

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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TWENTY CENTS

Modifications Make Ames Mandatory

By Greg Ward

Ames competition will begin its 59th year this month, for the first time fully integrated with the Legal Method course. This integration has effectively made Ames mandatory, a step thought necessary despite a considerable movement in recent years to develop options to the competition.

Until this year, it was possible to avoid participation in the Ames Competition under its loose description in the Law School catalog as an activity in which "virtually the entire student body takes part." The conviction that legal-research methods could be learned as effectively through work for the Civil Rights — Civil

Liberties Law Review, the Committee for Legal Research on the Draft, and other such organizations led many students in years past to exercise the option not to participate in Ames.

"Ames was expected of students, but not required," stated Don Howarth, first-year chairman of the Board of Student Advisers. Due to the administrative difficulties created last year when students dropped out of the competition after being assigned partners and beginning research, it became clear to those involved that Ames had to become either entirely voluntary or mandatory.

The decision to combine Ames with Legal Methods — appar-
(Continued on Page 4)

Marshall Recruiting Rapped

By Jerry Snow

A letter of invitation to join the Marshall Club — oldest and largest of the Ames moot court clubs — touched off a controversy at the start of school this fall. Reaction to the letter, which was sent out late in the summer on a random basis to about half of this year's entering first-year class, finally resulted in the Marshall Club's offering to refund the \$20 membership fee sent in by those students responding to their invitation.

The Marshall Club letter, which gave many students the impression that membership in the Marshall Club was mandatory for participation in the Ames Competition, prompted Derek C. Bok, dean of the Law School, to issue a clarifying statement to all entering students at registration, advising them "not to feel under any compulsion to join a club before you have had a chance . . . to inform yourselves fully about the relevant considerations and choices."

Under the terms of the letter of invitation, a decision to join the Marshall Club had to be made and \$20 "nonrefundable membership dues" remitted prior to Sep-

tember seventh. Thus, while a student was theoretically free to wait until he arrived at the Law School before deciding whether or not to join an Ames club, he would lose his chance to become
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New Procedures Secure Library



Ira Finkelstein

Student surfaces from now open stacks via reopened hole in floor of main Langdell Reading Room.

Security circulation desks, open stacks and liberal lending rules highlight innovations instituted by the Langdell staff in the Law School Library this autumn at the recommendation of the Library Committee.

According to George A. Strait, acting librarian, new procedures were adopted to make library resources more accessible and to reduce pilferage which plagued the Library last year. Library hours
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Record Number HLS Students Help Poor Through Legal Aid

By Jerry Snow

Almost 350 Harvard Law students are involved this year in providing some form of legal aid to the indigent, which is approximately 80 more than were involved in legal aid at this time last year. Not quite two-thirds of these are 2Ls; the remainder are 3Ls.

CLAO (Community Legal Assistance Organization) took the largest number of students, 149 in all. Last year CLAO took only 110. While Harvard Legal Aid Bureau remained at more or less

a steady membership with 56, Voluntary Defenders increased its ranks from 62 to 84.

While it is true that membership figures in legal-aid type organizations have a tendency to decline over the year, there is less indication of significant attrition this year than in years past. Most of those students who joined organizations last spring and who have since dropped out were those with financial, health or other problems not directly reflecting a lack of interest.

Perhaps the chief reason, apart

from the mood of the times, for the increased membership and holding power of these organizations is the random selection procedures now used by all three of these groups and first instituted on a wide scale last spring.

The primary criterion for membership in these organizations has become one of interest. Whereas members of the Legal Aid Bureau used to be selected on the basis of class ranking, they now have only to register a desire to join in order to qualify as a candidate.

Legal Aid adopted this criterion last spring. Voluntary Defenders and CLAO are in their second year of random selection.

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Bok as Next President of Harvard?

In this day of cries for law and order on the campus, universities must be pardoned if they occasionally respond literally to the politicians' shrieks by naming law professors to college presidencies. Pure speculation, totally inadmissible in traditional Law School classroom parlance, but backed up by the usual amount of circumstantial evidence that accounts for most convictions, has put Dean Derek C. Bok's name high on the list of probable successors to Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey.

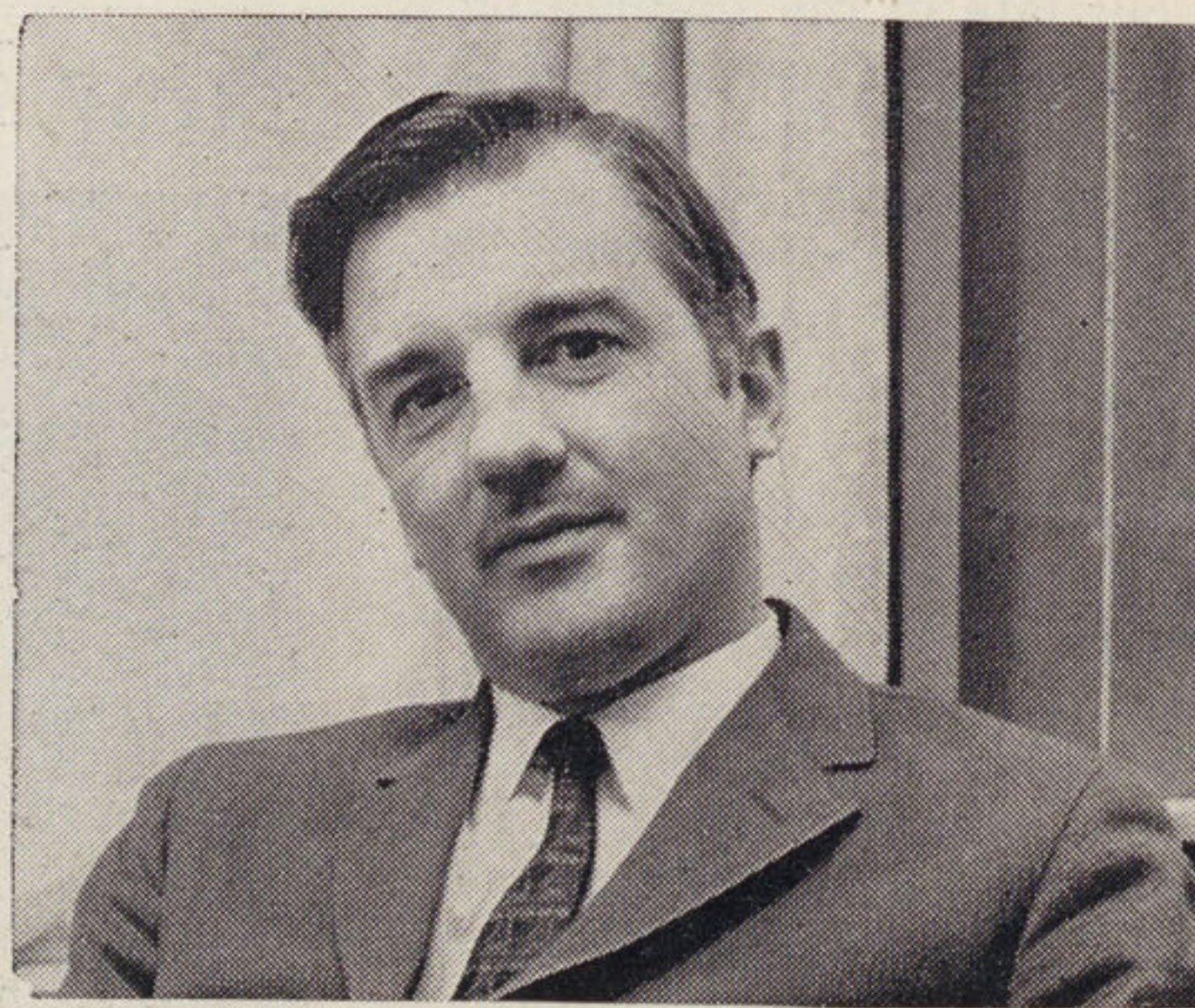
Most recent mention thus far has been Dean Bok's inclusion at the top of a list of five notables picked as "might-be's" by a Harvard *Crimson* clairvoyant. (Others named in this category were Dr. John Knowles, head of Massachusetts General Hospital and a Nixon choice for Assistant Secretary of HEW who was spiked by the AMA; Ramsey Clark, the last U. S. Attorney General; Robert Cross, president of Swarthmore; and University Professor Edward Purcell, Nobel Prizewinner in Physics).

