure that HLS will no longer be plagued by asbestos leakage.

Diana Zalph, 1L, Howard Friedman, 2L, Lorraine Peller, 1L, Alan Kirschenbaum, 1L, Deborah Goldberg, 1L, Geoffrey Watson, 1L, Frank Stewart, Kim Wynn, 2L, Lorie Schmidt, 3L, Richard Tupper, 1L, Dan Gordon, 1L, Arthur Baer, 1L

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Prichard Praises Harvard, Yale Experiences

(Continued from Page 1)

1981. He spent last year as a visiting associate professor at Yale. He has co-authored numerous publications.

As dean of Toronto, Prichard feels that his "primary obligation" is to maintain an atmosphere for faculty and students that is intellectually exciting and challenging. He believes that law school "should allow each student to pursue his or her own conception of social justice and

the role the law should play in contributing to it. We need to offer a diverse curriculum and have a diverse faculty that allows students to pursue subjects and issues as far as their intellects permit."

Prichard hopes that law school represents an opportunity to make progress towards personal goals and objectives. Law school should not be "something one has to go through to become a lawyer, but an important experience in and of itself."

Students should "begin to come to grips with essential questions" that they will continue to confront throughout their lives. Prichard believes that one of the reasons for "student malaise" is that "students don't believe they're making personal progress apart from getting a degree." On the other hand, "students who are most committed and who get the most from their experience have a sense of personal growth and development while going through law school."

Prichard noted that Toronto would be a better law school if it had Critical Legal Studies scholars. "They would contribute to the diversity of the faculty and increase opportunities for students." At Toronto, despite the differences within the faculty, "we haven't suffered from divisiveness and have continued to emphasize mutual respect and our common purposes rather than our differences."

The experience of being a visiting professor at Yale and Harvard — "the world's two finest law schools" — has provided Prichard with "an enormously rich experience" from which he hopes to draw "a good number of lessons about what makes a law school great and to make Toronto an even finer school than it already is." Moreover, Prichard noted, "I've made many new friends with many of this country's finest law teachers."

Prichard taught Torts last semester and Economic Analysis of Law this semester. He has "never had a more rewarding teaching experience" than his first semester in Torts. His first year students praised his warmth and sense of humor. One 1L commented on the BSA evaluation: "wonderful man; excellent teacher; first rate." A full dozen suggested that he be offered a full-time position at Harvard. Prichard's section ended the semester by singing "O Canada" for him at the close of his last Torts class. He called it "moving, the single highpoint of my teaching career." For his Harvard students, he added, "They'll be most welcome if they make a road-trip."

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2L Tells Tale of TV Triumph

By Norman Bay

For 2L Steve Warren it was a "fantasy" come true. Warren, who was in Los Angeles for spring break, won \$40,000 in cash and prizes on the television gameshow "Sale of the Century." "It was one of the most fun things I've ever done," Warren noted, "It was like having people shower money on you."

Warren, a long-time gameshow fan, wrote to "Sale of the Century" when he was eight years old asking why no similar contest was provided for children. "They told me," he recalled, "that the prizes — cars and furs — weren't for children."

Warren appeared on his first gameshow shortly after graduating from Dartmouth in 1982. "I played 'Wheel of Fortune,' landed on 'bankrupt,' and ended up with \$169 worth of junk," he lamented. "Two housewives beat me."

Warren had better luck with "Sale

of the Century." First, he survived a 100-person "cattle call" audition, which included a 50-question test and a short interview. "The key to auditioning," Warren advised, "is to speak up and to appear energetic and interesting."

He then faced the current champion, a recent graduate from Stanford who had won six shows in a row and who needed \$5 more in gameshow money to buy a Cadillac.

Warren won that round and was so excited he only slept for two hours that night. The next day, however, was a full day of competition. Warren won all five of his contests. By the time his streak ended at the close of the second day, he had piled up \$3100 in cash, a \$2000 Windjammer cruise, a \$1200 Bang & Olufsen stereo, a \$989 Lazyboy sofa, a \$635 gas range, a \$589 microwave oven, \$407 worth of exercise equipment, \$500 worth of athletic clothing and a \$30,000 Corvette that is

the same as the one owned by Johnny Carson and "has all the options."

Warren had to answer an array of questions covering entertainment, geography and other trivia. His strategy was to attack each question as aggressively as possible. He buzzed in as soon as he could and then paused for a second before trying to answer the question.

