

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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TWENTY CENTS

Student Views Sought On Harvard Relations With Corporate World

Open Letter

[The following is an open letter to all students in the Harvard Law School from A. James Casner and Louis Loss.]

We address you as the two Law School members of the seven-man Committee on University Relationships with Corporate Enterprise which was appointed by President Pusey on April 20, 1970, to examine and clarify the relationships of universities, and particularly Harvard University, with corporate enterprise generally in the United States. He specifically requested the Committee to "try to discover and define the points of difficulty in the relationships and recommend ways in which Universities and corporate enterprise can work together for constructive social purpose." He said further: "The Corporation is frequently called on to make decisions which affect Harvard's relationship with the business world, often involving social and political consideration of wider importance than

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Over 5,000 to Compete for 525 Places in Class of '74

By Michelle Scott

More than 5,000 applications for approximately 525 places in the Class of 1974 are expected to flood Pound Building headquarters of the Law School Admissions Office between now and March 1, 1971.

According to Assistant Dean Russell A. Simpson, director of admissions, approximately 750 to 800 letters of acceptance will be mailed to applicants for next fall's first-year class. Withdrawals, principally for military service or enrollment at other schools, should make up the difference in places offered and actual registration.

All applications will be considered by the four-member admissions committee. Assistant Deans Walter J. Leonard and Simpson, and Professors Oliver Oldman and Charles Fried, chairman, will review all applicants' records and recommendations in groups of 40 to 50 applications.

Each committee member will suggest what action should be taken on each application. If all recommend to admit, to deny or

to hold for later action, that unanimous decision will be followed.

If there is disagreement about the appropriate decision, the application will be considered at the committee's meetings held weekly from Christmas through mid-May. According to Simpson, 90

ADMISSIONS

300-306

to 95 per cent of applications elicit unanimity, so that only five to ten per cent fall into the difficult category.

Because of the high quality of applications, a large number of students are almost "automatic admits." Of the eight hundred offered admission, Simpson noted, "The top 400 couldn't be questioned by anyone."

"Quite a number of *Phi Betas* with very high LSAT scores were rejected last year," Simpson stated. "And some students whose records and LSAT's were not so outstanding were admitted

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announcing the first
Harvard Law School
T G I F
Sherry Party
FRIDAY NOV. 6 3:30-5:30
Student lounge: Pound Bldg
Faculty
Staff
Students
Free Drinks for Professors



Sherried spirits soar to Law School high. Good. Need we say more?

Charles Soberman

FIG. I: INCOME PROFILE BY TYPE OF PRACTICE

Classes of 1950, 1955, 1965

Class Year/No. Graduates Type of Employment	No.	Income		
		Average Profession	Total	Median Total
1950 (448) 290 replies ¹				
Group I ²				
Private Practice (firm size)				
Alone	23	\$52,130	\$58,170	\$47,500
1-10	78	41,610	46,880	40,000
11-25	33	58,880	64,750	60,000
26-50	24	69,480	88,600	75,000
51+	16	77,160	88,530	88,000
Government	15	27,070	35,120	32,500
Private Organization	33	39,410	45,400	45,000
Law Teaching	1	34,000	34,000	34,000
Group II ³				
Business	24	51,290	61,750	51,300
Education	10	17,380	24,370	25,000
Finance	4	73,750	106,250	85,000
Government	7	27,430	30,140	25,000
Industry	1	42,500	52,500	52,500
Total	269 T		56,010	48,000
1955 (483) 286 replies				
Group I				
Private Practice (firm size)				
Alone	6	\$37,500	\$38,500	\$38,500
1-10	77	35,660	41,850	40,000
11-25	34	46,750	48,990	40,500
26-50	26	50,270	60,250	54,500
51+	30	63,440	70,750	61,000
Government	15	25,080	28,880	25,700
Private Organization	35	30,830	34,560	33,000
Law Teaching	1	30,000	50,000	50,000
Group II				
Business	25	53,760	59,000	50,000
Education	20	19,045	26,905	23,550
Finance	9	41,888	59,333	45,000
Government	6	21,000	33,667	22,000
Industry	7	36,643	41,268	38,500
Retired	1	825,000	1,825,000	1,825,000
Total	292 T		52,740	40,000
1960 (506) (no data)				
1965 (547) 318 replies				
Group I				
Private Practice (firm size)				
Alone	5	\$23,800	\$27,000	\$23,000
1-10	48	21,710	25,670	22,000
11-25	42	19,810	22,750	21,000
26-50	48	19,300	26,050	22,500
51+	71	20,915	23,970	21,000
Government	32	15,030	19,540	19,050
Private Organization	18	17,410	19,840	19,000
Law Teaching	0	—	—	—
Group II				
Business	12	24,160	34,070	25,000
Education	17	15,745	19,445	18,000
Finance	6	27,990	39,990	28,000
Government	15	17,360	17,960	18,500
Industry	2	22,000	72,000	—
Unemployed	1	0	1,200	1,200
Total	317 T		24,977	21,100