The *Crimson* also pleasantly designated seven oft-named possible designees; these "Seven Who Won't be the Next President of Harvard" were John Gardner, Elliot Richardson, Mrs. Mary Bunting, McGeorge Bundy, S. I. Hayakawa, and Kingman Brewster — once an ornament of the Harvard Law Faculty — and Archibald Cox, still occasionally seen in these hallowed halls.

Messrs. Cox and Brewster have issued no public statements on the *Crimson's* apparent rejection of their usefulness while Dean Bok has displayed no indication of his intentions, if indeed he has had time to think about them as yet. And any such meditation on the goals of a Bok presidency might be premature: Cotton Mather, who graduated from the College in 1678, was all set to move

into the President's House upon the demise of his father, the then-president of Harvard, Increase Mather. But the Corporation tired of the witch-hunting age in Massachusetts before Cotton had had his fill, and he never got the phone call.

The RECORD's veteran corps of informed sources tell us that three unidentified men have paid the Dean a visit of late, purportedly to talk him into taking the presidency. The aforementioned Dr. Knowles, too, has turned up on the Dean's appointment calendar with some frequency; whatever that proves.



Dean Derek C. Bok

So unless the *Old Mole* breaks into the University's files before November or December, we'll all have to wait until then with bated breath to learn whether Derek Curtis Bok ("D.C." to Law School Show fans) will follow the steps taken by Brewster to Yale, and former University of Chicago Law Dean Edward Levi to that institution's presidency.

Fisher Urges Mideast Neutrality

By Jerry Snow

Professor Roger Fisher, nationally prominent authority on the Middle East, told a luncheon meeting of the Law School Young Republican Club held last week in the Pound Building that the United States should adopt a policy of clear neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The United States would be a better friend of Israel in the jury box than at the counsel table," Fisher said. "We can do more for Israel in terms of world opinion if we avoid allying ourselves militarily with her."

It would be equally inadvisable for the United States to take a position for one Arab state against another, he said. "Military arms to Hussein would be the kiss of death for him and do us great damage as well."

Fisher also warned that "Israel is on the verge of making the same mistake that the United States made in Vietnam by seeking a military solution to what is essentially a political problem."

West Bank Return Urged

Central to any effort at establishing stability in the area, according to Fisher, is a recognition of the legitimate rights and grievances of the Palestinian refugees. He urged that Israel return the West Bank sector of the Jordan river to at least those Palestinians who formerly resided there prior to the 1967 war.

"Israel is not likely to have both peace and conquered territory. . . . There needs to be a focus for a Palestinian entity, a place somewhere which they can call home," he said.

Fisher accused Israel of applying a double standard to the Palestinians, insisting on the right of Jews anywhere in the world to return to their "homeland" with the standing of citizenship, while denying that same right to Arabs who grew up on the land.



Professor Roger D. Fisher

Little Hope for Peace

Fisher offered little hope for the peace talks, stating that neither Israel nor Egypt "expects the peace talks to succeed in the slightest. Neither side credits the other with the willingness or ability to make a fair peace."

He charged the United States with failure to bring its full influence to bear in enforcing the peace-talks agreement when violations occurred, but naively sitting back and hoping for the best. When it chose to speak up, it denounced Egyptian violations of the peace accord while ignoring "clear, unambiguous" Israeli violations.

The United States already has a very limited influence in the Middle East as it is, Fisher pointed out. He cautioned against assuming that this country could "bring about peace there by a series of unilateral moves any more than in Vietnam. Nevertheless, we ought to be at least *thinking* about possible solutions for the area."

It will require significant and sustained effort through numerous small steps by all parties involved before peace in the Middle East can "break out," Fisher concluded.

Nasser's Death Lamented

In commenting on the death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Fisher termed him a "great" man and one of the greatest of modern Arab leaders. "The last thing the United States should do, however, is suggest a successor to Nasser," he said. "The situation is very delicate. It is very hard to say who will succeed him."

Fisher, who is known to national television audiences for his role in the show he created, *The Advocates*, was the last American to have a filmed interview with President Nasser prior to his death. Fisher had previously made several trips to the Middle East and had become familiar with top Israeli and Arab officials and diplomats.

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The Ames Competition . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ently eliminating its optional aspect [See Professor Michelman's letter to the Editor in this issue] — was made by the First-year Committee, composed of Board Chairman Stephen B. Presser, 3L, Howarth, Professors Frank I. Michelman and John P. Dawson, Director of the Legal Method Program Walter A. Reiser, and representatives of the Ames clubs. The faculty subsequently voted on and approved this scheme.

The new plan also provides that lack of "good faith participation" in the competition may result in a failing grade in Legal Methods, amounting to the failure of a half-course credit.

It is also hoped that briefs and arguments will be evaluated and prizes awarded.

At the meeting of the First-year Committee, it was further decided that Ames clubs would no longer play a significant role in the first-year competition, but would remain a factor in the upper rounds. However, any six students who wish to form a team for participation in second-year Ames may do so without regard to club affiliation.

Presser readily admits that the future of Ames is in danger. "The cases assigned were not the type of cases people wanted to argue," he conceded, mentioning the lack of appeal inherent in a case of adverse possession in Montana.

"There is some truth to the complaints that the cases are irrelevant, but we're making an effort to upgrade the content of the cases," said Presser. "The classic problem, however, is that 1Ls spend too much time worrying about the subject matter when the objective is to teach methods of research."

Presser also pointed out that other activities, such as the Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review, are much more appealing than Ames.

Nevertheless, the feeling persists among members of the Board that the Ames competition serves to teach the fundamentals of legal research in a way which warrants its existence. "Work in a law office is just like Ames," remarked Presser.

He noted that other law schools have an actual course to teach legal research, but that many have switched to "doing it our way." To prove his point, Presser unveiled a copy of *Introduction to Advocacy*, which is now published by Foundation Press and which has been ordered by 11 law schools for their first-year classes.

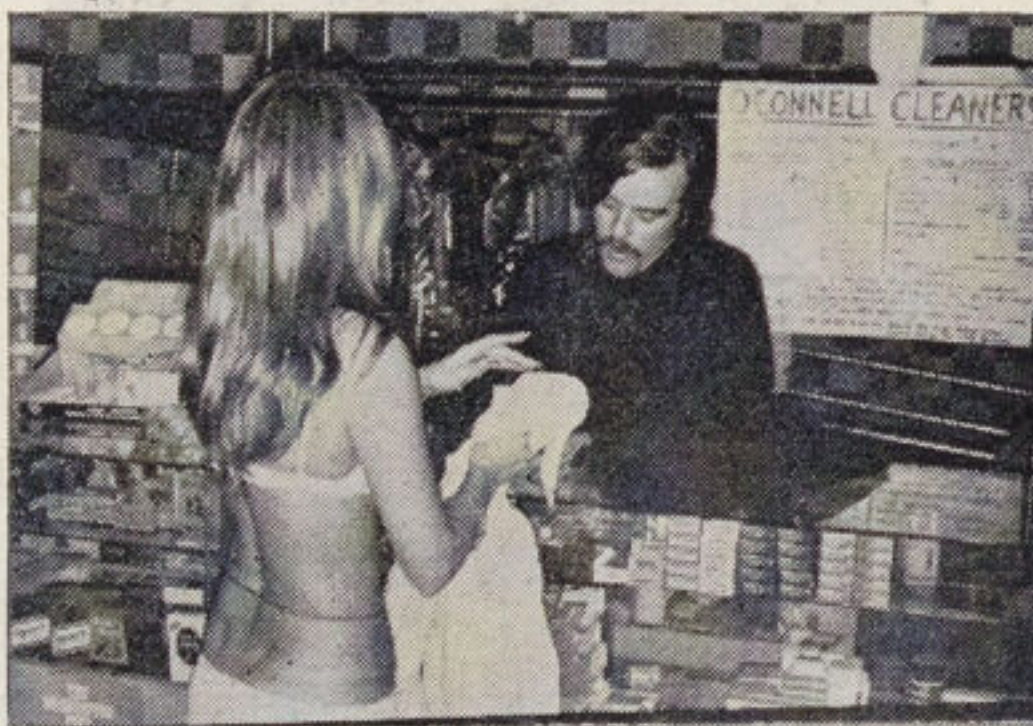
Under the agreement with Foundation Press, Harvard Law School receives free copies of the manual. However, in light of the

book's success, renegotiations have begun in an effort to divert some of the proceeds into the Law School general fund.