Toughest Question

Warren's toughest question was: "True or false, if you are seated next to the Emperor of Japan at a banquet and he burps, you should excuse yourself from the table." Warren missed this one; the answer was false.

Before each round Warren ate part of an Oreo cookie for good luck and energy. Because he only had a few cookies, however, he refused to share them.

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Symposium Highlights Human Rights

By Steven J. Cowan

For four hours last Friday, April 13th, the Harvard Law School Human Rights Group sponsored a symposium on human rights and multinational corporations.

Moderated by Charles Powers, Director of the Health Effects Institute, a non-profit organization in Cambridge, the symposium addressed issues of corporate social responsibility particularly with regard to marketing and investment

in the Third World.

The panel included Prof. James Post of Boston University Business School, Ruth Karen, vice-president of Business International Corporation, Richard Blewitt, vice-president of Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Robert Rosenbloom of Chemical Bank and Dr. Karim Ahmed from the Natural Resource Defense Council.

Blewitt's presentation featured a series of visual aids outlining various Velsicol programs designed to

erode communication barriers which often result in the hazardous misuse of Velsicol's products. He showed, for example, a system of pictographs developed to minimize the potentially dangerous use of Velsicol's pesticides.

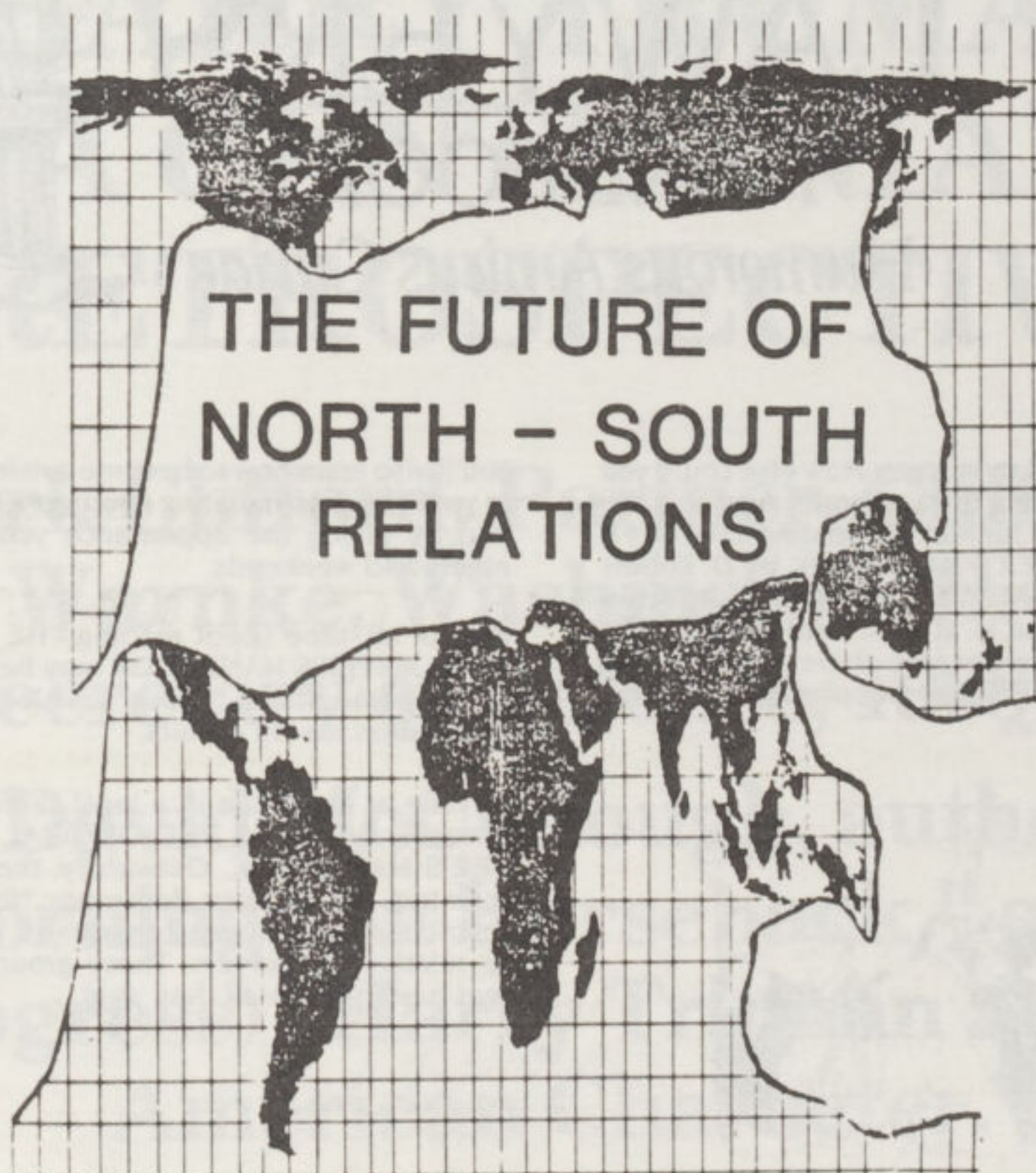
Robert Rosenbloom reaffirmed the Chemical Bank's commitment to human rights, a commitment backed up by a refusal to lend money to South Africa. Dr. Ahmed was the panel's most vociferous non-corporate member. Ahmed was particularly critical of the recent American refusal to support a UN resolution requesting that the US publicize information with regard to any substance it has banned. Such publication, said Ahmed, would assist other countries' attempts to halt producers' efforts to dump these banned goods in nations unable to conduct the extremely intensive and expensive research required by US regulations.