¹Numerical totals may not equal aggregate replies from each class because of incomplete returns.

²Members of Group I are engaged in the full-time practice of law (either by themselves or with a law firm, governmental agency, or private organization) or are teaching law full time.

³Members of Group II are working primarily in areas other than law, although in some cases part of their work may involve legal practice.

Earnings of

By John York

According to a comparison of Alumni Office survey responses, the Classes of 1950, 1955, 1960 and 1965 all tend to have high incomes, to live in large cities, to have high incomes, to be engaged full-time in the private practice of law, to have high incomes, to be glad that they went to Harvard Law School and to have high incomes.

The average yearly earnings figure ranges from \$24,977 for the 1965 class to \$56,010 for that of 1950.

The surveys of graduated classes — which are made every five years on a staggered basis (this year it is for years ending in zeros and fives) — traditionally focus heavily on alumni salaries and any factors which may correlate with them.

This year the 1960 group decided to abandon the perennial probe into the cash value of a Harvard Law degree by omitting compensation questions. The reaction was mixed, according to comments volunteered. "Congratulations to the authors," said one, "this is the first such survey I've seen that doesn't ask how much we earn."

Another 1960 graduate was disappointed: "The Confidential Questionnaire . . . avoided asking any questions on the subject of alumni income, whereas the income statistics in the pamphlet for the class of 1959 provided some fascinating reading. . . ."

No doubt the income statistics are intriguing to some. Summarized in *Fig. I* by type of occupation pursued the data shows that for graduates at the partnership level (Classes of '50 and '55) average and median income is higher if one is a member of a large law firm than if he is a member of a small one. However, for the younger 1965 graduate in a law firm, it matters little in terms of income differential whether he is in a large or small firm.

HLS Graduates Revealed in Surveys

The young graduate (1965) starts out slightly better remuneratively in business, finance and industry than in private practice in a law firm but middle-level partners (1955, 1950) in law firms of over 11 persons tend to earn at least as much or more than their counterparts in the world of commerce.

As might be expected, graduates entering government, education, private organizations or law teaching consistently earn less than those in other listed fields. Perhaps one route to great wealth is to retire; one member of the Class of '55 did that and earns \$1,825,000 a year.

Fig. II shows that for full-time legal practitioners incomes are progressively greater as the size of city in which they practice increases. However, there is little

correlation between city size and income for those engaged in a non-legal profession.

For all four classes over half of the respondents live in cities of over one million population.

Using a divergent approach, the 1960 alumni discovered that of their members answering: 51 per cent now had longer hair, more had sideburns, and more were balding or greying; the typical graduate watched television only four hours a week but read 14 books a year not required by or related to his work; and 32 per cent indicated that they either had tried or would like to try smoking marijuana.

Of the 285 responding to the 1960 questionnaire, 37 class members had run for elective office, 134 had actively participated in the political campaigns of others,

76 had participated in protest marches or demonstrations, and five had participated in sit-ins or other civil disobedience.

The 1960 graduate is more likely to be registered as a Democrat (54 per cent of those indicating party affiliation) than as a Republican (38 per cent) or as an Independent or other party member (eight per cent). By a two-to-one ratio Democrats appeared more likely than Republicans to have tried pot or to want to try it.