"This confirms our belief that this might be the way to teach what we set out to teach," said Presser.

The competition is scheduled to begin later than usual this year as a result of the delay in selecting new members of the Board of Student Advisers. Grades, still a factor in the selection procedure, were not available from the Registrar's Office on time because of the delay in reporting them caused by the summer take-home examination option.

Presser also indicated that a desire to give time for the re-vamping of the Legal Method course played a part in the decision to postpone the start of Ames until October 29.



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Cohen Heads Asian Law Studies

By Tom Mitrano

Ten Asian legal scholars and jurists—from the countries of Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Germany and the United States, all recruited by Prof. Jerome Cohen—are participating in the 1970-71 East Asian Legal Studies Program at the Law School.

Until recently, Chinese legal studies in the United States consisted almost exclusively of a handful of very old monographs and translations, and a generally-held opinion that all Western notions of law were without analog in China. Convinced of this generality's falsity, Mr. Cohen set about refuting it.

First at Berkeley—where he taught after graduating from Yale Law School—and then in Hong Kong, Mr. Cohen collected and edited materials on the Communist Chinese criminal law and process. Assisted by David Finkelstein of the Ford Foundation, Cohen published his research as *Criminal Process in the People's Republic of China*, generally recognized as the work which brought Chinese research from behind the Great Wall.

One of Cohen's program projects is the *Harvard Studies in East Asian Law* series. So far, the following publications have been issued: *Law in Imperial China*, by University of Pennsylvania Professors Derk Bodde and Clarence Morris; Cohen's *Criminal Process in the People's Republic of China*; *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967*, by Professors Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu; and *Contemporary Chinese Law: Re-*

search Problems and Perspectives, which Cohen edited.

The Ford Foundation has been instrumental in funding these projects. Last spring Cohen received a grant of almost \$450,000 to be used over five years. In ad-



Ira Finkelstein

Professor Jerome A. Cohen

dition, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has supported a project to compile data on Communist China and international law.

Materials developed from the program's research are used in Cohen's courses, the *Modernization of Law in East Asia* and *China in International Law*.

Every week the Asian specialists entertain visiting scholars in the program's offices on the fourth floor of the Pound Building. In the foyer, decorated with art from China and Japan, Cohen

hosts Monday luncheons for anyone interested in hearing guest speakers. These meetings are an outgrowth of evening gatherings at Cohen's home, where such authorities as a Ceylonese Supreme Court Justice, the Prime Minister of Singapore and an Indian diplomat have informally discussed Asian law.

Cohen has succeeded in creating a clearinghouse of scholars and scholarship in the Asian law field.

In residence from Japan this year are Mrs. Kinko Saito Sato, member of the faculty of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, and Professor Yasuhei Taniguchi, who is studying the reception by Japan of Western ideas of civil procedure in the 19th century.

The Republic of China is represented by three specialists. Dean Vincent Sze of the National Chengchi University law faculty is studying legal education, commercial law and insurance. Judge Chung-sen Yang, of the Ministry of Justice, is researching China's reception of civil procedure. Miss Josephine Wang is working on criminal process in the Republic of China.

District Court Judge Hoi-chang Lee and Prosecutor Juin Park, both of Seoul, are conducting research in administrative law and criminal law, respectively.

A former Hong Kong solicitor, Mrs. Y. C. Janne, is working on the Communist regime's legal regulation of returned overseas Chinese. Rolf Mergard of Munich, Germany, is concentrating in modern Chinese legal history.

Yale students Ed Baker and Rosser Brockman are enrolled in advanced Asian law studies.

Two researchers, Miss Fu-mei Chang and Randle Edwards, joined the program when it began in 1964. Both are working on traditional Chinese legal institutions.

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Opportunities in Law Teaching:

By David F. Cavers

Fessenden Professor of Law, Emeritus

Law teacher placement is a cyclical industry with a cycle that is not yet charted. During the past decade, when law school enrollments grew by more than 50 per cent to about 75,000, law faculties were also growing apace. Three years ago the menace of the draft began to moderate the demand for law teachers while stimulating the supply of aspirants.

More recently, despite the stabilized draft situation, inflation's impact on university budgets has kept the market for law teaching talent quiet. As a result, last year the Law School recorded only eighteen placements of whom twelve were graduate students; six, alumni in practice; and none, newly-fledged J.D.'s. No doubt some other Harvard graduates were placed who did not notify the School.

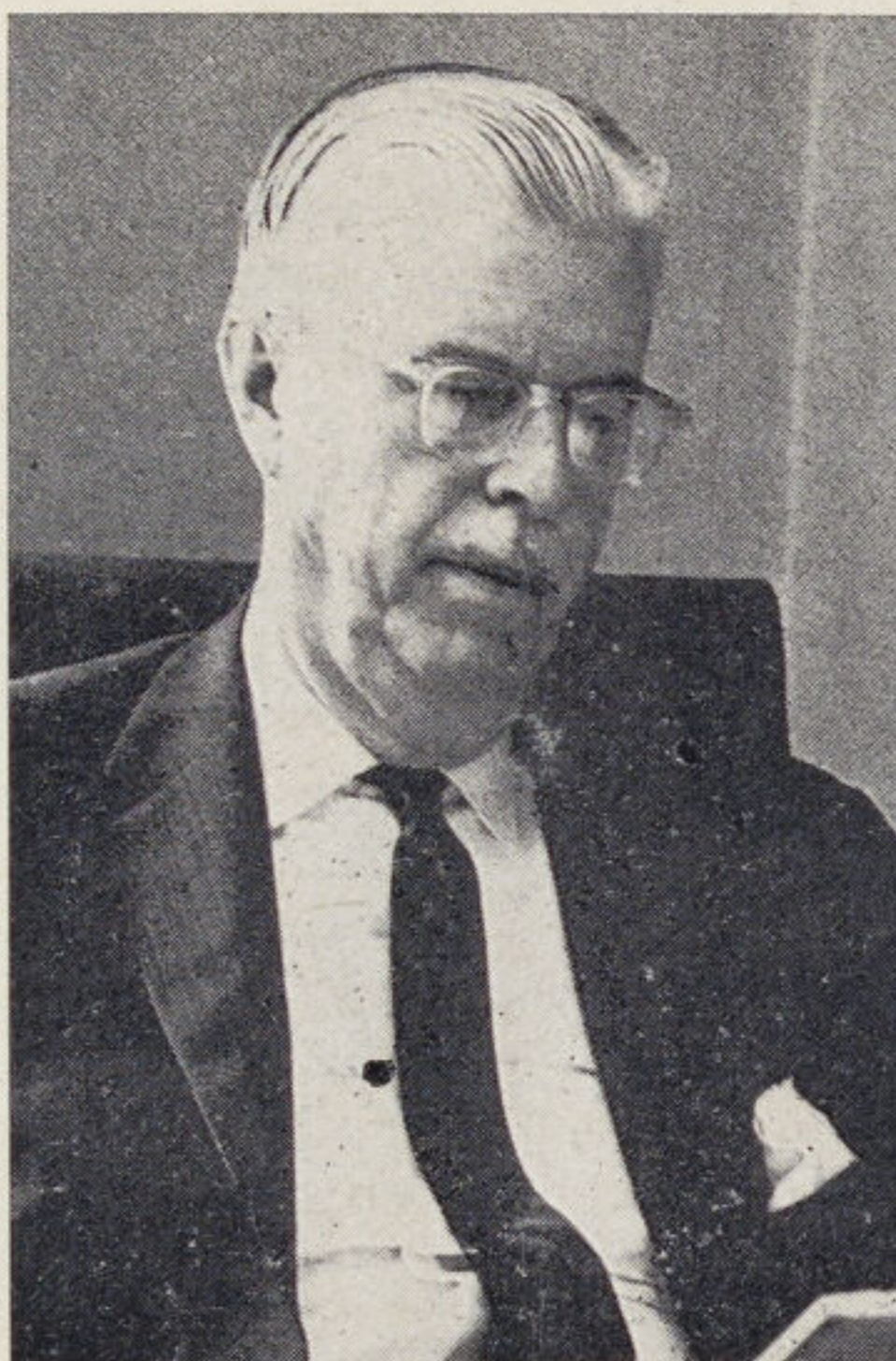
It is still uncertain whether the school's teacher placement files will rise above last year's approximately 100 candidates, of whom about a quarter were third-year students. One impediment to entry into this market is ignorance of its character. I hope this article can dispel some of the mystery that surrounds the process.