Interestingly, the conference was marked more by the agreement among its participants than by their disagreement. In fact, most concurred that two years ago it was unlikely this group would even have assented to appear together.

They also generally agreed that some form of "reasonable" international regulation is essential. It was clear, however, that agreement on what type of guidelines would be "reasonable" remains quite distant.

THE HARVARD THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PRESENTS:

THE SIXTH ANNUAL THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE



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Alums Focus on Human Rights

(Continued from Page 2)

African and Asian countries into the U.N. family, these countries collectively moved to get the U.N. to address the "gross and massive violations of human rights" in these nations. Brantley said that U.N. procedures for redressing individual human right violations "have their roots in the recognition of the right of self determination. . . ."

What Should We Do?

A second panel considered civil rights in the United States. "The Future of Civil Rights: What Should We Do With Affirmative Action?" featured Ron Ellis of the Legal Defense Fund of New York, HLS Visiting Professor Linda Greene, on leave from the University of Oregon, Armand Derfner of the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C. and Fran Farmer, former executive assistant to the EEOC Chair.

Variety of Issues

Among the issues addressed in that panel were housing discrimination and land use planning (and the related special problems for the economically disadvantaged), employment discrimination and voting discrimination.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, permanent observer to the United Nations for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and SWAPO's chief representative to the United States, Canada and Mexico delivered the luncheon address.

Gurirab, who was born in Namibia, told the audience that the struggle for freedom in Southwest Africa would continue. He noted with pride that despite attempts to appear strong, authorities are finally being forced to admit that they are suffering significant defeats at the hands of freedom fighters in the area.

Apartheid and what should be done about it was an issue which infiltrated almost every aspect of

the conference. Gurirab told the audience that he strongly supported moves to get corporations, including Harvard, out of South Africa. Gurirab told the audience, "The corporations would not be there unless they were making a profit."

McDougald and Posner also voiced support for divestment. McDougald told the audience that American corporations employ less than one percent of the Black South Africans they claim to be helping

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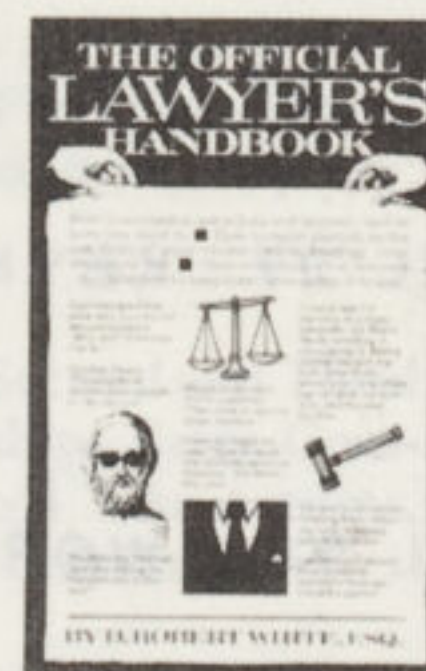
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Conference Addresses Apartheid

by their presence.

