



Harvard Law Record

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 80, NO. 5

MARCH 15, 1985

25 CENTS



Judith Aidoo

Panelists and students discuss whether Harvard should divest.

Forum Discusses Whether Harvard Should Pull Out Of South Africa

By Maurice Kane

On March 7, Harvard's economic investment in the repressive Republic of South Africa was discussed in the program, "Should Harvard divest?" A crowd of about 400 students packed Langdell North Middle to witness the event, which was often marked by heated and confrontational exchanges.

The event was publicized as a "debate" on the issue of divestiture. Profs. Duncan Kennedy and Deborah Rhode and Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility member David Hoffman, '84, argued that Harvard should divest its portfolio of companies doing business in South Africa. Forty percent of Harvard's investment portfolio consists of companies that have business holdings in South Africa.

Profs. Richard Stewart and Detlev Vagts argued against divestment. Early advertisements for the event indicated that Prof. Alan Dershowitz would also argue against divestiture, but he offered a somewhat different position at the discussion. Prof. Randall Kennedy served as moderator.

The event began with five minute speeches by each of the panelists followed by questions from the audience. Prof. Stewart, also a member of the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility (ACSR) and its Chair last year, began his presentation with a post-1973 background on Harvard's efforts to challenge apartheid.

Since 1973-74, the Harvard Corporation, advised by the ACSR, has adhered to a tripartite program: (1)

(Continued on Page 18)

Dean Announces Tuition Hike

By Vincent Chang

On March 11, Dean James Vorenberg announced the HLS budget for academic year 1985-86.

The new budget features a 9.7% increase in tuition from the current \$8800 to \$9650. The budget projects \$26.2 million in "core expenditures" for HLS "ongoing activities," including \$10.1 million for "faculty instruction and support." This figure is matched by \$26.0 million in revenues, 2/3 of which will be generated by tuition.

The budget making process has gone on for about three months, as various administrative units have advanced budgetary proposals. The Dean's Office, working primarily through Paul Upson, Assistant Dean for Finance and Operations, used last year's figures as a baseline. The office worked to reduce these initial requests and to formulate an overall budget package.

During the process, the Financial Aid Committee reviewed the recommendation. Vorenberg said that ad hoc student groups also had some input. He explained, however, that at this stage student input has little chance of achieving major changes. "By February we've committed to a program for next year. It's important, though, to get general reactions to guide us in the future." At press time, an anonymous group of students had posted signs announcing a meeting to formulate a "protest" to the increases.

Similarly, faculty committees

(Continued on Page 17)

Morning Hours Bring Cold Showers To Grad Center

By Vincent Chang

Throughout this year, and probably in past years as well, students in the Graduate Center law school dorms have faced sobering blasts of cold or lukewarm shower water in the morning. The problem, according to facilities supervisor Richard Manetta, has finally been solved.

Resident advisors Peter Kochenberger, Brent Gurney, and Pat Schiltz of Dane, Shaw and Holmes Halls respectively have reported filing a total of 25-35 hot water complaints during the past year. Moreover, students and other R.A.'s have expressed severe discontent with the hot water situation, as Manetta receives an average of 4 complaints per week, by his own estimate.

Cormac Carney, 1L, commented that "everybody interested in being a prosecutor should have a minimum of 6 months in the dorms here so they can find out what conditions they're sentencing people to." In a similar vein, Dane Hall 2L Rich Shearer claimed, "It's only natural. If they're going to treat us like cattle, they might as well hose us down with cold water." Schiltz reported that he has used the Wyeth showers at least three to four times to flee from the "disgusting" chill of the Holmes showers.

In general, response to such complaints has been unsatisfactory. Although Manetta claims that most people "usually don't re-call again after the initial complaint," both the R.A.'s and students in the dorms contend that the problem persists even after the calls are made and that, once someone has already taken a shower he or she has little incentive to make further complaint calls. R.A. Brent Gurney notes that "Facilities calls the crew out and the hot water would usually work for a couple of days, but the problem always keeps recurring."

Some Grad Center students also expressed concern over the fact that the facilities crew seems able to sometimes turn the hot water on and off at will. "Do they just turn

the hot water off to save money? Do they hoard it?!" 1L Tony Shelley asked.

Maneta explains that during the fall the law school installed two new gas hot water boilers designed to meet peak capacity needs. Those boilers were purchased from Energy Applications in Wellesley, costing the school "big bucks" in Maneta's words. But the boilers have created more problems than they have solved.

Maneta claims that the new system suffered from a "short cycling problem" that has subsequently (last week) been rectified. Normally, the system shuts off when the water reaches 140 degrees and re-starts when the temperature declines to 120 degrees. However, due to defects in the system, the boilers have often "kicked out on their own and have failed to go on by themselves," Manetta observed.

When complaints are particularly compelling, i.e. if the system fails for more than four hours, Manetta calls on the backup steam system. But the facilities crew is reluctant to use the system because it "costs big money to turn it on for a day,

... in the hundreds," Manetta noted.

Manetta also thinks that 90% of the complaints he receives are due to temporary problems: "Sometimes the shower valve or washer gets clogged up and they won't let hot water through," he claimed. Only 10% of the problem, in his opinion, stems from systemic problems intrinsic to the entire boiler system. Nonetheless, Manetta has called upon Energy Associates to "iron out the kinks in the new system" and asserts that "we will keep at it and have them in every day until it works."

Many students express skepticism that this latest effort will completely solve the problem. "I've given up even trying to call them after the third time," David Graber, 1L, remarked, noting the facilities staff's seeming unresponsiveness in the past. Evy Groden of the staff disagrees, contending that students "Have really never let us know that there's been a problem ... they seem to have just been mumbling among themselves." But Groder pointed out that the boilers are under warranty and that "we've all been there before."



The Forum Institute of Politics

HAS THE UNITED STATES DROPPED OUT OF EUROPE?

A public address by

SHIRLEY WILLIAMS

Co-founder of the Social Democratic Party of Great Britain; Secretary of State for Education and Science and Paymaster General (1976-79); Former Fellow of the Institute of Politics

Tuesday, March 19
8:00 p.m.

Arco Forum of Public Affairs
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge

for further information call: 495-1380

B. U. Spots Inspire Harvard Shots

By Jack Robinson

The now infamous outbreak of measles at Boston University two weeks ago has spread to Boston College and, now, just down the street from Harvard. In the past week, there have been two documented cases of measles among MIT

students, and on Tuesday, March 12, a case of measles was reported at the Harvard Business School.

At least 50 students contracted measles at BU during the past two weeks and school officials there were prompted to cancel all public events in order to control the spread of the disease. Last week the Law School

Health Services issued a memorandum to all in the Law School community advising those who were not sure about their immunization or risk status to come in and speak to the medical staff.

Preston Munter, M.D., of the Law School Health Service, strongly encourages all members of the Law School community to drop by and find out if they are at risk. Generally, those born after 1956 and not immunized since 1968 are in the high-risk category to contract the disease.

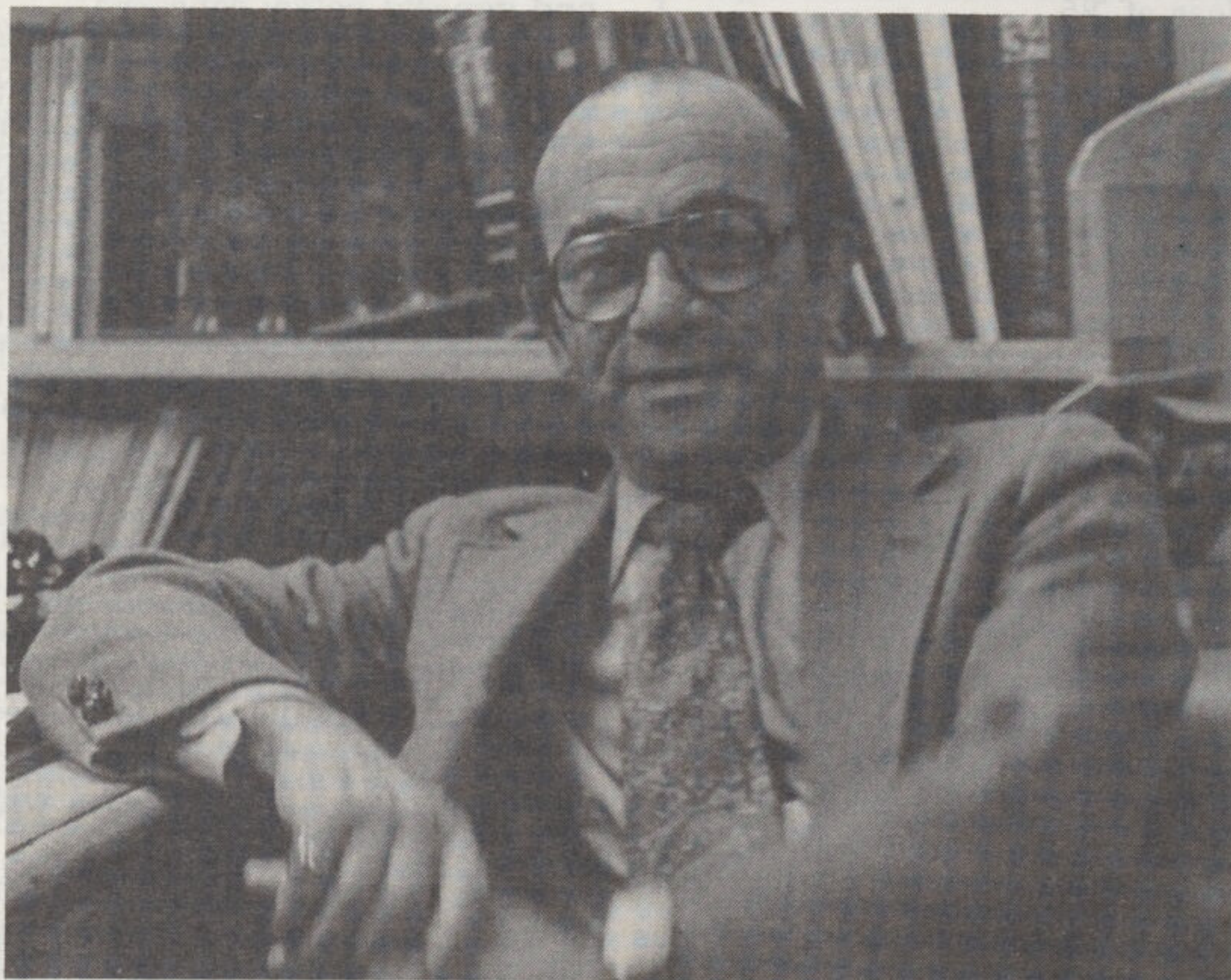
Dr. Munter says that because pregnant women or those contemplating becoming pregnant in the near future cannot be immunized, those people who expect to come into contact with those women should take special care in assessing their risk status.