The Harvard Law School graduate is likely to think of law teaching in terms of teaching at Harvard, despite the fact that many more of our alumni teach law elsewhere than do so in Cambridge. If he should find that Harvard and the other "national" schools were not seeking teachers, how should he weigh an opportunity to teach at one of the other law schools?

The answer must depend in part on the school which may seek his services, in part on the man himself. Certainly law teaching can be a very satisfying activity in any law school which has mustered a faculty of able, devoted men and a competent, interested student body; which can provide a building and library sufficient for effective work; and which has a salary scale that permits its faculty to enjoy a reasonable degree of comfort and security. Perhaps another test might be added: Is the school part of a strong university that maintains a free and congenial community of scholars?

Tested by these standards, I believe most knowledgeable law teachers

would agree that there are at least thirty American law schools that meet them on all counts. And a distinctly larger number approximate the leaders closely, schools that can afford to their faculties most, perhaps all, of the satisfactions that are enjoyed by



Professor David F. Cavers

the faculties of the most happily circumstanced institutions, though not to the same degree.

As for the schools that do not fall in either of these categories, perhaps it would be fair to say that the law teachers in them must find their satisfactions despite, rather than through, the institutional environment in which they work. This is clearly possible; the satisfactions that teaching can bring depend more on the teacher than on his school.

Law school salaries have risen markedly as law school enrollments have increased and starting salaries in the large firms have zoomed. At many schools, the law teacher's salary in his early years of teaching will not fall far behind his brother's in law practice. As he grows older, the gap between the teacher and the law partner, of course, grows wider.

In assessing the adequacy of a law teacher's salary, one must pose the question against the backdrop of the academic community. Economically, the law teacher is one of its most favored members. A law faculty does not have the pyramidal structure of most liberal arts departments with

many instructors, assistant professors, and associate professors relative to the number of full professors. A law faculty, to change the figure, is an army of major generals, with a few brigadiers, and a captain or two. Promotion is relatively rapid; typically, full professors are more numerous than the lower grades. These happy developments are due largely to two facts: first, in law schools, student-teacher ratios, though falling, still remain high; second, law practice provides an accessible and enticing alternative to teaching; if a school's salaries are too low, it cannot hold its able teachers.

Thanks to the law teacher's good fortune, he can usually meet the minimum requirements of comfort and security and at the same time escape the pressures of social competition to lift his scale of living beyond his financial resources. The academic community does not expect to keep up with the business community or even the professional community in homes, cars, and the other paraphernalia of modern living. It enjoys a status that remains independent of the familiar symbols of success. The law teacher can share in this status while avoiding, as a rule, the real hardships that now beset many of his academic brethren.

His work both inside and outside the classroom has been growing more interesting. He is not beset by doubt whether his subjects are "relevant." Because of the increase in regulatory law, the pervasiveness of high taxes, and the complexity of business and credit relationships, the law teacher has gained a greater voice in the councils of the government and business. This holds true for the law teacher in a state or local school who may find it easier to take part in formulating laws for, and in attacking problems affecting, the state or community in which he lives than does the law teacher in the national school. The former may be closer to the bar and to community leaders than the latter who tends to concern himself with federal problems or with uniform laws. Similarly, the law teacher who is interested in bar association work or in politics will find in the state or local law school a readier point of access to activities of either type.

The teacher in the small law school has a special satisfaction. He comes

Look Beyond National Schools

to know his students much more intimately than can the teacher in the large school who is fortunate if a seminar enables him to know well a small fraction of any single class. And if his small school is a part of a small university, he will come to know a large part of its faculty, an opportunity that is denied to those who teach in the large university law schools.

If the reader is now prepared to consider law teaching, what is his next step and what may follow it? This calls for an inquiry into the mechanics of a somewhat irrational market. Let us pursue it by using a hypothetical case.

Dean A of the X University School of Law presides over a faculty of fourteen full-time teachers, ten of them full professors; two, associate professors; two, assistant professors. Professor B,

one of the ten, will retire in June. Dean A and his faculty (schools will vary in the degree to which the faculty joins in this decision) must decide whether to replace Professor B by appointing a new man at the associate or assistant professor level.

Law schools tend to recruit at the bottom. Moreover, every faculty is subject to the temptation to take one of its own graduates. The teachers know the qualities of these young men, and adaptation is no problem. Because this temptation has often been resisted, the proportion of Harvard LL.B.'s and J.D.'s in law teaching has always been substantial. If, however, high-ranking graduates of Harvard and the other law schools that have been the main sources of law teachers become reluctant to teach elsewhere, then, of course, inbreeding will take place in the smaller schools. Let us suppose

Dean A wants to go outside his own alumni.

If Dean A knows his need in the fall, he will write Dean Bok or Mr. Reiser, who is now charged with handling the School's correspondence for this purpose, and indicate his objectives in general terms. He may identify courses; more often he will not. He will state whether he wants a man with extensive teaching experience or whether he is looking for a recent graduate with little or none. Sometimes he may specify two or three years of practice. He — or a colleague — may also write to a friend or two on the Harvard faculty, and he will write to other deans and law teacher friends elsewhere. Having cast his nets, he awaits replies.

These letters are often difficult to answer. We have a file of alumni who have indicated an interest in law teaching and have (usually) sent us résumés, full or fragmentary, of their experience and their preferences as to teaching subjects and school locations. Their number, however, is far smaller than one might suppose. Further, a good proportion of the entries in the file are old; we do not know the present interest of many of them.

The records of the men in our file do not often meet all of Dean A's specifications. He would like a Law Review man; in any event, a man with a high standing in his class. Our files do not bulge with such men. We suspect such men who are interested in teaching are more numerous than our cards, and we keep hoping to hear from more of them.

Sometimes good experience in practice or government service will offset a law school record that is below, say, the top 20% of the class, but deans are understandably sensitive on the score of grades. They want to be sure that their faculty are at least as agile as their brighter students in those intellectual feats that still are performed in law school classrooms. And they hope that their teachers will write law review articles, if not treatises. Quite a few Harvard LL.B.'s or J.D.'s who did not graduate *cum laude* are now teaching, but their path is not an easy one to follow. To emulate them, it would be well to have a warm friend in the X faculty or to be content with a lesser school.

Increasingly, deans have been dis-

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Faculty Chosen in Harvard Way

The Appointments Committee, chaired by Professor Paul M. Bator, has named six visiting professors and two assistant professors to 1970-71 positions. By what processes do new faculty come to Harvard Law School?