All four classes polled members on one non-financial factor: what they felt to be the most and least valuable classes at the Law School, a tabulation compiled in Fig. III. *Contracts and Corporations* made the top ten most valu-

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FIG. II: INCOME PROFITS BY SIZE CITY IN WHICH OFFICE IS LOCATED
Classes of 1950, 1955, 1965

Class Year/No. Graduates Area Population (in thousands)	GROUP 1: LAW PRACTICE ¹				GROUP 2: NON-LAW PROFESSION ²			
	No.	Income		Median Total	No.	Income		Median Total
		Average Law Practice	Total			Average Profession	Total	
1950 (448) 290 replies ³								
over 1,000	119	\$54,490	\$64,720	\$51,000	26	\$52,030	\$62,570	\$52,500
500 - 1,000	35	46,910	52,720	45,000	7	22,000	24,840	20,500
100 - 500	34	48,230	53,590	45,300	2	92,500	122,500	122,500
25 - 100	25	34,660	40,120	35,000	3	36,670	50,000	60,000
under 25	10	28,150	31,350	30,500	1	10,000	25,000	25,000
all areas	223 T		56,720	50,000	39 T		52,240	43,000
1955 (483) 286 replies								
over 1,000	125	\$43,530	\$48,900	\$40,000	39	\$40,713	\$50,659	\$45,000
500 - 1,000	36	43,730	53,410	48,500	8	27,125	39,000	34,000
100 - 500	28	37,740	41,290	37,500	6	28,833	34,667	30,500
25 - 100	24	36,100	40,475	40,000	8	32,938	36,450	29,500
under 25	11	29,230	34,690	25,000	5	191,600	392,100	38,500
all areas	224 T		46,900	40,000	66 T		71,780	40,000
1960 (506) (no data)								
1965 (547) 318 replies								
over 1,000	184	\$20,480	\$25,350	\$22,000	25	\$22,360	\$29,960	\$23,000
500 - 1,000	34	17,230	20,440	19,500	7	21,570	22,570	20,000
100 - 500	30	18,130	21,960	20,200	3	14,300	15,500	15,500
25 - 100	11	17,450	22,630	20,000	7	15,840	17,140	17,500
under 25	6	17,000	17,000	17,000	2	9,500	21,000	—
all areas	265 T		23,840	21,000	44 T		26,115	21,500

¹Members of Group I are engaged in the full-time practice of law (either by themselves or with a law firm, governmental agency, or private organization) or are teaching law full time.

²Members of Group II are working primarily in areas other than law, although in some cases part of their work may involve legal practice.

³Numerical totals may not equal aggregate replies from each class because of incomplete returns.

5,000 Applicants for 525 Places

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because of very strong personal qualities and achievements."

First-year students who do not fit the "automatic admit" designation are selected from a large group of highly qualified applicants. While their undergraduate record still weighs heavily in their selection, their capacity to add to the diversity of the entering class on account of their background, interests and point of view is also evaluated. Letters of recommendation, limited to two per applicant, are significant only when the writer contributes a specific and knowledgeable opinion of the student.

Law School Admission Test scores, according to admissions materials and Simpson, are important but not controlling factors in choosing students. Members of the present first-year class averaged 684 in the LSAT. Median score for the Class of 1973 is 695.

"The lowest scores were below 300," Simpson noted. "Not too many were below 500, though, and not very many below 600."

Applicants whose record puts them in the "hold" group present the greatest evaluation problem. To compare their records, the Admissions Office has devised an index combining undergraduate average and LSAT score. Their applications are ranked. A number sufficient to fill remaining

places in the first-year class and to establish a waiting list are selected. Since rankings are very close, individual personal qualities, recommendations and non-academic achievements, such as leadership ability, become major factors.

The admissions index devised for statistical evaluation of an application uses the Harvard College grading system as the standard. Almost every college which has sent graduates to the Law School has been assigned a formula for converting its grading system into the Harvard College standard.

"We use Harvard College as the standard," Simpson explained, "simply because it is the largest group we are able to get statistics on." Individual index quotients are based on the correlation of a student's undergraduate records and his performance in the Law School Admission Test.

This year's applicants for the Class of 1974 are the first to apply through the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS.) This service receives a standardized form listing a student's personal statistics, academic record, birthdate, military status and LSAT test dates. Copies of these transcripts are forwarded by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, to all schools listed by the applicant.

Although the LSDAS initiated

this year increases the admissions paperwork and cost for applicants since they must still file all regular admissions papers and fees at every school, it is designed to reduce or at least hold down costs and work in the future. Next year, hopefully, a complete common application form will supplement the LSDAS transcript and the two will replace law schools' individual application forms.