"I discourage anyone at the Law School from coming into contact with BU students, faculty or staff until this thing blows over," exclaimed Dr. Munter. Before the case at the Business School was reported, he commented further: "Although there are no known cases of measles at Harvard as yet, the fact that the epidemic has reached MIT should warn everyone that immunization is very important at this stage."

However, a considerable number of HLS students will not be able to heed Dr. Munter's warning about avoiding BU students. Many are scheduled to take the Multi-State Professional Responsibility Exam this Friday at Boston University.

The U.S. Public Health Service and the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta both have declared this outbreak a "public health hazard." This is a serious classification and should put everyone on notice that a painless, five minute immunization against the disease is warranted.

The Law School Health Service is located in the basement of Pound Hall and is open from 8:30 to 5:00 Monday through Friday.



Dr. Preston Munter

File Photo

Clerkship Guidelines Abandoned

By W. Burlette Carter

The National Judicial Conference has decided to abandon its guidelines regarding the acceptance of applications for federal judicial clerkships. The Conference had last year set a date of July 15th as the first date on which judges would begin receiving applications. As a result of its recent decision, judges will begin receiving applications whenever they choose.

The guidelines set by the conference last year were voluntary. Quite a few federal judges did not follow them; in fact, several posted notices in the *Harvard Law Review* offices

last year indicating that they would accept applications earlier. While HLS announced that it would comply with the July 15 deadline, at least two professors provided recommendations to students before the starting date.

The initial guidelines were proposed, in part, to respond to complaints that the application process interfered with student academic responsibilities. Asst. Dean Molly Geraghty sent a memo to the HLS faculty stating that while the decision to abandon the guideline is "regrettable," the faculty is now free to recommend students at any point.

A Fine Line Divides Special Treatment And

By Michael Malamut

This is the second in a two part series on the disabled at Harvard Law School. Last week's article concentrated on placement; this week's discusses facilities.

One of the greatest problems facing the University in its attempt to make disabled students feel welcome is the tremendous diversity within the disabled community. Not only are there disabled students and staff from all the varied ethnic, religious, racial, and economic backgrounds at the university, but the disabilities they face are extremely different.

They include blindness, deafness, use of wheelchairs for locomotion, short stature, dyslexia, and certain illnesses. Such students share only one feature — they are excluded by the fact that society accommodates itself to the "average." Their very diversity has proved to be a difficulty for concerted efforts on the part of students for making necessary improvements.

There is also wide diversity in the approaches that students take to what accommodations they need in order to be able to feel comfortable in their day-to-day activities. Often the line between necessary appropriate accommodations and unwanted special treatment is difficult to draw, and certain individuals would draw it differently.

There is no Law School student group for the disabled to help the administration develop an overall policy. Although the Law School attempts to facilitate student input on how to do away with obstacles, with such diversity, it is difficult to do so.

There may be few students at the Law School with any particular disability. There is also a certain reluctance on the part of students to come forward to express their concerns, even though the channels are open.

A blind student cannot, for instance, understand where ramps should be installed, while one in a wheelchair would be hard pressed

to prescribe tactile elevator symbols. Ray Wayne, 3L, says one of the difficulties is that all sorts of disabilities are ascribed to each disabled person. For instance, although he is blind, many people feel they have to speak extra loudly to him, or that he will have difficulty with stairs. It was partially to destroy this myth that Wayne ran his successful campaign for marshal of the Law School class of '85.

The consensus among disabled students seems to be that Harvard genuinely cares about making itself fully accessible, but that it is lagging in certain areas, primarily because of budgetary constraints and the slowness of the process of change.

For instance, not one of the undergraduate houses is completely accessible. Yet Harvard seems committed to getting the best students, which will require it to make itself accessible to all of them, including those with disabilities.

John Griffin, 2L, who uses a wheelchair, stressed the importance of accessibility to classrooms and buildings. He stated that the University Working Committee that deals with accessibility issues has been looking at the facilities to see

where improvements need to be made.

Griffin noted that, when he first came to HLS, Marc Fiedler, '84, helped him to familiarize himself with the University structure. Fiedler was a strong advocate of disabled rights both at Harvard and in the surrounding community. He brought attention to university compliance with federal statutes and general policy concerns.

Griffin indicated that aside from such legislation, several arguments should persuade the university to take a more active role in providing accessibility. There are strong moral reasons for a public institution to be as widely available as possible, and these reasons are closely aligned with incentives to the University to get the best possible students, including the disabled.

Griffin was positive about University progress to date on the accessibility issue. However, he added, there remains much to be done. The next four to six months, he stated, would be indicative of the extent of the University's concern with improving accessibility.

Some means of accommodation, however, strike certain students as unneeded extras that accentuate

ATTORNEYS

Established since 1957, Howard-Sloan is the nationwide leader in attorney recruitment and placement. We offer qualified attorneys a specialized approach that accelerates employment opportunities with either outstanding law firms or corporations.

For additional information, either call or write

Stephen H. Berger, President

HOWARD • SLOAN LEGAL SEARCH, INC.

545 Fifth Avenue • New York, NY 10017 • 212/661-5250

Out of New York State Call **TOLL FREE: 800/221-1326**

Accessibility

instead of remove differences. Wayne named elevators that stop on each floor and ring as such an example.

Wayne also pointed out that many people are uncomfortable about when to help out a disabled person. Sometimes people are helpful, and other times they are insulting. He said that common sense is the best answer.

If he is walking along the street with his cane, it is bothersome for people to keep coming up and asking whether he needs help. On the other hand, when he appears lost or is having difficulty getting someplace, he would not mind someone directing him. Yet disabled people face similar situations daily and become used to them.

This is part of the reason Wayne and Paul Miller, 2L, have taken active roles in national organizations. Wayne is a member of National Federation of the Blind, and Miller the former young adult coordinator for Little People of America. Miller described the special feeling at LPA conventions where the hotels accommodate the short stature people, for instance with stools to reach the elevators, or lower hung mirrors, and taller people feel out of place.

Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York, has had a policy of being completely accessible since before it was fashionable and federal statutes required it. While there are different circumstances at Hofstra and Harvard, perhaps Harvard can learn something from Hofstra's experience.

According to Hofstra Law School Assistant Dean Robert Douglas, Hofstra sees accommodation as a matter of routine. This attitude of sensitivity makes a statement to non-disabled students that the interaction of the disabled as unexceptional members of the community is a desired goal of the overall educational experience.

The school is designed with architecture and interior design that are not merely accessible, but which de-emphasize the distinctions of dis-

(Continued on Page 15)

Legal Briefs

PEOPLE

Asst. Prof. Clare Dalton joined members of the Women's Law Association and other students for a luncheon this week.

Congratulations to **Leslie Wederich**, 3L, who had the gall to leave her Bar Review Course on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam for two hours on Sunday to run five miles in the Shamrock Road Race.

Robin Jacobsohn, 2L, was recently elected editor in chief of the *Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*.

EXHIBITS

A display on the second floor of Langdell library (near the elevator) features "The Specialty Law Reviews at Harvard," a look at the work of *The Harvard Environmental Law Review*, *The Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*, *The Harvard Women's Law Journal*, *the Harvard Journal on Legislation* and the *Harvard International Law Journal*.

PUBLICATIONS

The following articles by **Prof. Harold Berman** have recently been published: "Law and Belief in Three Revolutions," *Valparaiso Law Review*, Vol. 18, no. 3 (Spring 1984), and "Why is the History of Western Law Not Written?" *University of Illinois Law Review*, 1984, no. 3.

Prof. Vern Countryman's work "Scrambling to Define Bankruptcy Jurisdiction: The Chief Justice, the Judicial Conference, and the Legislative Process" appears in the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*, vol. 22, #1, Winter '84.

Karen Getman, 3L writes on "Sexual Control in the Slaveholding South: The Implementation and Manifestation of a Racial Caste System," in the *Women's Law Journal*, vol. 7, 1984.

Also in that issue is 3L **Jennifer Raab's** work "*Lehr v. Robinson*: Unwed Fathers and Adoption — How Much Process is Due?"

Chai R. Feldblum, 3L, writes on "Home Health Care for the Elderly: Programs, Problems, and Potentials", in a note in that same issue.

Also in that issue:

Kenneth H. Anderson, 2L, writes on "Action Specific Human Rights Legislation for El Salvador";

Justin J. T. Hughes, 2L, and Garth B. Rieman write on "A New Generation of State Tax and Expenditure Limitations"; and

Bruce C. McCall, 2L, writes on "Sentencing by Death Qualified Juries and the Right to Jury Nullification".

Prof. Larry Tribe's new book *Constitutional Choices* is now available for consumption.

Published ten times each semester by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138-9984. Telephone (617) 495-4418. Subscription price: \$8.00 year mailed; \$10.00 year mailed outside U.S.; students \$4.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies including back issues: 50 cents at the Law School, \$1.00 mailed. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

Copyright 1985 by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation and by the contributors.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Harvard Law School Association, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

ALUMNI/AE ADDRESS CHANGES: Alumni/ae who receive the Record as a result of membership in the Harvard Law School Association should mail change-of-address information to the **Harvard Law School Association**, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Each alumnus/a receiving a Record subscription through the Harvard Law School Assn. should be on notice that \$5.80 of H.L.S.A. annual dues are used to purchase the Record subscription he or she receives. Dues paid at any time during the H.L.S.A. fiscal year that began in April 1983 and ends in March 1984 will purchase a subscription that begins in September 1984 and expires in May 1985, and so on in following years.

Jackson's Open Letter Urges Total Divestment

The following is an open letter which the Reverend Jesse Jackson sent this week to Harvard University President Derek Bok.

I congratulate Harvard University on its recently announced divestiture from Baker International, a United States corporation with a subsidiary in South Africa. This represents another important step on the road to ending apartheid in that country. Now I challenge Harvard University to take the leadership on this issue, as Harvard University has on so many issues of concern to educational institutions in the past. To take this leadership the University must completely divest from all those companies doing business in South Africa, for only complete divestiture is a realistic response to United States corporate involvement in that country. From both a moral and a practical point of view it is the only thing to do.

Harvard's scholarships for Black South Africans and perhaps an occasional divestiture from an American company are positive steps, but while the University continues to hold over half a billion dollars in companies doing business in South Africa, these steps will remain little more than tokens. This tokenism is particularly disturbing when it accompanies frequent defenses of investment in South Africa. Harvard does not realize that what is crucial about American companies in South Africa is not so much how they treat their employees, but what they produce, import and invest in. What is crucial is the moral and political support they lend to that fossil of history, the most racist country on the face of this earth, South Africa.