She added that oppression is what currently makes South Africa such a profitable investment. The white South African government, by controlling every facet of the lives of the Black majority, is able to offer corporations cheap labor and to monopolize control over the rich mineral resources found in the area.

Conference participants also discussed recent advertisements which attempt to attract tourism and in-

vestment to South Africa and lobbying efforts by the South African government. The advertisements, which portray South Africa as a progressive land of opportunity, have appeared in major U.S. newspapers and newsmagazines as well as in major airports across the country. Participants urged that the names of those cooperating with the South African government should be uncovered.

The dinner's keynote speaker was

Walter Leonard, distinguished senior fellow at the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University.

Distinguished Record

Leonard is a former president of Fisk University, a former special assistant to the President of Harvard College and a former assistant dean of HLS. As a student at Howard University, he served as a research assistant to Prof. Ferguson.

Leonard urged current students to become "knowledge brokers," calling knowledge an effective tool for protest.

Apparently only half in jest, Leonard also suggested a different kind of HLS protest. He said that the next time that students found themselves upset with school policies they should "march over and take every damned seat in the library."

Coordinators of the Black Alumni Organization said that the organization encourages membership in both the Harvard Association and the Black Alumni Organization. Boyce insists that from the beginning there was never a feeling that the Harvard Black Alumni Organization should become the *only* organization for Black HLS graduates.

All Are Eligible

Melvin Hollis agrees, adding "As a matter of fact all of the people who belong to the Harvard Association [i.e. all HLS graduates] are eligible to be members of our organization."

On why such an organization was needed, Hollis commented, "It is still true that the general experience of Black attorneys in the legal community is somewhat different than that of other attorneys; there is a different set of legal and professional forces at work." He said that although not all Black attorneys encounter these forces, a great many do and that it was helpful for these persons "to look to people with similar experiences."

(Continued on Page 18)

REMEMBERING HARRY TRUMAN A CENTENNIAL RETROSPECTIVE

**Clark Clifford, Partner, Clifford &
Warnke, Washington, D.C.,
Secretary of Defense, 1968-69;**

**David McCullough, author,
"Mornings on Horseback," and (in
progress) "Harry Truman and the
American Character."**

**Frank Pace Jr., Chairman,
International Executive Corps,
Secretary of the Army, 1950-53.**

*Tuesday, April 24,
8 P.M.*

**ARCO Public Affairs Forum
John F. Kennedy School of Government
79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge**

HLSBAO Chooses First Officers

(Continued from Page 17)