"If the full service begins next year," Simpson related, "hopefully we can reduce our admissions fee from \$25 to \$15."

At the Law School, computerization by an outside firm already saves the Admissions Office an estimated \$10,000 annually. According to Simpson, fees fall far short of paying for the admissions process. The 1969 budget for processing applications for the Class of 1972 ran \$40,000 over fee receipts — including no allocation for faculty time or overhead.

Financial aid decisions are made only after an applicant has been admitted. While lack of information about an applicant's financial status prevents the Admissions Committee from considering economic status as a diversity factor, the increasing number of students receiving aid suggests that the student body is more diverse annually. Furthermore, Simpson notes, revisions in financial aid procedures now allow greater assistance to middle income groups, thus preventing the School from enrolling only the rich and the poor.

Women Seek Sensitized Policy, Increased

By Richard J. McManus

Women law students at Harvard are visiting various parts of the country this fall actively trying to induce more members of their sex to apply for next year's entering class.

When they are finished, members of the Women's Law Association hope to have presented their case to women at at least 30 schools in the Northeast, South and Midwest. They have already been to some schools in Boston, New York City and Philadelphia.

This week they will hit several in Virginia and North Carolina and they are planning later trips to Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

Their avowed purpose is to get more women in the Law School. The percentage of women in each entering class was approximately five per cent throughout most of the 60's and has been at more or less nine percent since 1967. Members of the women's group would like to see another increase.

The women's recruitment program not only has the blessing of

the Admissions Office but its financial backing as well.

Members of the women's group suggested the recruiting trips to Dean Derek C. Bok and Walter J. Leonard, assistant director of admissions, last spring. Although it was well past the time for recruiting trips, Harvard made \$700 available and the women visited 15 schools. This year the group received \$1,800 to further their efforts.

The success of the project is yet to be determined, according

Minority Recruiters Pool Effort

By Greg Ward

Minority recruitment has been stepped up this year as a result of the doubling of the Admissions Office travel budget and a 30 per cent reduction in normal recruiting travel expenses.

Various student organizations have been allocated \$6,500 of the \$9,000 budget for minority recruitment purposes. This money is being used at the discretion of the organizations subject to limitations placed upon them by the Admissions Office.

The allocation, as proposed by the Admissions Office and accepted last year by the Law School, has been made as follows: Harvard Black Law Students' Association, \$2,500; Harvard Law School Women's Association, \$1,800; Harvard Law School Chicano Association, \$1,300; and Harvard Law School Inter-tribal Council, \$900.

The Admissions Office proposal was made last spring, at a time, said Russell A. Simpson, Director of Admissions, when "no one was arguing much about anything." The minority student groups, however, immediately reacted to the proposal, sending a memorandum to Dean Derek C. Bok suggesting (1) that the decision on the recruiting budget be postponed until the fall, (2) that the appropriations for minority recruitment be held open until an

agreement was reached as to the amount of these appropriations and (3) that the amount proposed to be allocated to the Women's Association was disproportionate to the amounts proposed for Indian and Chicano recruiting.

"We couldn't put the budget



Charles Soberman

Assistant Dean
Russell A. Simpson

off until the fall," said Simpson, who pointed out that all University budgets were due July 1. Simpson said that the proposal was left as initially formulated when the student organizations were unable to agree on a different allocation of the funds.

In a memorandum to the representatives of the organizations the Admissions Office expressed its willingness to divide the \$6,500 among the groups in any way they saw fit. The memorandum expressed concern, however,

with the creation of "competition for these funds which would make impossible the close degree of cooperation among recruiting groups that is essential to optimum results."

The allocations were made, continued the memorandum, "based on our best judgments as to the priorities which should be served, the probability that the funds expended would yield the desired results, and the degree to which Harvard Law School, standing alone, can have an impact in this area."

Simpson explained: "The Indian and Chicano groups are both very small, so we allocated a small amount." Because recruiting efforts for these groups would have to take place far from Cambridge, in the West and Southwest, they were encouraged to pool their funds with other schools to attain a massive recruiting effort. A contingent of Law, Business and Medical School student-recruiters has been formed to perform these tasks for the Chicano and Indian groups.

In addition to the efforts made by Harvard, a group of law schools, including Harvard, has gotten together to recruit at schools with a large minority population. Each school will visit the predominantly Black undergraduate schools and inform interested students of the various law school programs.