I have often compared South Africa, with its system of apartheid, to Nazi Germany, which was responsible for one of the most devastating wars in the history of mankind and for the extermination of millions of innocent people. We have no way of knowing how many lives could have been spared had not ITT produced and perfected the

communications systems used in German bombers and submarines, or had not RCA, General Motors, Du Pont Chemical or Chase Manhattan been similarly tied to the Third Reich. We must learn lessons from history.

American Guilt

American companies employ less than one percent of the Black South African workforce, and even if they treated their employees fairly, which they do not, they could not change South Africa through workplace reforms. When an armored car smashes a squatter's shack, it does so on American-supplied oil. When the South African police throw a Black miner in jail for visiting his wife and family without a pass, they obtain his name from an American computer. When the South African government makes plans for energy independence, it counts on American petro-chemical technology. When white South Africans are anxious about their future, American businessmen offer assurances that our government will support their brutality. When Harvard and other wealthy educational institutions defend American investment in South Africa, the whole world listens and the days of oppression and injustice are lengthened.

The Americans of my generation know apartheid well. In the South we lived through it, and struggled to bring about its downfall. Many died in these efforts, martyrs for the cause of equality, just as many Black South Africans today are dying in their struggle. Counted among the leaders in the movement to end apartheid in America were college students, of which I was one. It fills my heart with joy to hear of and see students today making such great commitments to assist Black South Africans thousands of miles away in their struggle. As Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. asserted, "Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere."

It surprises me therefore to learn that at a place like Harvard, famous

the world over for its excellence, a place where I have spoken many times, those students who are leading the fight to convince the University to play more than a passive role in the demise of apartheid have been denied the right to discuss openly their position with the Harvard administrators that are responsible for these short-sighted investment policies. It is all the more surprising after many organizations at Harvard, such as your campus United Ministries (which arranged my last visit), Black faculty and administrators, and [*The Harvard*] *Law Review*, not to mention your own advisory committee on shareholder responsibility, have all spoken out for total divestiture. I encourage the President of Harvard and the other members of the University's governing board to begin a public and serious discussion with these young people.

America is awakening to its complicity in the crime which is apartheid. It would be a travesty if Harvard, America's oldest and most prestigious university, continued to sleep. Harvard must go beyond tokenism; it must reject passivity. The bloodshed at Sharpeville, Crossroads and Soweto is too high a price to pay for an education. Harvard and other universities must cut their ties to South Africa; they must put people ahead of profit, that which is right ahead of that which is convenient. I join the call for total divestiture.

✽

**Koby
Antupit**
PHOTOGRAPHERS

Creative Portraits
Resume & Publicity
Photographs
Instant Color Passports

Harvard Square
8 John F. Kennedy St.,
(formerly Boylston St.)
Cambridge

547-7552

Coffin's Book: The Lighter Side Of Law

By Justin Hughes

A Lexicon of Oral Advocacy, by Frank M. Coffin, published by and available from the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA), 1984, paperback, 105 pages, \$12.95.

For some lawyers, pleasure reading is a mythical beast; they devote every minute of their reading time to the ocean of caselaw and journals our profession produces. For others, pleasure reading is kept apart from professional literature as diligently as the Dutch separate land and sea. Occasionally, both groups should lower their guard for worthwhile 'light' legal reading. Judge Frank Coffin's *A Lexicon of Oral Advocacy* is just such a book.

At 105 quick pages, Coffin's *Lexicon* is a collection of anecdotes and advice from twenty years on the First Circuit. It is light, but serious, reading — entertaining, yet also educational.

Coffin, '47, has alphabetically arranged his observations under headings that describe lawyers (like the "Actor"); their strengths and faults at advocacy (such as "Arrogance"); and elements of the courtroom which affect the advocate (including a self-effacing section on "Judges"). With these headings, Coffin presents a treasure of valuable insights culled from notes taken in the courtroom. He describes everything from how a "Client in the Courtroom" alters the behavior of counsel to the various ways to get more argument time from judges. (See "Control.")

This book is a brand of legal realism — pragmatic, mature, and

comfortable with itself. Coffin suggests the result of a case may turn, not merely on what the judge had for breakfast (as some have suggested), but on what the advocate does. Coffin's views of lawyers are sometimes biting, sometimes complimentary, but always candid. For example, two feuding lawyers before his court are presented as: "A case out of control, exhibiting a pair of lawyers that would challenge Daimier. Appellant is a tall, slender, pasty, sly serpent — a senior partner in a large firm. Appellee, also a senior in a big firm, is shorter — a raging bull. . . . As he fulminated, thrusting pejorative darts at his opponent in every sentence, he made us pity the poor trial judge who had to deal with him. This prompted me to ask, 'When able lawyers so distrust each other, how can courts help?'"

It is difficult to write a short, instructive guide on oral advocacy. Judge Coffin avoids the pretense in which other writers in this field have engaged. He does not pretend that he is developing his own overarching idea of advocacy, and he does not try to hang his observations on someone else's theory.

In fact, Judge Coffin suggests that there are no absolute rules in oral advocacy. Time and again he juxtaposes incidents of conflicting, yet individually successful styles. For example, after discussing the dangers of reading "canned" speeches to a court, Coffin mentions a lawyer who read her entire argument in an "eminently listenable" way. The comment that follows could well sum up his general view about oral advocacy: "I mention this fact only as another instance of the non-existence of a rule of conduct in oral preparation that does not have its exceptions."

Douglas Coffin, a commercial cartoonist and the Judge's son, provides illustrations for the book. Some are predictable, but a few cross the threshold to greatness. The reader may want to photocopy them and tack them on a bulletin board. One example is a cartoon of counsel literally juggling a three member

panel. This writer's favorite is an illustration of a judge — a seeming cross between Coffin and Justice Stevens — crawling over the bench and preparing to pounce, puma-like, on some unfortunate counsel.

This book will probably be most entertaining to courtroom veterans. Practitioners may find *A Lexicon of Oral Advocacy* to be a short, painless means of damage control. One can imagine a lawyer wisely re-reading this book after a court appearance and looking for him or herself in Coffin's observations. Was I a "Bore" or a "Dilettante"? Was my "Listening" as good as my "Candor"?

Students, too, (particularly as the First Year Ames Mock Arguments are upon us) may find it a useful book as well as an entertaining one. Still, at \$12.95, the paperback is much too expensive for students to buy individually. Surely the publisher, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, should have realized this price would cut off the student market.

Coffin has a long-standing interest in oral advocacy. As Chair of the HLS Board of Student Advisers, he presided over that group's first *Introduction to Trial Advocacy*. *A Lexicon . . .* also complements Coffin's widely-respected 1980 book, *The Ways of a Judge*.

During a 1960 visit to HLS, Justice Felix Frankfurter made the following comment about oral advocacy, "I have said to myself often, as I listened to these arguments, I would give a good cookie to know what this fellow has read during the last three years beside *Time*, *Newsweek* and the higher flight of that category, *Fortune*. . . . It is seldom that I have occasion to come home and tell my wife it was really enjoyable to listen to an argument today." Judge Coffin's message is responsive: prevent the judge from feeling this way. Reading *A Lexicon to Oral Advocacy* may be a good start. It is a book of useful and elegantly presented observations on life in the courtroom.

MEDICAL & HOSPITAL MALPRACTICE

1150 Board Certified Medical Experts in all specialties, nationwide and Massachusetts. All prepare signed written reports and testify.

Flexible Fees. Experts guaranteed for meritorious cases. Experience: 9 years and 7000 cases.

FREE telephone consultation with our Medical Director. Local Attorney References.

FREE literature, sample expert reports, and Medical-Legal book by our Medical Director, with foreword by Melvin Belli.

The Medical Quality Foundation

11345 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 22090

TOLL FREE: 800-336-0332

Bator, Fried Defend Gov. Positions Before Justices

Prof. Paul Bator and former Prof. Charles Fried presented oral arguments in two cases on Feb. 27, as attorneys in the office of the United States Solicitor General. Fried left HLS in January to assume the responsibilities of Deputy Solicitor General and Counselor to the Solicitor General. Bator recently left that same position to resume teaching at HLS.

The Solicitor General, appointed by the President of the United States, prepares cases and represents the government before the Supreme Court. Rex Lee, former Dean of Brigham Young University Law School, currently holds the position. Bator was appointed by Attorney General William French Smith and served from January 1983 until December of last year.

Although his duties in the Solicitor General's office involved primarily policy advice and the review and writing of briefs, Bator has argued eleven cases before the Supreme Court with marked success. Prof. Bator championed the government's position in the *Grove City* case dealing with the application of Title VII to educational institutions which discriminate on the basis of gender. In *Hishon v. King and Spalding*, another Title VII

question concerning the promotional practices of law firms, Bator argued the ultimately victorious position that Title VII should not be applied to prevent sex discrimination in partnerships. Among his other cases are ones involving government restrictions on travel to Cuba, whether homeless persons have a "right" to sleep on benches in national parks, and an Alabama case concerning "moments of silence" in public schools. President Reagan nominated Bator for a judgeship on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. For medical reasons, Bator later asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

Bator's Final Argument

Last week's case, *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, was Bator's final argument in his capacity as Deputy Solicitor General. He contended that former Attorney General John Mitchell should be immune from damage actions when acting in his government capacity to protect national security and that the immunity issue was properly before the Court on interlocutory appeal. Bator asserted the government's strong interest in dismissing frivolous suits against major government officials and

avoiding the time and expense of trial.