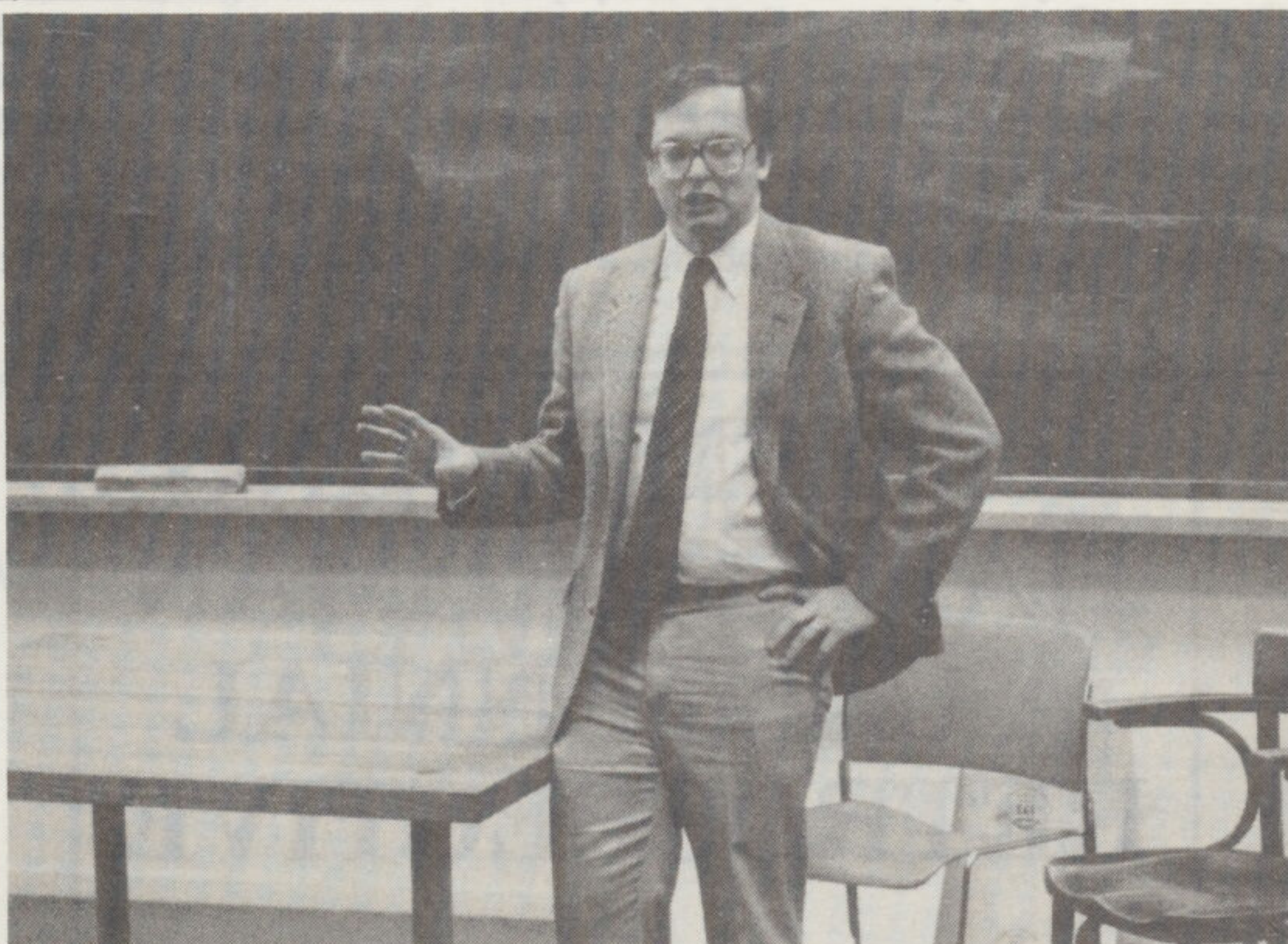
Hollis said that the status of Black graduates as a numerical minority in the general Harvard association inhibits their ability to bring to the forefront issues which particularly concern them. He said he felt the new organization would provide an additional avenue for Black graduates to address, as an identifiable group, the issues which concern them.

First Council

The members of the first council of the organization were elected during the conference. These members are: Loretta Argrett, '76 of Washington, D.C.; Calvin Biggers, '78 of Tuskegee, Ala.; John Bustamante, '54, of Cleveland, Ohio; Chris Edley Jr, '78, of Cambridge, Mass.; Joseph Greenaway, Jr. '81, of New York City; Conrad Harper, '65, of New York City; Melvin Hollis, '77, of Cambridge, Mass.; Fern Fisher-Brandveen '78, of New York

City; Countess Jeffries, '78, of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Charles Ogletree, '78, of Washington, D.C.; Lawrence Patrick, '75, of Detroit, Mich.; Herbert Reid, '45, of Washington, D.C.; Weldon Rोगeau, '72, of Chicago, Ill.;

Sherman Stimley, '74, of Houston, Texas; Fletcher Wyley, '78 of Boston, Mass. Sandra Ruffin, 2L and President of Harvard BLSA, will serve as BLSA's representative to the organization.



Risé Peters

Arthur Helton, Director of the Political Asylum Project of the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights in New York spoke at HLS on Friday April 13th about detention of political asylum applicants in the U.S.

Sports Answers

5. Bill Robinson
4. ("Shoeless") Joe Jackson
3. George Martin
2. Steve Howe
1. Michael Jackson



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Cotler

he said, he would not at this time consider a permanent teaching position at HLS. "I've enjoyed being here," he said. "It's an exciting time for a visitor. ... It's interesting being exposed to the excitement of legal culture here, but for me the action is in Canada."

Cotler traces his interest in human rights back to his early childhood and his parents whom he describes as civil libertarians. His main interest, as he describes it, lies in using legal remedies to help those otherwise unrepresented by counsel. Over the years he has represented prisoners in Argentina, South Africa, the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Perhaps his most well-known client is Raoul Wallenberg, on whose behalf he filed a case (still pending) against the U.S.S.R. in the Federal District Court of Washington, D.C. Wallenberg was a gentile Swede responsible for saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis in World War II. He disappeared in 1947 and is suspected of having been held prisoner in the U.S.S.R. since then.