Dean Simpson also commented on the fact that the vast majority of schools visited by the Law School recruiters were co-ed and that the normal recruiting efforts necessarily involved the "recruiting" of minority groups as well. Simpson remarked that a look will be taken in late fall or early spring to make suggestions toward improving future recruiting efforts.

At the present, students using Admissions Office funds are required to submit brief reports outlining the schools visited, the number of prospective applicants

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Admissions, With HLS Aid

to the women students involved.

"It's hard to say now," said Linda Davis, 2L. "We can recruit until we're blue in the face but until more women are accepted we are not going to call it a success."

Both she and Patricia DelToro, also a 2L, said that despite the wholehearted cooperation of the Admissions Office in the recruitment drive, the admissions procedure at Harvard may contain built-in discrimination against women.

"We may have to address ourselves to the whole admissions procedure," Miss Davis said. "Among the 80 per cent of qualified applicants between the two extremes, women should be looked upon more favorably."

The women noted the practice of "weighting" an applicant's marks on the basis of the undergraduate college he or she attended. The marks from schools whose graduates have done well as law students are given more

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Alumni Incomes Revealed in Surveys

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able courses for all four groups, while *Criminal Law* and *Property* appeared among the ten least valuable every time (though *Property* also made the "most valuable" list three times). *Business Planning*, *Civil Procedure* and *Legal Process* have emerged among the top five in popularity in the last decade, with *Commercial Transactions* returning to the bottom of the barrel during the same time span.

Whether one prefers the approach of the 1960 alumni or the traditional one may depend upon how he views the Law School. To use the words of one 1960 graduate, "HLS suffered at the time I attended from (1) excessive emphasis on law usable only in private practice . . . (2) excessive emphasis on grades; (3) too many mandatory courses; and (4) a general atmosphere of anxiety and competitiveness that tended to stifle discussion and thought."

Of course the school has changed since then, to the dismay of some: "I would go to HLS as it was when I went, but not as it is today. It is populated by a considerable number of students whose efforts are destroying it as a fine institution and professors

and administrators who are aiding and abetting them," com-

mented another Class of '60 member.

FIG. III: MOST- AND LEAST-VALUABLE COURSES
Choice By Classes of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965

Most Valuable (Courses named at least once to top five by any of the four classes)*	1950	1955	1960	1965
Business Planning	—	—	2	1
Civil Procedure	—	—	4	4
Contracts	1	1	1	2
Corporations	5	3	5	9
Estate Planning	—	8	6	5
Legal Procedure	—	5	—	—
Legal Process	—	—	3	3
Property	4	4	8	—
Taxation	2	2	7	6
Torts	3	9	—	—
Least Valuable (Courses named at least once to top five by any of the four classes)*	1950	1955	1960	1965
Accounting	—	3	—	6
Agency	—	1	1	—
Commercial Trans.	4	—	3	2
Conflict of Laws	5	—	6	4
Criminal Law	1	6	2	10
D.L.I.	—	—	—	3
Equity	2	—	—	—
Estate Planning	—	—	7	5
Evidence	—	2	—	—
Insurance	—	5	—	—
Procedures	3	8	—	—
Property	10	4	4	1

*Courses are ranked from one to ten in order of decreasing preference. A dash represents either a ranking below ten or no ranking at all.

HARVARD LAW FORUM WOMEN'S LIBERATION

BETTY FRIEDAN

DR. MATINA HORNER
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18
8:30 P.M.

DIANA GERRITY
ATLANTIC MONTHLY

LOWELL LECTURE HALL
ADMISSION \$1.50

Mad Housewife Cuckolds Greedy Grad

By Carol Plumb

The producing team of Frank and Eleanor Perry have successfully exposed women's oppression and Harvard lawyers' status-seeking in their new film, *Diary of a Mad Housewife*, now playing at the Saxon Theatre in Boston.

The protagonist is the wife of a Harvard Law graduate circa early nineteen sixties. The madness, suggested in the title, though, is not hers, but her husband's.

Yes, Jonathan Balser is sick; he has become infected by a contagious American disease which flourishes in a particularly virulent form on the sidewalks of New York: the Beautiful People Syndrome. Once a hopeful New Frontier lawyer who wowed his wife with a Democratic Club speech, he now craves celebrities the way addicts crave a fix. Jonathan would drown his mother from a Central Park rowboat if that would get him on a first-name basis with Lenny and Felicia, Carter and Amanda, Jackie O. and all the other stars of the Jet Set Manhattan constellation.