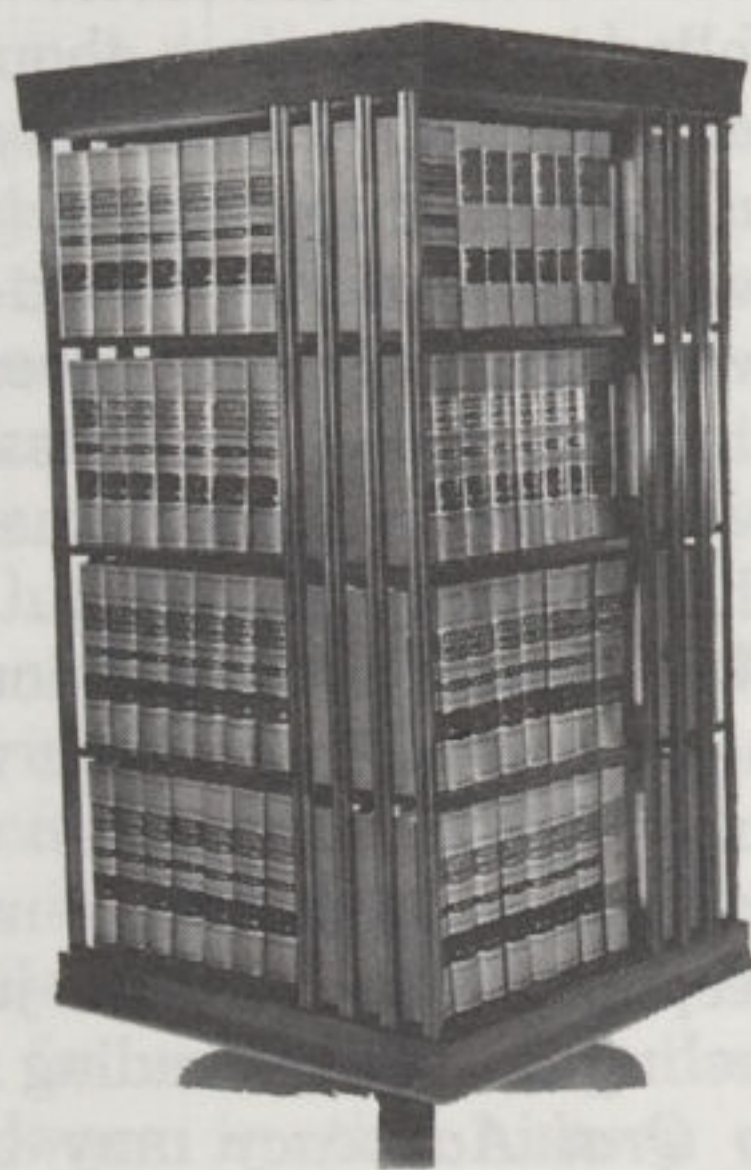
To prepare for this argument Bator participated in a mock argument at HLS before an esteemed panel. The panel, composed of Profs. David Shapiro, David Rosenberg and Asst. Prof. Daniel Meltzer, showed their potential as justices by asking probing questions which ferreted out the weaker aspects of the government's case. Bator later told the RECORD that this preparation paid off. In the actual argument, he handled a wide variety of questions which at times "surprised" him. Bator said that he felt his argument went "pretty well."

Fried's First Argument

In arguing *Pattern Makers League of North America v. NLRB*, former HLS Prof. and now Deputy Solicitor General Charles Fried appeared in the traditional uniform of government attorneys arguing before the Supreme Court — a morning suit. For the dapper Fried, this was his first oral argument before any court.

Fried urged the Court to uphold an NLRB decision that a union may not impose disciplinary fines on members who resign when a strike

(Continued on Page 17)



REVOLVING BOOKCASE
28" x 28" x 61" high
272" Total Shelf Space

a brand new very old idea . . .

THOMAS JEFFERSON USED ONE AND
REALIZED ITS EFFICIENCY

History records great men as using the **REVOLVING BOOKCASE**. We construct our Revolving Bookcase on the design found in London libraries using fine American hardwoods. They are hand crafted and rubbed, stable as Gibraltar's Rock and turn as smoothly as a bank vault door. One finger's pressure moves 800 pounds of books. It makes the perfect display for the serious scholar, the researcher or the professor who must sit in judgment of literary effort. Its delightful design and mellow finish enhances cultural atmosphere.

Whether you are scholarly, literary or practical, you may exhibit your antiques and mementoes in supreme elegance - Or you may simply be more efficient and put your feet up and swing the bookcase to the volume you need.

Write us - we'll call you back. Satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed.

THE LAZY LAWYER CO., DEPT. CC
203 MYRTLE AVENUE, P.O. DRAWER 638
FOLEY, ALABAMA 36536
205-943-1800

Miller Challenges Class Action In Supreme Court

By George M. Borkowski

On Feb. 25, HLS Prof. Arthur Miller represented Phillips Petroleum Co. before the U.S. Supreme Court. The company is being sued by a class of mineral rights owners, certified in Kansas courts under a rule similar to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). The suit claims that Phillips wrongfully withheld payment of interest accrued on royalties from natural gas production contracts.

The controversy arises out of gas price hikes which Phillips made between 1976 and 1978. During that period Phillips raised gas prices three times. While awaiting government approval of these increases, however, the company paid royalties based on the older, lower price.

After approval of the price hikes, Phillips paid nearly \$12 million in back royalties, but refused to pay the interest which had accrued on

them. The plaintiff class sued successfully for payment in the Kansas state courts.

Jurisdiction

In an interview with the RECORD, Miller said that one of the two major issues in *Phillips Petroleum v. Shutts*, 84-233, is whether "Kansas can adjudicate a class action in which class members are gas royalty owners from every state in the Union, without Kansas' having any form of jurisdiction — classic *International Shoe* jurisdiction — over 97.5% of them." He said that of the 28,100 class members, fewer than 500 are from Kansas.

In argument before the Court, Miller asserted that members of the plaintiff class should be obliged to meet the "minimum contacts" requirement of *International Shoe*. If this kind of jurisdiction is allowed,

he said, the interests of plaintiffs in a given class who do not have minimum contacts may not be properly protected. The "unilateral action of a third person" can act to foreclose the rights of the plaintiffs to make claims on their property interests at a later time.

Arguably, the class members in the Phillips case are not negatively affected by such a prohibition. But Miller suggested one think about what would happen if the "tables were turned" and if Phillips had won in the state courts. In such a case, Miller went on, Phillips would certainly have argued that all class members were bound by the judgment, despite the absence of minimum contacts in individual cases.

In the state action, plaintiffs were mailed notice that a class action was being brought and were offered at that time an opportunity to "opt-out" of the suit. Miller argued that this is not enough. "No state should have the power to take away your rights just by sending you a letter and asking you if you want to keep them," Miller said, labeling such a procedure "jurisdiction by silence." In addition, Miller said, "we know with what kind of indifference people treat their mail."

Standing Problem

An interesting twist in this case is that Phillips, the *defendant*, is asserting that the rights of the plaintiff non-Kansas-resident class members are not being satisfactorily protected. This contention raises the question of whether Phillips has standing to argue the jurisdiction issue, a point about which, Miller said, the Justices were quite concerned.

Miller conceded that Phillips faced an "uphill battle" on the issue of jurisdiction. However, he also feels that those who claim a Phillips victory would destroy the class action are "overstating" the effect of such a result. "There is an alternative available," Miller said. "Kansas can send letters to non-residents allowing them to 'opt-in'

(Continued on Page 20)

2ND YEAR LAW STUDENTS

86' GRADS

SMH Bar Review has new enrollment options for students who register now

OPTION ONE: SAVE MONEY

SMH is offering a discount for our 1986 Bar Review Courses (February and July). A **\$25.00 course deposit** made by April 26, 1985 will secure the lowest course price for your Bar Review Course.

COURSE(S)	DISCOUNTED PRICE
CT, DC, FL, MA MD, ME, NH, NY, VA, VT	\$525
NJ, PA	\$495
RI	\$475

OPTION TWO: SAVE MONEY AND GET STUDY GUIDES

A deposit of \$75.00 entitles you to:

- Secure discount explained at left.
- Receive the SMH study guides, designed for law school exams, and which include: Wills, Trusts, Corporations, Partnerships, Sales, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Collections, Secured Transactions, Evidence, Federal Income Taxation, and Federal Estate and Gift Tax.
- Participate in the SMH MPRE preparation.

FREE REVIEW LECTURES

are available in many locations for most topics contained in the study guides.

SMH

BAR REVIEW

Call 742-3900

The New Profession

When Myra Bradwell decided she wanted to practice law, the Supreme Court of Illinois denied her application, solely on grounds that she was a woman. In 1873, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that denial. 83 U.S. (16 Wall) 130 (1873).

A concurring opinion endorsed by three Justices in *Bradwell v. Illinois*, (and endorsed implicitly by other Justices) has to be one of the great moments in the law:

"The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life. The constitution of the family organization, which is founded in the divine ordinance, as well as the nature of things, indicates the domestic sphere as that which properly belongs to the domain and functions of womanhood. The paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother."

Although women now constitute only about 14% of the practicing bar, they are joining its ranks in ever-increasing numbers. At HLS they make up one-third of the student body, at other law schools as much as one-half. What will happen when women constitute one-third or one-half — or a majority — of the legal profession? When they constitute one-third to one-half of the partners in private firms, public defenders, members of Congress, law school professors, and state and local officials? Will women in the legal profession significantly affect the profession's institutional structures — even the way laws are made?

Another thought is that although the language in *Bradwell* is a bit much, it does highlight two tremendously important roles that women, practically exclusively, have played throughout our history: those of homemaker and childrearer. The importance of this contribution to the historical perpetuation of the family unit is being seen now more than ever, as more and more women move into the workforce, either out of choice or economic necessity.

One needs ask who will now make the contributions that Bradwell and other women were *expected* to make? For those women who have families, will their partners in massive numbers be willing to assume a fair share of childrearing and homemaking duties?

The movement of women into the legal profession will affect the individual, the family, the profession and the larger community. It is, therefore, important that attention be devoted to the subject, both by the men and women now entering the profession and by its larger ranks.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

EDITOR IN CHIEF W. Burlette Carter
 MANAGING EDITORS George A. Golder, Risé Peters
 NEWS EDITOR Vincent T. Chang
 BUSINESS MANAGER Greg Klima
 PRODUCTION EDITOR Susan A. Smith
 EDITORS EMERITI Steven J. Cowan, Mike T. Isbell
 STAFF: Norman C. Bay, Beth Bergman, Brad Block, Joe Brandolino, John Brandolino, George M. Borkowski, Raoul Cantero, Vincent Chang, Peter Cohen, Paul Cramer, Candace Damon, Janine Dlutowski, Mary Drago, Fenno, Susan M. Gilles, Justin Hughes, Bruce Kelly, John Kowal, Michael Malamut, Russell Marsh, Kerry Osborne, David Price, Jack Robinson, Miguel Rodriguez, James Ross, Mike Sturm, Paul Weisenfeld, John Wiener, Stephanie Young, David Zensky
 SPORTS EDITOR Rick Schlesinger
 PHOTO EDITOR Lori Nuckolls, Judith Aidoo
 PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF: Greg Peterson, Teresa Miller

Fenno

It was yet another Saturday night at HLS, and the law school was a'hoppin'. There must be wild parties everywhere, figured Fenno, though when he checked his watch it was already 8:15 and he knew most of the parties would be over. Suddenly, a keg of Kool-Aid burst through a window of Langdell Library and crashed to the asphalt, missing Fenno by inches. Fast times at Langdell Library; how could he have forgotten?

Fenno climbed the worn steps into the famed night spot, flashing his "Tony the Tiger Club" membership card to the librarian guarding the entrance. By the time the librarian could pull out his Luger, Fenno had blended into the crowd. He headed towards the Fed Supps — the Beautiful People always hung out at the Fed Supps.

"What firm? What firm?" asked a tall student whose hands and face were streaked with hi-liter. "What firm?"

Fenno knew this had to be a 3L. One-Ls always ask, "Did ya find a job yet?", while 2Ls inquire, "Which city? Which city?" Only by the third year could one narrow one's life down to a certain firm.