The visiting professors this year, as they appear listed in the Law School catalog by order of college graduation date (as do all faculty members), are Rodolfo de Nova of the University of Pavia, Italy; Leonard B. Boudin, of Rabinowitz, Boudin and Standard, New York City; Victor Brudney of Rutgers Law School; E. Allan Farnsworth of Columbia Law School; Jesse R. Choper of the University of California, Berkeley; and John H. Ely of Yale Law School.

Morton J. Horwitz, the 1969-70 Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow, and Lance M. Liebman have been named assistant professors.

According to Dean Derek C. Bok, visitors are chosen to complement specializations of permanent professors and to substitute for absent faculty members.

Members of the Appointments Committee consult with the entire faculty on their selections.

In addition to Bator and Dean Bok, committee members include Professors Phillip E. Areeda, Clark Byse, Benjamin Kaplan, William D. Andrews and Milton Katz, director of International Legal Studies.

The committee also recommends permanent appointments. Currently the Law School is especially interested in adding a woman professor to the faculty. Most candidates have been out of law school for three or four years and, with few exceptions, ranked high in their graduating class.

Dean Bok explained that the Law School prefers appointees who have done "something besides just going to school." However, only a handful of professors — Andrew L. Kaufman and Philip B. Heymann among them — have spent as much as ten years between receiving their law degree and assuming teaching positions.

(Continued on Page 11)

Recognize Ames Options

That legal research and writing skills are requisites for a legal career is beyond question. Since 1911 the Ames Competition has been Harvard Law School's key method of instructing students in these skills. However, it is increasingly clear that Ames is only one of several viable methods.

This was recognized last year when students were permitted to substitute other supervised research work for their Ames requirement, transforming that *rara avis* — a mandatory extracurricular activity — into an elective extracurricular.

In a new tack to preserve the traditional Ames as a vehicle for teaching legal writing and research skills, Ames is no longer either (1) extracurricular or (2) elective. It is now enshrined in a mandatory course format.

Putting Ames within the context of a course structure may be a step in the right direction. Throughout the Law School — and especially from third-year editors of student legal journals — there has been a growing desire that some pass-fail credit hours be given to recognize the amount of work and quantity of learning experienced in these posts.

That giving course credit for any formerly extracurricular activity presents administrative problems is manifest. Among these problems is a fear that course credit for some activities may be frivolously given. Indeed such problems have led to the "mandatory" status for Ames participation. The fundamental question to be faced, then, is whether certain activities in which students now engage voluntarily for the valuable experience proffered — such as work on legal journals — should be nurtured by the Law School by endowing these activities with course status and credit.

In the shift from extracurricular activity to part of a course, Ames has been divested of its chief traditional trapping — the clubs. The virtual extinction of Ames clubs may be a price of progress worth paying.

If to stand as a course Ames must be mandatory, then it might better serve by reverting to its extracurricular status in order that it can be one choice among several.

To do more than merely endure, Ames must teach research skills to the individual as quickly and effectively as he can learn through other options (including self-instruction); otherwise it will not justify its sheltered place in the Law School.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"Fenno, did you sign up to interview Baffin Island Community Legal Services yet? You'd better hurry up: Miss Appel said she already has 472 cards and the computer started to print out 'Cravath Swaine & Cromwell is the square root of Sullivan & Moore divided by the managing partner of O'Melveny Proskauer & Milbank' when she tried to run them through."

"I heard it's hopeless," I sighed. "Everybody wants to work for Baffin Island CLS this year. I hear the president of the Law Review told Mr. Justice Black he might have to settle for the national intercollegiate tennis runner-up for his clerk this time."

"The professors don't understand it at all," my third-year friend rejoined. "Bunky asked Loss what he thought of it and his reply was, 'Maybe it's another Texas Gulf Sulphur mine strike.' I hear Bator wondered why anyone would go to work there: 'After all,' he said, 'those parkas cover up even the nattiest three-piece pin-stripe.'"

"I guess it was bound to happen," I admitted. "The Griz sounded off last year about clinical legal education being just a passing fad, but look, he's working for the Government."

"Did you know that Baffin Island Community Legal Services is using the quota system?" my pal whispered.

"That's a no-no," I snapped back. "They'll be Pillsburied for that."

"No," he claimed, "you don't understand, Fenno. The quota is for people who took all the core courses: *Biz Planning, E Planning, Sec Reg, Corps, Tax, Antitrust*, you know. Baffin Island says that these guys haven't devoted enough time to the nitty-gritty of law so you can't expect Baffin Island to wait for them to learn about community legal services law. Instead, they're limiting their hiring mainly to people who've had experience in clinical legal work. It's only fair."

"Jeez, things sure used to be different around here," I muttered, tearing up the Internal Revenue Regs (both volumes) with the ease with which I disposed of a Manhattan phone book. "How did things get this way? It's crazy."

"It started on the first day in Casner's Property course. A. J. knew it all the time. It's your own fault if you didn't realize that *ferae naturae* were the logical prerequisites to Polar Bear Law."

"I am pleased as punch to call to order the first meeting of the Harvard Law Spinsters," announced Risa Judy Kata, 2L, at Tuesday night's underground gathering initiating HLS's newest organization to help the down-trodden and deprived.

In attendance at the tea were a number of assorted bags and lemons who sagged and bulged contentedly while Risa, at my request, recounted the historic founding of the society.

"Well, Fenna, it all started when, as a 1L, I found my classmate, 'Chicken' Delight, in the ladies' room sobbing her way through *Casner and Leach*, blotting those strategically-placed underlinings and causing covenants to run in all directions. It was then that I discovered that neither of us had been asked for a date since we filled out the covers of our exam bluebooks.

"In that dark hour, we thought of the Harvard Law Wives. Each was a woman, each had a problem; but in unity they had found strength. Thus Harvard Law Spinsters was born: *In Perpetuum Innuptiae*."

Prior to the scheduled lecture—"How to Crochet a Briefcase and Matching Casebook Covers"—Bea F. Pea, 2L, spoke up for those "Spins" who had decided they'd rather be wed than dead. However, her motion to "observe a moment of silence for our dearly departed" was voted down when Miss Dee Meanor, 3L, noted that it was logically inconsistent to observe such formalities for persons who were no longer Missed.

Among the other items discussed on the club's agenda were the labeling of the incognito ladies' room under Langdell South and the ongoing suit against the administration for the fair market value of 341 pairs of support pantyhose run on the unsanded chairs and desks of Harvard Law School (*Splinters v. Bok*, 400 U. S. 1).

Following the business meeting, refreshments were served, including legal-ade and horizon-broadening cookies (zwieback for denture-wearers). Mary Mee, 2L, won the door prize—an 8 × 10 glossy of Dean Bruce—which she vowed to put in her there's-no-hope chest.

A good time was had by all.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Michelman Clarifies Limited Ames Option

To the Editor:

A false impression may have been given by the statement in last week's RECORD that there will be an "option" for a substitute project in place of the first-year, fall-term Ames round. (I understand, though, how the error might have arisen out of some confusing language in a document which I provided to your reporter.)

On recommendation of the Committee on the First Year the faculty voted last spring to include Ames as a required part of the Legal Method course. This action was taken in recognition of the substantial educational values, as the Committee's report put it, of "independent, in-depth research on a specific, contained, client-oriented problem; the marshalling of relevant legal material in an argumenative form related to the facts of a specific case; and oral presentation in an adversary situation."

The report and faculty vote do recognize the possibility that a given group of students, with appropriate faculty involvement, might with the approval of the Board of Student Advisers substitute an Ames-like experience of their own devising for that which the Board would provide in ordinary course. Approval would depend not only upon a judgment that the proposed substitute is calculated to satisfy the stated educational objectives, but also upon its not causing intolerable disruption to other people's Ames work (as by leaving stranded a group of unworkable size). The "substitute" possibility thus chiefly contemplates a probably rare situation in which a faculty member has arranged specially to participate with an entire Legal Method group (or, perhaps, a half of one) in carrying out a substitute program. Only in this quite limited sense are any "options" open.