Scriptwriter Eleanor Perry provides a special feminine insight into the character of Tina, the beleaguered wife. In a fortunate casting coup, improbably named young actress Carrie Snodgrass portrays Tina. The talents of Mrs. Perry and Miss Snodgrass unite to make Tina a far more believable human being than the average Hollywood heroine.

Mrs. Perry has faithfully followed the novel by Sue Kaufman but for the implication that Tina is a stereotyped upper-class female, which Tina laughingly admits. This departure from the original story weakens the whole point of Tina's resistance to her husband's ideas of proper lifestyle. Tina is *not* a dancing school, summer-in-Newport, debutante face.

Visually, the movie gives this away in the first 15 minutes. As the Balsers emerge into the morning sunlight in front of their Manhattan apartment building, those familiar with the terrain will see that it is a Central Park West address; the *West Side*, do you get the significance? What's more Tina has no nanny for her two daughters. She doesn't go out to lunch but stays home and polishes the silverware. Her twice-a-week maid is black, a bad scene in these days of *Radical Chic* when the proper status-symbol is a white South American.

For those unfamiliar with Fun City, New York consists of five boroughs with equal citizenship for residents of all; but as real New Yorkers know, there is really only one area where "the city" exists in its most expensive form of urban glamour. That is a small area of Manhattan between East Fiftieth and East Ninety-sixth Streets known as the Upper East Side.

In this ghetto of the rich and glittering, status symbols are all-important. Your character is judged by the kind of cigarette lighter you own, the hairdresser you patronize, and in what section of the cult restaurants you are

Recommended As Premarital Film For Law Wives

seated. There are people on the East Side who think being assigned to the "Siberia" section of El Morocco is a crisis comparable to Cambodia. Here, shoes are not just shoes, but Guccis, and your luggage is Vuitton or else! This is the native habitat of those heroines of the Jet Set capitalized by *Vogue* as the "Beautiful People." Such is the world Jonathan Balser aspires to enter.

Now if you want a true word picture of Tina Balser's background, picture her grandparents coming over in steerage from Roumania, imagine her father working his way out of the Lower East Side, becoming a prosperous wholesale meat dealer, moving the family to Flatbush (in a real house all to themselves). Daddy made enough money and Tina made such good marks at Erasmus High School that she was accepted at Smith College. (Getting into Smith College was Big Time in Brooklyn.) And then later, Tina marrying a boy from Forest Hills, a bright young Harvard lawyer yet! Both families were delighted and the wedding was a first-class affair at the Essex House overlooking Central Park and there was a three-paragraph item about the marriage (but no picture of the bride) in the *New York Times*.

Harvard Law School has traditionally provided opportunities for guiding upwardly mobile young men from disadvantaged backgrounds into that anteroom of the Establishment inhabited by its lawyers. Judging by the prob-

able date of his graduation, Jonathan must have been one of the first Harvard Jewish graduates to infiltrate the WASP sanctity of the Wall Street law firms. To Tina, all this spells The Good Life and she's satisfied.

But somewhere on the road to *stare decisis*, *La Belle Dame sans Merci*, the bitch goddess, Success herself, snuggled up to Jonathan's ego and made sweet moan to the effect that after all, being a lawyer wasn't such a big deal; when you come right down to it a corporate lawyer is really just a high-class servant to the rich. Why should he, Jonathan, spend his life drawing up the contracts and the investment trusts and the stock transfers for *other* people to sign?

And Jonathan began to ruminate about his "terrific creative potential" and think in terms of "contacts" rather than mere "friends." After all, look at that guy Scull, he was just the owner of some *taxicabs*, for God's sake, and now he's a recognized art patron and his wife is a hostess at all the major charity balls. So why not Jonathan and Tina Balser?

"We'd be right in there with the Rothschilds," he fantasizes as he happily decides to sell his entire stock portfolio and invest his every penny in a vineyard in France. Wine-making has such *status* value, don't you see? "We'd be like Jock Whitney with horses," he exults to a less-than-delighted Tina.