"Pisces, and you must be an Aquarius," answered Fenno with his stock reply, and he muscled his way into a threesome who appeared to be having an interesting conversation.

"397 F.2d 254," said the short one with beady eyes. The three laughed.

"How 'bout 190 F.Supp. 116?" topped the one with rodent-like features, sending his two buddies into hysterics.

Fenno desperately needed a beer. He asked at the circulation desk.

"What do you think this is? Studio 54?" barked the man at the desk. "Go ask at reference."

At the reference desk, Fenno found a sign: "Out to lunch. If you want beer, ask at the circulation desk."

Fortunately, Fenno remembered that during reading period he had stored a flask of Jack Daniels behind HV/5292/U53x.

Unfortunately, Fenno felt a heavy, sweaty arm around his back.

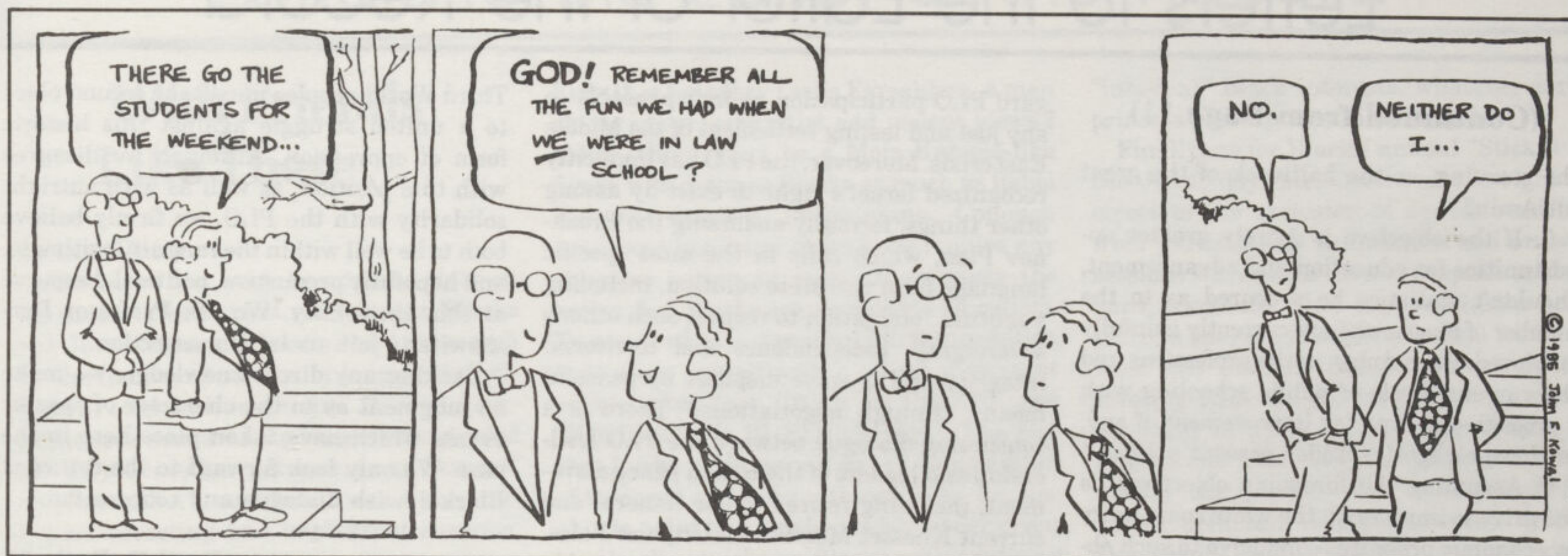
"Which city?" asked the 2L. This was it, thought Fenno: the Life of the Party. He was wearing kelly green corduroys and a Hawaiian shirt buttoned to the top. Premonitions of a forty-minute conversation on receivership law in Iowa filled Fenno's head. Suddenly, his olfactory nerves were stampeded by the scent of two-dozen musk oxen, and, by the sound of things, they appeared to be heading his way.

"What city? Which firm?" said one, chewing a mouthful of grape bubblegum.

"Pisces," answered Fenno. "And I bet you're an Aquarius."

"Yeh," was the reply. "Wow! How'd y'know?"





Letters to the Editor of the Record

Highly Offensive

To the Editor:

I am very upset with both the content and the tenor of the recent remarks of Prof. Alan Dershowitz on national television and in the *Boston Globe* (Wed., March 6, 1985, p. 23), alleging the existence of "Stick it to the Jews Week" at Harvard Law School. Those remarks, which were aimed specifically at the "Third World Communities," are highly offensive to me and to the members of my organization. They are also incorrect, ill-considered, and irresponsible. I hope that Prof. Dershowitz will refrain from making such remarks in the future.

During my two years at Harvard Law School, the Asian American Law Students Association (AALSA) has *never* implicitly or explicitly voted to endorse the Palestine

Liberation Organization and AALSA representatives have *never* implicitly or explicitly voted to endorse the PLO. At no time has our organization ever had a position on this issue. Regarding the existence of a "Stick it to the Jews Week," I have never been aware of such a week, and AALSA has never known about or participated in such an event. Furthermore, even if such an event did exist, the Asian American Law Students Association would never condone such an activity; we would unequivocally condemn it.

What is even more upsetting than the content of Prof. Dershowitz's allegations is that he has chosen to expand this conflict outside the bounds where we can all clarify and correct any misunderstanding. He has used his prestige and position to make statements on national television in a manner which we cannot possibly rebut. He did not even have the common courtesy to bother to attempt to verify his accusations with us — we could have told him that his allegations were untrue before he made statements to the media. By proceeding in the manner that he has, he has slandered and besmirched the reputations of all the Third World students at Harvard Law School, including the Asian American students. That damage is now irreparable. He has only succeeded in adding to his own notoriety by trampling upon the names of innocent people.

I sincerely hope that Professor Dershowitz will issue a retraction of his previous statement, that he will apologize to those minority students whom he has defamed, and that he will refrain, in the future, from making any statements which are slanderous of the members of the Harvard Law School Asian American community. I also hope that, in the future, he will use the power of his fame with the foresight, grace, good judgment and honor that befit a person of his position at Harvard Law School.

I have informed Mr. Dershowitz that, if he should so desire, I would be glad to discuss this matter, or any other matter concerning the Asian American Law Students Association, with him at any time.

John T. Nakahata, 2L

President

Asian American Law Students Association

"A Twinge Of Skepticism"

To the Editor:

May I be forgiven for suffering a twinge of skepticism when I find the academic community and its students all of one mind? I refer to the situation in South Africa. Before joining my fine baritone in the chorus, I would appreciate answers to some of the following:

1. What was the population of the blacks in the area and the status of their economic and cultural development 150 years ago before the arrival of the first whites?
2. Based on comparable conditions in adjoining areas, had the whites not taken over, what would be the population of the blacks and the status of their economic and cultural development today?
3. Is there any substance to the contention of some, including a Nobel Laureate, that blacks are basically inferior mentally?
4. What are the objectives of the critics of South Africa? A democracy leading to a take-over of the country by its 20,000,000 blacks? If so, what are the track records of the liberated countries in the continent, such as Angola, taken over by Cuban mercenaries, Ethiopia, where the regime denies food to

(Continued on Page 12)

Letters Policy

All letters submitted to the RECORD are read by the RECORD's staff. Many of them appear on our pages, subject only to editorial discretion. We encourage letters on any subject, particularly those subjects which 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 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. All letters submitted become the property of the HARVARD LAW RECORD Corporation.

Letters to the Editor of the Record

(Continued from Page 11)

the starving, or the bailiwick of the great Idi Amin?

5. If the objective is merely greater opportunities for education and advancement, shouldn't statistics be procured as to the number of blacks who are currently gainfully employed, the number in the professions and the current levels of public schooling with a projection of expected improvement, if any, in these categories under present policies?

6. Assuming the foregoing objectives, is the drive to impoverish the white community by economic pressures conducive to such objectives or is it inherently counterproductive?

7. Is there any parallel here in America, where the original owners have been despoiled of half a continent? Should the land plus the improvements thereon be returned at once to its original owners?

John W. Munro, '29
Fayetteville, N.Y.

Greatly Perturbed

To the Editor:

We are greatly perturbed by Professor Dershowitz's recent statements on Black-Jewish relations, especially as they relate to Black participation in the debate over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The suggestion that the sponsorship of PLO spokespersons by Black and Third World organizations is *per se* anti-Semitic must be rebutted, whether this be Mr. Dershowitz's own view or merely a "mischaracterization," as he seems to intimate.

Many of us in the Jewish community, both in the U.S. and in Israel, have come to see the PLO as the legitimate representative of a people with a genuine grievance, and re-

gard PLO participation as indispensable to any just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. Moreover, the PLO has implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist by among other things, formally endorsing the Brezhnev Plan, which calls in the most specific language for a two-state solution, including a mutual "obligation to respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and to solve disputes by peaceful means, through negotiations." There is a continuing dialogue between the PLO leadership and leaders of the Israeli peace movement, including retired Major General and current Knesset Member Mattityahu Peles. We believe, therefore, that it is unreasonable to characterize sponsorship of a PLO speaker as an affront to Jewish values.

... Nevertheless, Mr. Dershowitz suggests that it is illegitimate for Black organizations to "pick on" Israel by expressing solidarity with the Palestinian struggle, while failing to devote attention to other, allegedly more serious areas of human rights violation, such as the situation in various African, Arab or Communist countries. He thereby imposes a "standing" requirement: to object to injustice; one must start at the top of his list or else be labelled a hypocrite.

Leaving aside the general unfairness of such a requirement and the ideological nature of Mr. Dershowitz's own human rights agenda, it must be understood that the Palestinian question represents, for some Black leaders, part of a broader political issue: the continued oppression of Third World peoples by First World peoples. South Africa and Israel, in this view, jointly symbolize the vestiges of the colonial settler state, displacing and exploiting indigenous peoples. From such a perspective, injustices among

Third World peoples must take second place to a united struggle against this historic form of oppression. Although we disagree with this position, as well as with outright solidarity with the PLO, we firmly believe both to be well within the range of legitimate, and hopefully productive, political discourse at this University. We ask Professor Dershowitz to join us in this assertion.

Lacking any direct knowledge, we make no judgment as to the character of specific events which have taken place here in the past. We only look forward to the future of Black-Jewish dialogue and cooperation.

Brad R. Roth, 1L
Gadi Weinreich, 1L
Benna Kushlefsky, 1L

"All Over Again"

To the Editor:

In your January 25, 1985 issue you had a story on alternative careers. [RECORD, Vol. 79, No. 10.] Upon graduation in 1969, I joined a management consulting firm, Harbridge House, in Boston. Eventually I became a Senior Vice President in that company's Chicago Office. This year I am on the business school faculty at the Illinois Institute of Technology, teaching information resources management and directing an industrial strategy and policy research center. I also continue a personal consulting practice. Would I do it all over again? You bet! I'm glad to have the J.D., but my career in management areas is both exciting and rewarding.