Frank I. Michelman '60
Professor of Law

Casebook List Suggested for RECORD

To the Editor:

May I make a suggestion? Many of your readers, particularly graduates, probably find (at least I do) that study of current casebooks provides a helpful means to keep current with important trends in the law. Why not publish a list showing the title, editor or editors,

date or number of edition, publisher, and possibly the price, of the casebooks to be used in courses to be given at the Law School?

The Law School catalogue does state the title of the casebook to be used in a particular course, at least it does so for most courses. However, in many instances the catalogue states that the casebook to be used in a course will be announced later. It should not be necessary to obtain a copy of the catalogue or to write to the instructor for a course to get the above information.

Samuel Sharpe

Editor's Note: Inflationary casebook prices may decrease Mr. Sharpe's interest.

Prof.' Cambodia Letter Sharply Criticized

To the Editor:

I have read the Open Letter to Congress signed by sixty faculty members and reprinted in the Extra Edition of the Harvard Law RECORD. I was shocked, not by its conclusion which I disagree with, but assumed most of you held, but by the reasoning supporting that conclusion.

Taking the numbered points in order:

1. Even if the "strength of our country . . . requires a united people," it doesn't follow that we should (or shouldn't) withdraw from "Indo-China." If a breach exists, and it seems to, then people must be united by people of good faith and reason reaching across from both sides for some common ground of agreement. This seems to me to be something the Law School faculty would be peculiarly qualified by temper and intellect to do, if it wished.

2. Assuming you are correct that the present course risks "the total disaffection" of "many young people," doesn't the course you propose pose equal risk of a perhaps more sullen, possibly more restrained (mature?) disapproval by a significant portion of the American public? If you are a majority, you will prevail; if not, you have no right to. Wouldn't it be more helpful to the unity of the country if you argued the merits of your position rather than the passion of those who hold it?

3. Even if "Indo-China intervention" has resulted in a "grossly disproportionate allocation" of our resources,

(Continued on Page 11)

COOP NOMINATIONS

The Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society have nominated the following Directors and Officers:

DIRECTORS STUDENT DIRECTORS

Joseph Angland	M.I.T. '71
George E. Christodoulou	Harvard College '71
Harvey C. Dzodin	Harvard Business School
Francesta E. Farmer	Radcliffe '71
Richard R. Manning	Harvard College '73
Donald W. Mitchell	Harvard Law School '71
James A. Monk, Jr.	M.I.T. Grad School
Lon E. Roberts, Jr.	Harvard College '72
Paul S. Snover	M.I.T. '71
Donald E. Steele	Harvard G.S.A.S.
James M. Ziegenmeyer	M.I.T. Grad School

NON-STUDENT DIRECTORS

William D. Andrews	Professor of Law — Harvard
Milton P. Brown	Lincoln Filene Professor of Retailing — Harvard Business School
Bruce Chalmers	Gordon McKay Professor of Metallurgy — Harvard
Robert J. Holden	Associate Dean of Student Affairs — M.I.T.
Malcolm G. Kispert	Vice President for Academic Administration — M.I.T.
Richard G. Leahy	Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for Resources and Planning — Harvard
Louis Loss	William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law — Harvard
Donald P. Severance	Executive Vice President and Treasurer of the Alumni Association — M.I.T.
Philip A. Stoddard	Vice President for Operations M.I.T.
Robert B. Watson	Athletic Director — Harvard
Charles M. Williams	George Gund Professor of Commercial Banking — Harvard Business School

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Milton P. Brown	President
Louis Loss	Vice President & General Counsel
Malcolm G. Kispert	Vice President
Charles M. Williams	Treasurer
Philip A. Stoddard	Clerk

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS

Pursuant to Article VI, 2, of the Society's By Laws, as revised October, 1969, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the clerk (by leaving the petition with the manager of any of the four stores) not later than 5 p.m., October 14, 1970. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled in that school. IF A STUDENT SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

Pursuant to Article VI, 4, additional nominations for officer-alumni directors may be similarly made by petition signed by at least one hundred non-student members.

At their September 23, 1970, annual meeting the Stockholders elected Alexander Zavelle, the General Manager, as Director.

As a result of the filling of vacancies at the Stockholders' meeting, the ten stockholders (of whom five are students) are:

John B. Butler	Director of Personnel — Harvard
John P. Elder	Dean of the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences — Harvard
Dana L. Farnsworth	Director of University Health Services — Harvard
Carl F. Floe	Professor of Metallurgy — M.I.T.
Robert J. Inadomi	Graduate School — M.I.T.
Cornelius W. May	Kennedy School of Government — Harvard
John A. Newkirk	M.I.T. '71
J. Daniel Nyhart	Dean for Student Affairs — M.I.T.
Ronald H. Rennick	Harvard College '71
Daniel H. Smith	Harvard Medical School '72



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Letters to the Editor of The RECORD

(Continued from Page 9)

your conclusion hardly follows. Surely you've all at one time or another come to realize you had made a "grossly disproportionate allocation" of time and energy to some minor part of a project; did you then abandon it? There is a range of alternatives between our present involvement and withdrawal; shouldn't it be considered?

4. Finally, your thesis that "the harms to our national interests" caused by the war "vastly outweigh any disadvantage that could arise" contains some unstated assumptions of the

first magnitude. With all due respect, you should have at least had the humility to substitute "that we deem probable to" for "could." It is not difficult to conjure up apocalyptic visions of possible consequences; how many of you can reject those possibilities with absolute certainty?

Frankly, I'd give you about a "68" (or, if you prefer, "pass") on that letter. And what have we come to when you perform like that? Honestly, you can do much, much better; I'd take pride if you would.

Anthony L. Fletcher, '62

Clinical Legal Studies...

(Continued from Page 2)

However, things are not quite as simple as they may sound. Applicants to these groups had to show a sustained and informed interest. Interviews were held, primarily to allow each applicant a chance to learn more about the particular organization and to evaluate his own interest in doing their kind of work. Voluntary Defenders required the writing of a brief fact memorandum of a model criminal case, but even this was only used as suggestive of ability and interest.

At the end of the period of interviews, applicants were selected at random from the remaining pool of names. The Legal Aid Bureau compared its draw with that of CLAO and persons appearing on both lists were contacted immediately as to their preference. Then both groups continued their draw accordingly. Thus, as many applicants as possible were accommodated with membership in one organization or another by the end of school last June.

Still there were a few individuals desiring involvement in legal aid work that were denied admission to one of the four legal aid organizations associated with Harvard (including Prison Legal Assistance Project — PLAP). These were offered membership in Cambridge Legal Services, a neighborhood law office similar to CLAO but independent of Har-

vard Law School. Other organizations in the Cambridge-Boston area, such as Boston Legal Assistance Project, are known to use Harvard Law students as well.

S. Linn Williams, president of the Legal Aid Bureau, expressed the feeling of his organizational counterparts in CLAO and Voluntary Defenders in calling random selection a success. The quality of personnel has not suffered in any measurable way, according to Williams, while the degree of motivation and interest has increased.

Response by the courts, attorneys and other outside observers has likewise been very favorable to random selection procedures. Work performed has been every bit as good as in years past, Williams reported.

Another reason for the heightened interest in legal aid, as well as the success of random selection, according to Van Lanckton, director of CLAO, is the background of the average law student. Most currently en-

(Continued on Page 13)

1970-71 Appointments

(Continued from Page 7)

Occasionally, visiting professors are offered permanent appointments. "But all law schools have a pretty low batting average recruiting people from other schools," Dean Bok admitted.

The Appointments Committee also approves all teaching fellows selected by the First-year Committee. Professor Lloyd L. Weinreb has succeeded Professor Frank I. Michelman as chairman of that committee which has recommended eleven fellows for this year.