From a self-confident professional, Jonathan has allowed himself to become a fawning sycophant. "What made her decide we were . . . eligible?" he humbly wonders as he receives an invitation for the first obligatory event on the ladder of Manhattan snobbism, a *vernissage* at a prestige art gallery.

Not many people bother to speak to them there, after all they're "nobodies," so when Jonathan spots Tina deep in conversation with an attractive man, is he jealous? Not on your copy of *Town and Country*!

"What did you talk about, Teen?" he asks at the first opportunity.

"Sex." (The attractive man has, in fact, been trying to persuade Tina to start an affair with him.)

"I'm damn proud of you, Tina. If you can banter about sex with a celebrity like George Prager, the writer, there's nothing wrong with you!"

Richard Benjamin in the role of Jonathan looks authentically Harvard-

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Boudin Weighs Pleasure of Litigation

By Bob Junghans

The man sat comfortably behind his desk, a persistent gray cowlick keeping pace with the tempo of the conversation. "I prefer the academic atmosphere for its relaxed mood, but I miss somewhat the controversy of litigation," he said. "I like appearing before judges, filing complaints, being involved in controversy. But I find it pleasant here with markedly reduced tension. In my office in New York the phone rings 60 times a day. Here it only rings 12."

The man was Leonard B. Boudin, 58, father of two, St. John's University Law '35, partner of

New York Phone Rings 60 Times a Day—HLS Phone 12

Rabinowitz, Boudin & Standard of New York City —and visiting professor at Harvard Law School for 1970-71.

As he talked he reeled off cases: *Kent v. Dulles*, *United States v. Laub*, *Uphaus v. Wyman*, *Copeland v. United States*, *Socialist Workers Party v. Rockefeller*, *United States v. Spock* and scores more; enough to fill a legal text. Boudin was a central figure in all of them.

Leonard B. Boudin IS modern legal Constitutional history; a walking, talking encyclopedia of the Bill of Rights freedoms from the Wisconsin McCarthy to the Minnesota McCarthy to the present.

But the pomposity which could well come with such a distinguished legal career is totally absent. You become aware, as you listen, of a disarming manner and open esteem for his fellow man, qualities which must surely be part of the reason for his tremendous success as an appellate advocate.

"I guess I'm basically suspicious of government power," he said of his chosen field. "I have never formulated an ideological or theological goal for myself in my work. I've found that defense of civil liberties is sufficient in itself. It's a full time job to concentrate on a few Constitutional amendments."

That concentration has made Boudin a one-man civil liberties union and though he professes no ideological goals, the decisions which have emanated from cases which he has argued have greatly widened the scope of individual liberties at the expense of government control—a decidedly liberal realization.

Boudin comes by his legal career legitimately. He is the son of a lawyer, Joseph Boudin, and his uncle, Louis Boudin, was a well known Constitutional and labor lawyer (as well as author and socialist theoretician) in New York. Boudin worked in his uncle's firm from 1937 to 1947 when

he left to form his own firm with Victor Rabinowitz.

In 1951 Boudin was appointed to represent Judith Coplon who had been charged with conspiracy to commit espionage during the post World War II "purge" of suspected Communists. The cases (one each before the Court of Appeals of the 2nd Circuit and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia) were some of the earliest cases that brought into question the ethical and legal nature of government wiretapping. Boudin won both cases, with the 2nd Circuit case the subject of a well known opinion of Judge Learned Hand.

At this time Boudin began representing witnesses called to testify before Congressional committees: the McCarthy committee, the House Un-American Activities Committee, et al.

But his principal work during the 1950's was in the passport field culminating in *Kent v. Dulles* in 1958 in which the Supreme Court held that the Secretary of State could not deny a passport to an individual for political reasons. This opened the gates of foreign travel to thousands who had previously been unable to go abroad.

"I think of all the cases I've been involved in I've been the most pleased with the passport cases," he said. "The feeling that people were being imprisoned, even within a continent, was offensive to me. The *Kent* decision meant that hundreds of thousands of people now were able to travel abroad, to have their 'right of locomotion' as Blackstone once said. Then a couple of years ago in *United States v. Laub* the Supreme Court held that it wasn't a crime to travel to a restricted area (Cuba). This removed another limitation affecting a large number of people."

"Perhaps the right to freedom of travel doesn't seem as important as the first amendment freedoms," he continued. "But it really has had an effect on a far greater number of people."