Bob Crangle, '69
Chicago, Illinois

JAMES F. BRINE INC.
29 BRATTLE ST.
HARVARD SQ. 876-4218

SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND APPAREL
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

SOCCER	JOGGING	SQUASH
SHOES	WARM-UPS	RACKETS
BALLS	SHOES	SHOES

ATHLETIC SHOES BY:
ADIDAS, TIGER, ETONIC, NIKE,
BROOKS, LE COQ SPORTIF.

WARM CLOTHES FOR FALL &
WINTER
DOWN PARKAS & VESTS, WOOL
SHIRTS, RUGBY SHIRTS, WOOL
SWEATERS.

"BETTER BUYS AT BRINE'S"



The Forum Institute of Politics

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- Charles E. Bennett, United States Representative (D), Third District of Florida
- Lamond Godwin, National Political Director of the National Rainbow Coalition; Fellow of the Institute of Politics
- Ann Lewis, Executive Director, Americans for Democratic Action
- William Schneider, American Enterprise Institute; political analyst, Los Angeles Times
- Richard Margolis, Director, National Rural Voter Project (moderator)

Thursday, March 14
8:00 p.m.

Co-sponsored by the Student Advisory Committee
of the Institute of Politics

Arco Forum of Public Affairs
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge
for further information call: 495-1380

Letters to the Editor of the Record

With Friends Like These . . .

To the Editor:

CBS News last week broadcast a story on the much talked about rift between Blacks and Jews, historic allies in the long march for the freedom and dignity long denied citizens of color in this country. It was no surprise to see our own Alan Dershowitz wheeled out by yet another network as an "expert" on yet another issue, but it was a surprise, a most arresting and unpleasant surprise, to hear what he had to say.

I think the primary blame for this rift lies with Black leadership. I am not doing any breast beating about this. Every single spring at Harvard there is an event — it has become a substitute for the traditional panty raids — where the third world communities and the Black communities say 'This is stick it to the Jews week.' And they bring a PLO speaker or some other opponent of Jewish values and they conduct an event which they have very little inherent interest in, except that it really riles up the Jewish community. And we never see it in reverse. (CBS transcript.)

To the charge that the Black — Jewish rift is primarily the fault of Black leaders,

I say that for every Louis Farrakhan, a man whose racist, separatist and violent views I abhor, there must be a Meir Kahane-like figure who despises Blacks as much as Rabbi Kahane despises Palestinians. Common sense and historical experience require any objective person to question seriously the notion that Blacks are responsible for racism. To assert what is essentially that proposition is to align oneself with a school of thought which holds that "WAR IS PEACE" and "IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH." The fact that I, who pride myself on my consumption of national and international news, am unable to point to a single Jewish leader given to vitriolic attacks on Blacks with anything like the national prominence of Mr. Farrakhan suggests to me that the media have spent little time lately ferreting out white racists. I'd bet that there are some still. It is this kind of selective investigative reporting which permits Mr. Dershowitz to turn reason on its head and dump the entire problem of Black — Jewish relations in the laps of Black leaders.

As to the charge that the Mideast is a subject in which we Blacks have "very little inherent interest," I beseech Mr. Dershowitz to list the subjects which he believes we are inherently interested in so that we can confine our reading, writing and thinking time to only those issues, leaving more time or

"inherent" Black interests, whatever dark, primeval enterprises those may be.

Finally, as for Blacks' annual "Stick it to the Jews" day, Mr. Dershowitz is right to object to the exclusion of Jewish students from participation in question and answer sessions with Arabs invited to speak at Harvard, assuming that such exclusion took place, a characterization of events which at least one Jewish student present at the meeting disputes. But he is most assuredly not right to try to dictate whom Blacks or anyone else may invite to speak to the university community. As I understand the gospel preached so peripatetically by Mr. Dershowitz over the years, anyone has the right to say anything, but one is free to disagree with another's views if he finds them offensive. Interestingly, on CBS, Mr. Dershowitz did not object to what the PLO speaker last year said, but rather to the fact that he was invited to speak at Harvard, a complaint which Joe McCarthy, Joe Stalin, or Joe Goebbels could comfortably have made.

Mr. Dershowitz slandered all Black students now at HLS and recent Black alumni last week before a national television audience. For that, he owes us an unadulterated apology. A consensus is emerging to the effect that Mr. Dershowitz has become a caricature of himself, the once highly principled "streetfighter" for justice now willing to say almost anything to sell books and attract underprivileged Fifth Avenue clients. Mr. Dershowitz proved again that the most pernicious form of racism is not that of Jesse Helms or Bob Jones, for at least one knows that when she sees it, but rather racism with a smiling face, a patronizing embrace, a fist inside a velvet glove. One has to strain to hear it, to squint to see it. People like Mr. Dershowitz profess to know what is best for Blacks and expect, in return for their patronage, obedience. As the old saying goes, "With friends like this . . .?"

At an open forum the other evening here, Mr. Dershowitz threw around the term "moral courage" with abandon. To my mind, it takes little moral courage to blacken another people's reputation. It would be nice to think that I am taking the course in professional responsibility from a professor who knows something about the subject.

Clark Kent Ervin, 3L

35 Years Ago At HLS

RECORD, Vol 10, No. 6, March 15, 1950

Magistrate Francis X. Corkery told a group of reporters and a generous audience of well-wishers in the Boston Police Court recently that "the return of the judicial wig would give American judges an air of dignity and authority that they sadly lack." The magistrate said that he had just sentenced a drunk for contempt of court. "He spat on my new volume of *Corpus Juris*. JLA through KRU. Just got it in the mail this morning. Buying it on the installment plan," Magistrate Corkery explained, wiping the cover of the book with his sleeve.

"I've sentenced no less than twelve men in the past week for doing practically the same thing. It's high time this here court got

some respect," he added. "If American judges wore wigs we wouldn't be having any more of this here kind of trouble."

. . . Look at the American courts today. The judges are just a bunch of bald, shabby tramps who look seedier than the drunks they sentence. Do these officers of the Court command respect? Not on your life, they don't. Lawyers take advantage of them. Reporters call them names. Drunks spit on their most cherished volumes. [Here the Magistrate looked at the new volume of *Corpus Juris*, whose glossy azure cover had faded to a pale sky-blue]. Something has to be done about this disgraceful situation — the most shocking public spectacle since Teapot Dome. But it's nothing that a well-placed wig wouldn't fix.



**NEXT RECORD
APRIL 1**

Last year, more than 4,300 persons studying for the New York Bar Exam took BAR/BRI.

[Far more than all other bar
review courses combined.]

They did so because:

● **BAR/BRI has had a consistently high pass percentage.** At most major law schools last year, students taking BAR/BRI passed the New York Bar Exam on the first try with a percentage in the 90s or high 80s.

● **BAR/BRI offers written summaries of all the law tested on the New York Bar Exam—both local law and Multistate law.** Students learn the substantive law before going to class. Class time is spent focusing on New York Bar Examination problems, on hypotheticals and on the substantive areas most likely to be tested on the exam.

● **BAR/BRI has an unparalleled testing program**—for both the Multistate and New York local portions. The testing will include hundreds of Multistate and New York local multiple-choice questions, and local New York essays. Included are questions to be done at home and questions done in class under simulated bar exam conditions. Selected Multistate questions will be computer-graded, and selected essays will be individually graded and critiqued by New York attorneys.

● **BAR/BRI professors are more than just experts on substantive law.** They have accurately forecast many of the questions appearing on past New York and Multistate bar examinations. The faculty is composed of prominent lecturers on New York law, Multistate law and the New York Bar Examination. The 1984 faculty will include:

Prof. Richard Conviser, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. David Epstein, U. of Texas Law
Prof. Richard Harbus, Touro Law
Prof. John Jeffries, U. of Virginia Law
Prof. Stanley Johanson, U. of Texas Law
Prof. John Moye, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. Alan Resnick, Hofstra Law
Prof. Faust Rossi, Cornell Law
Prof. Robert Scott, U. of Virginia Law
Prof. Michael Spak, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. George Vairo, Fordham Law
Prof. William Watkins, Albany Law
Prof. Charles Whitebread, USC Law
Prof. Irving Younger, Practicing Attorney

Director: Stanley D. Chess, Esq.
Associate Director: Steven R. Rubin, Esq.
Editorial Director: Prof. Richard T. Farrell
Administrative Director: Robin Canetti

● **BAR/BRI offers the maximum scheduling flexibility of any New York course.** In Midtown Manhattan, only BAR/BRI has consistently offered two live sessions (morning and evening) during the summer course. Afternoon videotape replays are available. In our larger locations outside Manhattan, we offer videotape instead of audiotape.

Locations already guaranteed videotape for Summer 1984 include: Albany, Boston/Cambridge area, Buffalo, Hempstead, Ithaca, NYU/Cardozo area, Queens County, Syracuse, Washington D.C., and Westchester County.

● **BAR/BRI provides updates and class hypotheticals.** These handouts save valuable study time and minimize the note taking necessary in a BAR/BRI lecture.

● **BAR/BRI offers a special CPLR course taught by Prof. Irving Younger.** This program is in addition to the regular CPLR lectures contained in the winter and summer courses.

● **Q & A Clinic. An exclusive BAR/BRI program offering individualized answers to substantive questions.** Students who are unable to ask questions directly of our lecturers may send their questions in writing to: Editorial Director, BAR/BRI Bar Review. A written response will be returned. There is no additional charge for this program.

● **BAR/BRI offers a special "Take 2 Bar Exams"™ program.** This program allows students to be admitted to the New York Bar and another Multistate Bar.

● **BAR/BRI offers a free transfer policy.** If a student signs up for New York, does not mark his or her books and elects to take another state bar instead, all monies paid will be transferred to the BAR/BRI course in that state.

● **BAR/BRI offers the widest selection of course sites and allows students to freely switch locations.** Anticipated course locations for 1984 include:

Albany	Manhattan
Ann Arbor	(NYU/Cardozo area)
Boston	New Haven
Brooklyn	Newark
Buffalo	Philadelphia
Cambridge	Queens County
Charlottesville	Rochester
Chicago	Staten Island
Durham	Suffolk County
Fire Island	Syracuse
Hempstead	Washington, D.C.
Ithaca	Westchester County
Manhattan	
(Midtown) Live location	

barbri

401 Seventh Avenue, Suite 62
New York, New York 10001
(212) 594-3696 (516) 542-1030 (914) 684-0807

New York's Number One Bar Review.

© 1983 BAR/BRI
First published in 1977

What Harvard Could Learn From Hofstra

(Continued from Page 5)

abilities — for instance having tables without chairs strategically placed in classrooms so as not to attract attention. There is a widely publicized attitude on the part of the administration that they will solve any problems that are brought to their attention.