The 1970-71 Ezra Thayer Ripley Teaching Fellow, Leonard M. Ross, will teach *Market versus Administrative Regulation* and *Economics for the Lawyer*. John C. Cratsley, CLAO staff attorney, and Arthur Van C. Lanckton, CLAO director, have also been named teaching fellows. They teach *The Provision of Legal Services* and a seminar in *Supervised Clinical Instruction* for 3L CLAO supervisors.

DeNova is teaching *Comparative Conflict of Laws*; Boudin, *Advanced Constitutional Litigation*; Brudney, *Corporate Finance, Securities Regulation and Corporations*; Farnsworth, *Commercial Transactions and Contracts*; Choper, *Corporations and Constitutional Law*; and Ely, *Constitutional Law*. Horwitz teaches *American Legal History* and Liebman, *Property*.

Merle W. Loper and Sheldon H. Nahmod return for a second year as teaching fellows in the Legal Methods program. New teaching-fellow appointees are Linda K. Champlin, Stephen R. Feldman, Maurice J. Holland, Jr., Clarence B. Moya, Robert B. Washington and Ralph U. Whitten.

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Ames Recruiting

(Continued from Page 1)
a member of the Marshall Club, since presumably all available openings would be filled.

Some 39 entering students accepted the invitation to join. After arriving at the Law School,

a number of these felt that they had been led to join under misleading circumstances. After consultation with Dean Bok and the Board of Student Advisers, and after the issuance of Bok's statement of clarification, the Marshall Club posted a notice offering to honor any requests for refunds.

Five people asked for and received their \$20 back.

Nevertheless, Marshall Club President Fill Wood said, "We deem ourselves to have non-fraudulently obtained the dues money."

The First-year Committee held a meeting last spring in which it was decided that the first-year Ames Competition would be combined with the course in Legal Method. At that time, according to Don Howarth, Board of Student Advisers first-year chairman, the feeling in the group was that no solicitation of first-year students by Ames clubs would take place as it had become unnecessary. Hence, the Marshall Club letter came as a surprise to members of the First-year Committee and heads of the other Ames clubs.

Only two years ago, membership in an Ames club was an important feature of life at the Law School, and clubs vied with each other for selective memberships by both formal invitational "smokers," held in the early fall, as well as informal personal solicitation beginning over the summer.

In the fall of 1969 the administration of the Law School required that the make-up of first-year Ames teams be determined before the start of school. As a result, except for the Marshall Club, which conducted its own membership drive, other Ames clubs received first-year students on a random assignment basis.

This year, the combining of first-year Ames with the Legal Method course has all but eliminated the Ames clubs in the first year. The existence of upper-round Ames may be seriously threatened as well.

It was against this background of an increasingly discouraging outlook for Ames that the Marshall Club made its bid this summer for an active, committed membership. A few other clubs, Kent and Pow Wow among them, while not engaging in recruiting on the same scale, have also continued to seek new members among the first-year class through personal contact and word-of-mouth.

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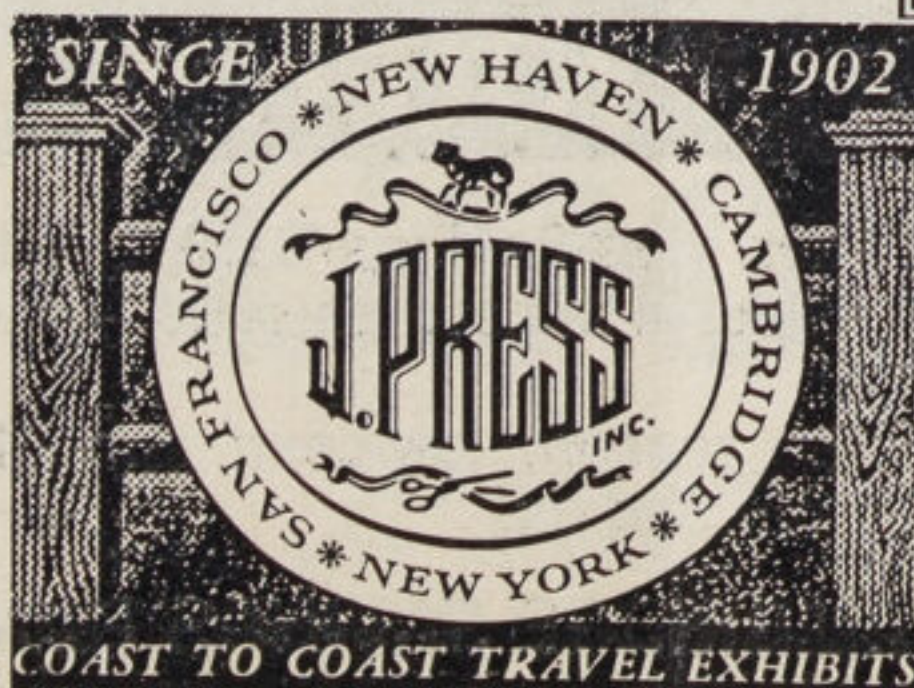
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Library Innovations

(Continued from Page 1)

have also been extended from 11 p.m. to midnight Sunday through Friday evenings at student request.

Circulation desks and checkpoints have been installed at the five exits from the Library. Personnel check for unauthorized withdrawal at the central desk, at the north and south doors of the Reading Room, at the Langdell basement entrance and at the International Law Building desk.

"We ask people to show us their briefcases and bags and anything else they have, to look for books belonging to the Library," Strait explained.

Exits from the middle levels of the Library have been barred. The center elevator runs only between the basement and the main Reading Room. To provide access to middle level stacks, a staircase has been cut through the center of the Reading Room into the area storing state reports, codes, journals and other materials below.

"This is actually shades of 1950," Strait claimed. "There used to be a stack staircase in the same place in the early fifties. But it was closed up in 1957. Not all changes are really progress."

Many books can now be charged for use outside the Library. Some, including constitutions, judicial reports and periodicals of current interest, are limited to overnight charges. Borrowers are urged by the Library staff to return books as quickly as possible since complete inventories can be made only twice a year. Coin-operated copy machines are located in the Reading Room and on level 1 south of the stacks.

Sixteen typing cubicles equipped for electric typewriters have been built on two stack levels. The stacks have been rewired for a new lighting system which will be completed next summer. At the same time, carpeting will be installed.

Clinical Law

(Continued from Page 11)

tering students have had some kind of exposure in their undergraduate years to socially oriented projects and involvements, such as tutoring, VISTA, and even the military. In short, applicants as a whole are better, Lanckton said.

One additional significant reflection of the growing concern with legal services is the provi-

sion in the Law School curriculum of two courses in clinical legal education. Offering a kind of experience in the law that formerly was only obtainable in legal aid work, these courses are titled: "Supervised Clinical Instruction" and "Provision of Legal Services."

The courses are to be taught by Van Lanckton and John Cratsley, directors of CLAO. Other more standard courses, such as Welfare Law and Local Government Law, are also developing clinical components of their own.

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Cavers Gives Tactics in Faculty

(Continued from Page 7)

playing interest in third-year students and graduate law students, some of whom have not already had an interlude of practical experience. Each fall, deans have been coming in larger numbers to visit Harvard and other law schools with graduate programs. These trips may also include visits to New York and Washington to interview law clerks and associates with whom contact has been made by correspondence.

The Law School, through Mr. Reiser's office, sets up schedules of interviews for the deans. Sometimes a successful interview leads to a proposal that the interviewee visit the dean's school forthwith; more often it results in arrangements for contacts with those of the dean's faculty attending the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) a gathering that occurs between Christmas and New Year's Day each year. (This year and next the meeting will be held in Chicago; every third year, the meeting is held elsewhere.)

Except for candidates for teaching posts whose records are exceptionally strong and who are not likely to be interested in a school below the top ten (whichever these may be), an important device for coming to the attention of law deans is the AALS Registry of applicants for leading positions. The AALS has maintained the Registry for a number of years, publishing several editions a year. Despite a fee of \$25.00, the Registry

continues to grow. Registration also enables the registrant to use the services of the AALS at its annual meeting.