Cotler pointed to Wallenberg as an example of how a single individual can have enormous impact. "People get 'burnt out,' they feel hopeless, like they can't do anything," said Cotler. "The Wallenberg case shows how in the face of a juggernaut assault on human rights a single individual alone saved more Jews than any government on the face of the earth."

Sports Quiz

Note: This week's sports quiz sounds a musical note, as each of the athletes described has a namesake who has made a mark in the world of music.

1. This integral part of the current NCAA basketball champion has the same name as the thrilling vocalist whose first solo hit, *Got To Be There*, was recorded in 1971. Name this Georgetown Hoya guard and the pop superstar who is enjoying a reign of his own at the present time.
2. A World Series hero for the Dodgers in his second major league season, this left-hander who is currently suspended from professional baseball shares his name with the guitarist who was a member of the British group Yes for 12 of their 14 albums. Name this relief pitcher whose involvement with drugs has been well-publicized and the rock star who helped form the group Asia in 1981.
3. A defensive end for the football Giants, this nine-year NFL veteran has the same name as the head of the Parlophone label who presciently signed an up-and-coming

band in late 1962. Name this Oregon alumnus and the musical mastermind who produced virtually every Beatles album ever recorded.

4. A 13-year major league veteran who put in stints with the Philadelphia Athletics, Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox, this South Carolina native with a .356 lifetime batting average has as a namesake a sharp British singer and pianist. Name this speedy outfielder whose career was overshadowed by his involvement in the Black Sox scandal and the eclectic composer who scored big with his 1982 album *Night and Day*.
5. This former outfielder with the Yankees and Phillies who enjoyed his best year with the Pirates in 1977, batting .304 with 26 homers, has the same name as the actor who danced and sang with Shirley Temple in, among other films, *The Littlest Rebel*. Name this McKeesport, Pa. native who broke in with the Braves in 1966 and the remarkable tap dancing talent known as "Mr. Bojangles."

(Answers on Page 18)



Risé Peters

The Committee for Sports and Entertainment Law sponsored a panel discussion in the Ames Courtroom on Thursday April 12th about the responsibilities and dilemmas inherent in the role of the sports agent.

Rat Race

By Caviot M. Torr



Black Law Students Address Issues

By Michael Malamut

The National Black Law Students Association held its annual meeting this year in St. Louis from Wed. 28 March through Sat. 1 April. Sandra Ruffin, 2L, incoming Harvard BLSA president, Tony Thompson, 3L, outgoing HBLSA president, Jeff Orridge, 1L, incoming HBLSA external vice-president, and Lisa White, outgoing HBLSA external vice-president represented Harvard at the conference. White was chosen to serve as North Eastern Regional Director of the National BLSA at

the meeting, and as such will be a member of the national board.

The conference attendants participated in a wide variety of activities including listening to speeches from the likes of Missouri Senator Clay who emphasized that it was critical for American Blacks to unify and to understand that racism knows no class distinctions, so there is no escape from it through wealth or position.

The individual attendants also used the occasion to raise a substantial amount of contributions for the fund to save Fisk University,

a primarily Black institution in Tennessee facing financial difficulties.

The meeting passed several resolutions on issues of political interest. It condemned the United States invasion of Grenada and the overt and covert aid to counter-revolutionary forces in Nicaragua. Further resolutions called for investigation of the situation of political prisoners in Grenada who were members of the New Jewel Movement and research into decrease in Black-owned land in the South through purchase by outsiders. The meeting called for an increase in minority representation on law school faculties and urged a continuation of the boycott by campus BLSA groups of companies doing business in South Africa.

Boycott Effect

The boycott would take effect in several ways. Campus BLSA groups are pledged to avoid inviting artists and entertainers who have performed in South Africa to campus and to urge other law school student groups to follow suit. The national organization will intensify its efforts to identify offending corporations, and it and the local groups will avoid purchases from such companies in the future, as well as urging their members to take similar positions.

Ruffin characterized the conference as full of life and activity and left the meeting with the feeling that the national organization had increased its commitment to a higher level of community involvement and activism on the part of local chapters.



Story Ideas?

Many of the stories in the RECORD spring from ideas suggested by readers. If you think of an event or subject which should be covered, give us a call at 495-4418 or leave a note in Mike Malamut's 2L mailbox.

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