HLS Dean of Students Mary Upton has tried to implement many of these same concepts during her tenure. She pointed out that over the past fifteen years Harvard has had more disabled students than virtually any other law school.

She also indicated that Harvard has spent over \$250,000 in renovations to make the campus accessible, and that the renovation process is ongoing. One of the problems, however, is that the great majority of all school buildings were built before the disabled began to attend the Law School in significant numbers.

Upton stated that Harvard attempts to make sure that the little

things that are necessary to make the environment barrier-free are available. For instance, there is a tactile map of the University and surrounding areas, along with a cassette guide. The University provides readers for blind students through the Bureau of Study Council. One of the Resident Assistants each year is assigned to act as a student contact person for members of the disabled community. This year the position is held by Idalia Lopez, 3L.

There is also a University shuttle van available on call, and disabled students are guaranteed housing on campus. The University sponsors an athletic program for the disabled. There is a Kurzweil machine at Langdell Library which translates written words into speech. Upton commented that both former Dean, now Professor, Albert Sacks and Dean James Vorenberg have been very supportive in providing for the needs of the disabled community.

Lopez sees herself primarily in an ombudsman's role. She is famil-

iar with the resources available to the disabled on campus, and is ready to consult with those students who approach her. She stated that she would like incoming disabled students to feel like they have two RA's, the RA on their floor, and herself, each with certain skills available to all students.

Douglas indicated that one of the greatest problems at Hofstra now is how to provide facilities for dyslexics. This has apparently not been a problem at Harvard. Mark Byers, career counselor, indicated that any dyslexics who have made it to Harvard have learned certain strategies to enable them to cope with their reading disabilities.

However, prejudice against merely admitting disabled students apparently exists at many other law schools, as is evidenced by a recent article in the February, 1985 *Student Lawyer* by C. Angela Van Etten, a recent law school graduate of short stature. Van Etten points out that many people act paternalistically towards the disabled, refusing them positions in law school and legal practice under the guise of protecting them from the possibility of future societal slights.

Yet the disabled are used to societal slights. They do not ask for special treatment, especially when it excludes them from society. They merely wish to be treated with dignity and given access to the same opportunities that others have. Miller paraphrased a line expressing his sentiments, "We are not asking for a handout; we are just asking for a fair shake."

A Success Story

Grossman & Co. was founded in November 1981 with the objective of achieving consistently superior investment returns with a relatively low level of risk. Through June 30th, 1984, our accounts have appreciated at a compound annual rate of 18.1%.

This figure becomes even more impressive when you realize that the end of June was near the year's low for the stock market and for our accounts. Furthermore, most of our profits are long term capital gains taxable at a maximum effective rate of 20%. An 18.1% return taxable at 20% is equivalent to a 28.96% fully taxable return for a 50% tax bracket investor. Dennis Grossman, the founder and president, who managed the accounts during this period, will manage your account.

Our conservative approach is appropriate for both individual and institutional investors. The minimum initial investment is \$25,000. For further information, including a free brochure, call or write:



90 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004
212 - 422-3056

Member NASD and SIPC

HEADQUARTERS FOR RACQUET SPORTS

- SQUASH
- TENNIS
- PLATFORM TENNIS
- RACQUETBALL



**Tennis and
Squash shop**

67 Mt. Auburn St.
Harvard Square Cambridge
864-8800

EST. 1924

Largest selection of squash
apparel and rackets in this area.

**Welcome to New York,
John Harvard.
Have You Considered Joining
The Harvard Club
Of New York City?**



On Friday, April 12, members of the Admissions Committee of The Harvard Club of New York City will be in Cambridge at the Harvard Faculty Club at 20 Quincy Street, 2nd floor and at Cumnock Hall, Room 302 at the Business School between 11:00 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. to make it easy and convenient for faculty, University Officers and graduates to become a member of the Club.

Graduates of the Class of 1985 will be proposed, seconded and interviewed in one step for membership in the club. Requirements for supporting letters, etc., are waived for this event for 1985 graduates. Information about the club will be available and Committee Members will try to answer any questions you may have concerning membership.

The Harvard Club of New York City can be a most comfortable and convenient amenity that will make New York more enjoyable. It offers a central location in the Grand Central area, with spacious dining rooms, bedrooms, bar, lounge, library and extensive sports facilities.

If you cannot be in Cambridge on April 12 and are interested in membership, please write or call Ms. Thelma Leventhal, Secretary to the Admissions Committee, Harvard Club of New York City and request information for regular membership procedure, rates and brochures.

DATE: Friday, April 12, 1985

**PLACES: Cumnock Hall
Room 302
At the Business School
and Harvard Faculty Club
20 Quincy Street, 2nd Floor**

TIME: 11:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. (No appointment necessary)

Harvard Club of New York City

27 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036 (212) 840-6600

Vorenberg Claims Harvard Still A Good Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

have influenced the final decision to a certain extent. Vorenberg noted, "The faculty has had a lot of questions as to the allocation among different uses. Some think not enough is being devoted to the library; others think too much is. Again, I think faculty impact is more likely to be on the future."

Despite the input, many members of the HLS community expressed discontent with the budget. Students in particular predicted that

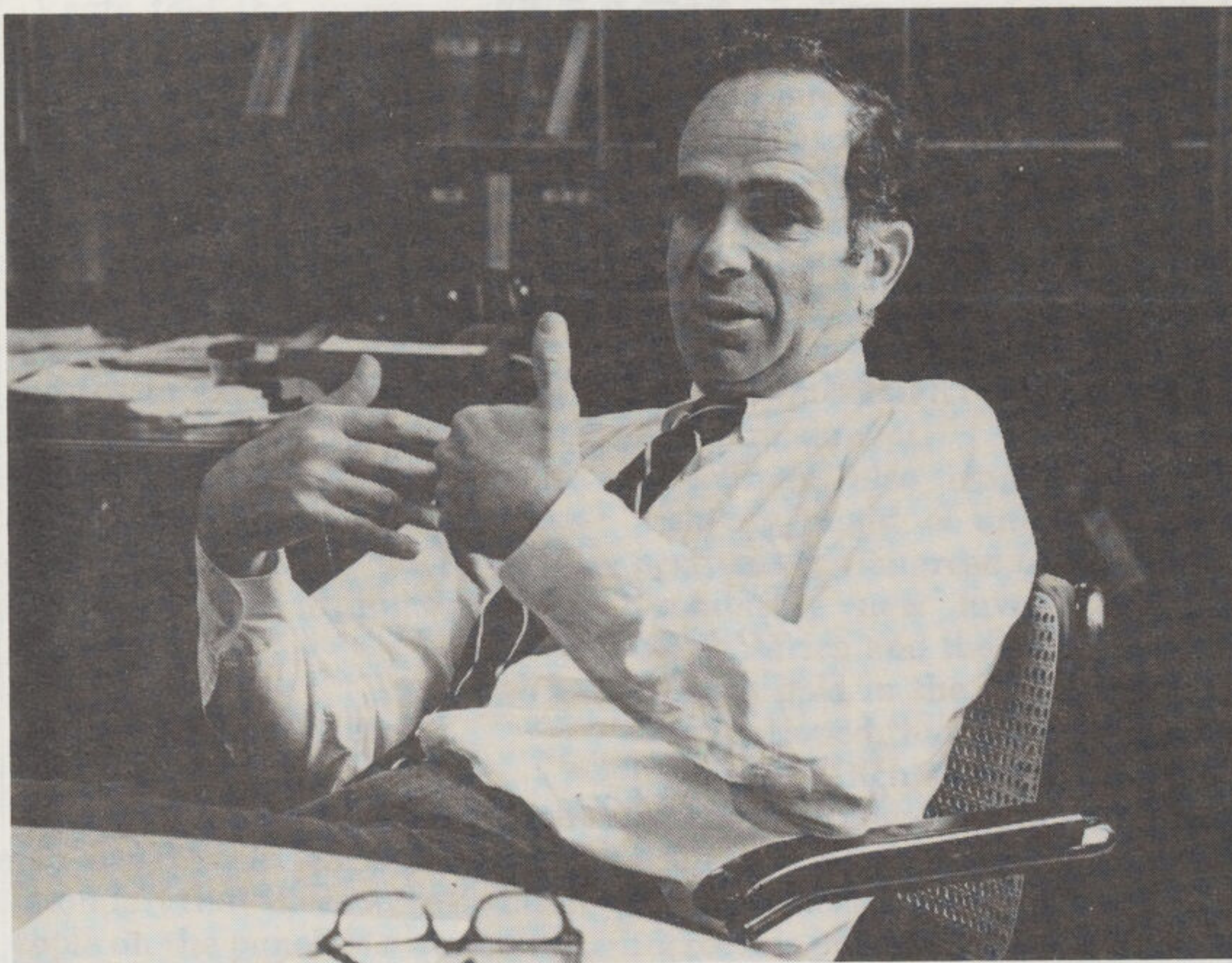
get represented, "a balance between those who would like to see tuition go up less and those who would like to see us be at the same level as other leading schools. We ought to be sure our tuition is high enough to provide funds for financial aid but I think there are limits of fairness in how much tuition should be raised. . . . [I]n a year in which cost of living is up between 4-5% a 9.7% tuition increase seems as large as we should have sought."

Vorenberg noted that the tuition increase allows a 6% faculty salary

has attempted to divert 1/3 of new donations into the endowment, rather than using nearly all — 93% in 1983 — current donations for current expenses.

The Dean stressed that much of the tuition increase can be attributed to new programs at HLS — "new courses, writing courses, smaller courses, computer courses, clinical programs, human rights programs."

Vorenberg contended that the rising expenditures allocated to such uses demonstrate the vitality of HLS. "The great thing about this school is that it's so full of energy and people with new ideas — new things they want to do. That gets reflected in the budget because essentially without increasing the number of students or the number of faculty, the school is growing in terms of activities, courses, opportunities, and programs."



File Photo

Dean James Vorenberg

the tuition increases could make the school even more exclusive than it is today. Many students also decried the severe financial impact tuition hikes will have on current students.

Conversely, some faculty critics attacked the tuition figure as too low, arguing that higher tuition is needed to generate the revenues necessary to provide increased financial aid. There is some sentiment that a boost in tuition is necessary to maintain the quality of HLS instruction by keeping salaries comparable with other institutions of Harvard stature.

Vorenberg addressed these concerns, contending that the bud-

raise and that, despite the increase, Harvard's tuition would still remain substantially below the levels at Penn, Columbia, Chicago, Stanford, and Yale. Furthermore, the Dean argued that the somewhat lower tuition has "had little, if any, detrimental effect on financial aid."

Heavy alumni support, coupled to a lesser degree with a high student/faculty ratio, has enabled HLS to maintain tuition rates below that of other major law schools.