For the alumnus or student taking a teaching post, the AALS meeting is something of an ordeal. Despite the AALS efforts to facilitate contacts between job-seekers and deans, the pressure of numbers on time inevitably leads to disappointments. The session is also rough on deans.

Dean A arrives at this meeting with a sifted list of suggestions from half a dozen fellow deans. He hopes to meet a number of the men who have been proposed to him: teaching fellows, men pursuing postgraduate studies for the LL.M. or S.J.D., young teachers hoping to move up the law school ladder, and even some practicing lawyers and government attorneys who have ventured to Chicago as visitors at the suggestion of law teacher friends.

While papers are being presented at the round tables, there is much interviewing in corridors and hotel rooms. Some bargains are struck, and a good many lines opened up. Usually a fortunate few receive more offers than they could possibly fill. After the meeting, when this group has made its elections, the disappointed deans go over their lists anew.

Even a full résumé will leave a dean puzzled, if he has not actually met the candidate, how to appraise one important element in his choice: the candidate's personality. This is im-

portant for success in the classroom and also for success as a member of a faculty. Law faculties being small and composed chiefly of men of equal rank, everyone recognizes the importance of congeniality when a new member is chosen. Consequently, unless the assurances he has received are very firm or his budget very low, a dean won't contract by mail. If he hasn't had a reassuring interview on his road trip or, if he wants more of his faculty to meet his tentative choices than could do so at the annual meeting, he will write the candidates who appeal to him most to visit his law school at its expense.

By such tactics, schools in universities like X may have lined up their next year's teachers by the end of March. But new vacancies will be opening up, some as a result of shifts from one school to another. Employing continues at a dwindling pace till the school year ends. Between then and the start of the next school year, there are always emergencies that result in new vacancies.

For the lawyer in practice who believes he has a call to teaching, it is important that he make use of the good offices of his own law school. A Harvard graduate should write to Walter Reiser and to some member of the Faculty whom he knows, to indicate his interest. In traditional law teacher fashion, we shall probably ask him for more facts. Facts will count far more with deans than will our compliments. (These tend to be taken *cum grano*.) And since, in many cases, we may produce no bids for months or even years, an occasional letter later on to attest the continuation (or subsidence) of interest would be helpful. However, the would-be law teacher should also make his interests discreetly known to law teacher friends in other law schools. The more lines he has out, the more likely the teacher-seeking dean will spot one. But he should refrain from writing directly to deans he does not know.

Because of the emphasis on youth — and inexpensiveness — that I have explained above, it is advantageous for the lawyer who wishes to enter teaching to do so before he has been in practice very long. What he could learn after five years of practice is not likely to outweigh the factors of expense and hazard. Indeed, two or three years

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of practice will satisfy most deans, and a clerkship will sometimes meet their specification of "experience."

This does not mean that the door is closed to the lawyer with truly extensive experience. There are a number of examples of successful translations to law teaching after twenty years or more of law practice. But the openings are relatively few for the reasons I have noted and because all schools wish at times to add to their faculties teachers from other schools who have distinguished themselves in particular fields. These men absorb places that might otherwise go to experienced practitioners.

One of the ways into teaching for the man who has been in practice a few years is to return to a law school either on a teaching fellowship (which in various forms are to be found in many leading schools) or as a graduate student.

Intensive work in a particular field of law for a year, plus the deepening of understanding through the study of such subjects as Jurisprudence, Comparative Law, and Legal History, can aid an able man in making a successful transition from practice to teaching. It can also aid him in making connections with Dean A and his fellow deans. At the least, he will be on hand when they come talent-scouting.

Another means that persons seeking teaching positions have long used is to write for publication. A good law review article will seldom stimulate offers of teaching posts, but when a dean learns of the author through more conventional channels, any evidence of his capacity to write well is warmly received.

The record of the law schools on the score of discrimination in their employment practices long was far from satisfactory. Despite the past examples of leading schools, discrimination on racial and religious lines in faculty recruitment was persistent. It may not yet have been eliminated but certainly it has greatly diminished. As for discrimination on lines of sex, this is a matter that I leave to the searching investigation of our women law students. It is an interesting matter of record, of dubious relevance today, that the Harvard Law School had a woman faculty member—Visiting Professor Soia Mentschikoff—before it admitted women students.

The Backbencher

Marriott Corp., B & G Ubiquitous

By Richard Hoffman

It wasn't bad enough that they walled up the Grill at the Hark. Kelly and Joe might as well be in a padded cell as where Marriott Corp., concessionaire at the Hark, has placed them, behind the unappetizing "deli-line." (And, trusting kiddies, take another look in your Moody's Industrials and you'll learn that Roy Rogers Roast Beef is owned by, of all people, Marriott Corp.)

And then they built the new Placement Office so that it wasn't big enough to house all the interviewers. So "Roscoe," the friendly Law School computer, still sends you those stupid cards telling you to traipse over to the Holiday Inn, or 23 Everett, or the Prudential Center, for your interview with Mutton & Glutton. A voice which resembles Jimmy Cagney's barks out "Mr. Yo-yo, front desk for your appointment" from the Placement lobby loudspeaker.

I guess they had to start to crack down on the library lions who stalked out of Langdell with half the contents of the shelves in their paws. But one Sunday I spent half-an-hour figuring out how to get into the building and a Buildings & Grounds trusty was trailing me with his deadly weapon: a key, locking every door in sight.

But the last straw has been the sad state of the Root Room. This once-secluded sanctuary from the National Reporter System has become a cross between a zoo and a morgue. Nobody has added a new book to the "light" collection in ages. No one is assigned to organize the magazines and tidy the room so that you don't have to look under every couch for the latest *Atlantic* or *Sports Illustrated*.

Of course, much of this is the

fault of our heroes, the 1Ls, 2Ls and 3Ls. On many nights, the Root Room resembles the dorm of a college fraternity house. Snoring fills the air. The Root Room is a pit. If someone on the various boards which run the Law School—from the Faculty to the Dorm Council—cannot take the few moments necessary to organize a system to keep the room orderly, it ought to be put out of its misery. I, for one, would miss the Root greatly. So would most law students.

* * *

That story on pets in the Law School elicited a yowl from this corner. Having once resided in an entry of Hastings where a Law Review member kept a basset hound (which, it should be noted, once escaped into our room and committed an egregious social error), I've had my fill of cutesy pooches-at-law. Kick 'em out and keep 'em out. But . . . I've been told that the Langdell receptionist, Miss Balmain, has discovered a friendly cat inhabiting her chair each morning. At nine a.m. the cat fled Langdell and was last seen in an Ad Board closed meeting in Dean Bruce's office, with bright lights directed at its face and threats being made against its 2L standing. . . .

* * *

Last but not least, consider the following atrocities against the public weal: the sour-faced damsel who guards the cashbox during many days at O'Connell's World Cartel. . . . Tony, of the Campus Sub Shop, who no longer sells egg salad subs; he says law students prefer Genoa salami & cheese. Yecch. . . . And, of course, the Dorm Council, for not integrating Walter Gropius' folly (the new dorms) as well as Wyeth and Hastings.

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Cohen Recruits Foreign Scholars

(Continued from Page 5)

With the assistance of Dr. Wejen Chang, now in Taiwan, the two attacked the problem of identifying legal institutions in pre-modern China. So far they have uncovered a remarkably sophis-

ticated legal system, even by Western standards, whose existence has been roundly denied by virtually all previous commentators.

Since legal institutions in both Communist and Republican China draw heavily on traditional concepts and practices, the historical work done by these researchers has taken on immediate relevance.

To increase circulation of otherwise unobtainable articles and papers, the program sponsors a reprint project. The works of almost a dozen scholars are already available.

Cohen has taken an active interest in employment opportunities for students interested in Asian law. Recent graduates have obtained placement with such employers as Japanese firms, the Ford Foundation and several universities.

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