In fact, the new budget reflects a level of contribution that has reached \$4 million annually and an endowment that has grown to between \$60-\$70 million. Vorenberg

Fried

(Continued from Page 8)

is imminent, even if the union members agreed to that condition upon joining the union.

Fried valiantly fought the "Battle of the Giants," citing *American Jurisprudence* on the government's behalf in response to his opponent's invocation of *Corpus Juris Secundum* to support the union's case. Fried moved the Court to consider the overall structure of legislation regarding unions and recent Court decisions in this area.

MARATHON SPORTS

FOOTWEAR FOR
DISTANCE RUNNING
TRACK AND FIELD
NIKE-TIGER-BROOKS

NEW BALANCE-ETONIC
ADIDAS-SAUCONY

CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES



Located between Harvard and Porter Square
1654 Mass Ave Cambridge -- 354-4161

Profs. Debate Effect Of Divestiture

(Continued from Page 1)

to refrain from involvement with corporations that have a majority of their investments in South Africa, (2) to avoid companies that have debt securities in banks that make loans to the South African Government (such as Citicorp) and (3) to require the companies in Harvard's portfolio to comply with the Sullivan Principles and to divest from those which, after a reasonable period of dialogue, have not. (The Sullivan Principles were developed by a Philadelphia minister as a code of ethical corporate behavior for American companies which have facilities in South Africa. Bishop Desmond Tutu, now an archbishop, later formulated an expansion of these principles.)

Stewart said that the ACSR has the following goals: (1) achieving better reporting and monitoring of official abuses against the oppressed black African majority, (2) strengthening of the Sullivan Principles by inclusion of the Tutu Principles, and (3) precluding direct involvement of the Harvard Corporation in the machinations of apartheid.

Stay in and Fight

Stewart argued that Harvard should "stay in and fight," retaining its current investments in order to keep the pressure on and, in this manner, force the government to better the situation for black South Africans. He also argued that if Harvard divests the result will likely be a "splash" in the *New York Times* and "that will be it." After Harvard's divestment, argued Stewart, the University would no longer be able to exert the influence it could if it retained its holdings.

Prof. Deborah Rhode took a very different view. Although she is a member of the Ethical Investment Committee of the Yale Corporation, she stressed that she was speaking in her individual capacity.

Rhode said that by definition, the Sullivan-Tutu principles affect only a small portion of South Africa's

black population. She observed that 75% of the black work force belongs to the "unskilled" category and that only 2.5% of blacks work in the skilled managerial sector.

Rhode pointed out that as part of an ongoing discriminatory agenda of "dehumanization" and "disfranchisement," blacks are daily incarcerated, tortured, deprived of economic, political and civil rights.

She also rebutted Stewart's claim that the effect of divestiture would be merely a "splash" in the *New York Times*, saying that she felt the effect of divestiture by major public institutions would be substantial. However, she said she was willing to stand merely on the moral principle. While "the 'cost' to the University of divestment should not be underemphasized," said Rhode,



LINCOLN'S INN SOCIETY

*We are pleased
to announce*

A Cocktail Party

*for all returning
Lincoln's Inn Alumni Members*

*Alumni Weekend
Saturday, April 27th
4:00-6:00 P.M.*

44 Follen St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
354-0294

Kennedy Claims Need For Direct Confrontation

(Continued from Page 18)

such institutions have a "moral commitment" to pull out and to end their hypocritical assertions that U.S. corporations are helping black South Africans — even if it means some financial loss.

Prof. Detlev Vagts joined Stewart in the argument that divestment would have only a "marginal" effect on apartheid. He said that in the event of Harvard's pecuniary withdrawal, "morale would diminish after an initial boost."

Vagts told the audience that it is key to remember that "Harvard does not withdraw from South Africa," but rather that it divests of stockholdings in companies doing business there. He added that the cost of divestiture would be the permanent loss of those investments and, he argued, the loss of opportunities to exert pressure on companies and ultimately the South African government. The present policy, said Vagts, despite its "marginal" consequences, "supports the morale" of those urging South African change.

Why 34 Million?

The fourth speaker, David Hoffman began with an expression of discomfort that there were no black people on the panel. He went on to, like Rhode, attack the notion that the effect of withdrawal would be insignificant. He told his audience that the "splash in the *New York Times* will be xeroxed" and sent around this country and around the

world, inspiring more and more discussion and reporting on the issue. He also asked his audience to consider why the South African government spends 34 million dollars a year lobbying against divestiture movements if the effect of divestiture by major institutions will be insignificant.

Hoffman said that arguments that the black South Africans don't want divestiture are null. He stressed that merely advocating divestiture is a crime in South Africa, punishable by imprisonment or death. The Terrorism Act makes the advocacy of economic sanctions a "treasonous act." He told the audience that history has shown that the South Africans are serious about the threat embodied in the law.

Nonetheless, Hoffman noted, major black South African leaders have expressed support for divestiture even though by doing so they risk punishment.

Hoffman also emphasized the lobbying might of universities in persuading Congress to pass bills prohibiting new investments in South Africa and the sale of South African gold in the United States. He mentioned that a bill is soon to be offered which will propose a prohibition on new investments in or lending to South Africa. "That's the kind of measure that will create incredible pressure," said Hoffman.

"Selective Morality?"

Dershowitz said he supported divestment from South Africa. However, quoting Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame, he criticized the current strategy of divestment as a triumph of "selective morality" over a broader humanitarian platform which would support divestiture from other countries which also violate human rights. He offered the Soviet Union, China, and some nations in the Third World as such places. He said he wondered if those who challenge South African oppression would be willing to support divestiture from corporations doing business in these other nations as well, suggesting that on a

scale of human rights violations South Africa might not rank at the top.

Kennedy said the paramount question is, incorporating considerations of morality and effectiveness, "Do we want to participate in national political movement doing what we can to overthrow a repressive apartheid regime?"

Kennedy said that one must realize the commitment white South Africans have to maintaining the apartheid structure, and that this recognition requires a recognition that direct confrontation will ultimately be the deciding force. Kennedy's scenario for change involved pressure from the United States and other international actors which would escalate, on the basis of necessity, from economic sanctions to total embargo and the possibility of "naval and aerial conflict."

"A serious level of confrontation — short of bloodbath — is more realistic," he said. While he noted that what Harvard is doing now is certainly better than what it has done in the past, he called "militant selective divestment" a "commitment to avoid confrontation forever."

☛

Correction

On March 8, 1985 in a story concerning Prof. Alan Dershowitz's comments on Black-Jewish relations on the "CBS Evening News," the *RECORD* quoted Prof. Dershowitz as saying "I think the primary blame for this rift lies with Black leadership. I am not doing any breast feeding about this." That quotation was taken directly from a transcript provided by CBS News.

Mr. Dershowitz was misquoted, due to a transcribing error, and the transcript has since been amended. Prof. Dershowitz actually said "I am not doing any *breast beating* about this."

☛

*Wanted:
Autographs*

of Presidents and Famous People.

*Old Stocks & Bonds
Political Pins, Ribbons,*

Banners.

High prices paid

PAUL J. LONGO, BOX 490-HL,
SOUTH ORLEANS, MASSACHUSETTS
02662
(617) 255-5482

Miller Advocates Reform in Class Action Cases

(Continued from Page 9)

for jurisdictional purposes." Such "straight consent" would be acceptable, Miller said.

The second major issue is a challenge to Kansas' application of Kansas law to *all* of the claims. Miller labeled this choice of law issue as "critical." He charged that the bringing of the suit in Kansas was a clear example of "forum shopping" on the part of the plaintiffs. The Kansas state law governing interest payments is much more favorable to the royalty owners than that of alternative states such as Texas or Oklahoma, which are the states of residence of a larger number of the class members.

Miller said that the Kansas courts' choice of law results in "a single state making national policy on a local issue."

"Why is Kansas adjudicating a case between an Oklahoma company and an Oklahoma resident over gas located in Oklahoma?" Miller asked. There should be limits,

according to Miller, "on state power to apply forum law to interstate disputes."

If the Court holds against Phillips on this issue or chooses not to decide this question, Miller continued, "any Federalism limitation is dead." Miller fears the rise of "magnet states," if this occurs. He defines magnet states as states adjudicating contract rights between parties with whom they have no contacts.

Despite the fact that Miller is arguing for a constriction of the class action in circumstances like those of the Phillips case, he recognizes areas in which it may be desirable to expand the scope of class actions. He mentioned specifically mass disasters, toxic torts, and products liability cases.

For a long time, class actions were not permitted in personal injury suits. It was felt that the injured individual should be permitted to seek relief on his or her own. Miller views this attitude as related to the notion of the sanctity of the human body — an idea that one should not

be "collectivized" with others in a personal injury suit.

Now, however, Miller feels, the impact on the system of a disaster such as Bhopal is so great, and "the adjudication of liability so compelling," that the class action may have to be expanded to more easily encompass such events.

While Miller would view such an expansion as "desirable," he emphasizes that, "not all toxic torts are the same. Agent Orange is not Bhopal — one is a single event with common, class-wide issues," while an event like Agent Orange exposure affects "people at different times and places in different ways."

Miller argues that a modification of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, which allows for class actions, is not an answer to the problem. He noted that the Rules Advisory Committee is under a self-imposed moratorium against amending Rule 23 "because of the intensity of the debate surrounding it."

But Miller said that even if the moratorium were lifted, changes in Rule 23 "would not go to the needs of the civil litigation system," which "needs a better mousetrap that would be able to resolve both simple and complex class actions fairly."

This new solution might entail changing tort law by eliminating the requirement of fault, or by accepting a "*parens patriae* action notion whereby the state would sue as plaintiff on behalf of the injured."

Another possibility, according to Miller, is a "federal interstate tort statute which would eliminate the problem of subject-matter and personal jurisdiction."

HLS SWEATSHIRTS

Hooded sweat shirts with warming pocket. Available in Crimson or Gray.
S, M, L, XL \$20.00



Please send check or money order to: HLS Active Wear
(Please add \$1.75 for postage and handling) P.O. Box 949
Cambridge, MA 02140

Qty	Color	Size	Price	Total

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Address changes for Alumni subscribers (all subscribers with computer-printed address labels) should be sent directly to the Harvard Law School Association, Cambridge, MA 02138. Prompt notification will save the RECORD the postage which is charged for returning incorrectly addressed issues. Thank you.

SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT BOSTON, MA

RETURN ADDRESS
(EXCEPT FOR ADDRESS CHANGES):
HARVARD LAW RECORD
(ISSN 0017-8101)
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138-9984

**Professional Dry Cleaning
and Shirt Laundry**
at

Rite-Way
DRY CLEANERS, INC.

547-8008
4 Hudson St., Cambridge
(off 1672 Mass. Ave.)