But Boudin's participation in First Amendment cases has been anything but inconsequential. In addition to the recently, highly publicized Spock case, Boudin has represented Georgia legislator Julian Bond, who had been denied his seat in the state legislature because he had expressed sympathy for anti-draft people, and Harvard graduate and Columbia philosophy instructor Corliss Lamont in a case that struck down as unconstitu-

Freedom of Travel Cases Brought Most Satisfaction

tional the Postmaster General's right to restrict foreign mail. He represented Belgian socialist Ernest Mandell who has been barred entry into this country as a lecturer (this case was argued

Against Teaching Constitutional Law

recently before a three-judge panel in Brooklyn and the decision is due in the near future), and he has represented a New York sanitation workers union to uphold the rights of its members to take the fifth amendment in union hearings without fear of being dismissed. A subsequent case on this subject is before the Supreme Court.



Charles Soberman

Visiting Professor Leonard B. Boudin

These are some of the successes, but Boudin's legal life has not been without its disappointments.

"I think I've lost some of the most important cases ever before the Supreme Court," he observed, rattling off the names *Uphaus v. Wyman*, *Braden v. United States*, *Lerner v. Casey*, *Ullman v. United States*, *Zemel v. Rusk*. "All of them except the *Zemel* case (which dealt with the Secretary of State's refusal to validate a passport to Cuba) dealt with freedom of speech or freedom from self-incrimination and all but *Zemel* were heard during the McCarthy era. I think if they had come up three years ago they would have been decided differently."

But what if they had come up before today's court?

"That's a touchy question since I'm going to have to go before the Court again," he chuckled. "Let's say that I'm less optimistic about the results than I was three years ago. I don't think the present court will reverse itself on previous decisions, although it may deviate somewhat. But there are always new areas of application of old principles. We were winning by five-to-four votes three years ago. The votes will still probably be five-to-four but they'll more than likely come out the other way."

But there is more to the man than Leonard B. Boudin the advocate.

He's a chess player (a veteran of half a century), a [three-lap] swimmer (at least once a week with

fifteen-lap swimmer Professor Charles Fried) and a cyclist. He also lists writing law review articles as a "hobby." (He has 28 articles to his credit and is currently working on a book.)

"I'm notoriously helpless around the house, a bone of contention for the past several decades," he laughed. Mrs. Jean Boudin, a published poet, is taking advantage of the year in Cambridge to indulge in academic endeavors, taking classes in prosody and natural science. Michael Boudin, 30, is a lawyer in Washington, D.C. Kathy Boudin, 27, non-lawyer, has authored several legal articles and co-authored a book. She is also an active member of SDS.

So that, in a nutshell, is Leonard B. Boudin.

But if he had it to do over again it wouldn't be quite the same.

"I don't think I'd limit myself to law," he said, noting that his uncle, Louis, was active outside strictly legal circles. "I'd like to do more in the study of government, economic theory and perhaps even politics."

But you can tell by the tone of his voice that he feels it's too late for him to become deeply involved in these areas. What does lie ahead?

"It's possible that I wouldn't mind ending my legal career as a professor," he said with a twinkle in his eye. "Right now I'm balancing the temptations of advocacy with the deliberate quality of the work here. Don't get me wrong. There is a tre-

Harvard Congeniality Surpasses New York

mendous volume of work to be done here, but the pace isn't quite so hectic. And I find the faculty here far more congenial than my colleagues in New York. In fact, of all the things here, the faculty pleases me most of all."

"But don't print that," he added with a chuckle. "They'll think I'm looking for a job."

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Admitting Status-Sockers

The Law School has long been regarded as a veritable vortex of upward mobility. Even so, the terrain of that high plateau on which success-borne graduates arrive is at last being reshaped by the nature of the students admitted here, the nurture of Harvard Law itself, and the tenor of the times.

The change is subtly underway. Students are not abandoning traditional practice in droves. Instead, as Dean Derek C. Bok wrote in the October, 1970, *Harvard Law School Bulletin*, "... recent graduates are likely to go into established firms. Yet they may not join these firms in quite the same spirit as in the past, for their doubts and concerns are clearly greater than in the past. Many will begin work, *faute de mieux*, in the hope of changing the character of the firm in such a way as to provide a tolerable compromise between their varied aspirations—for a decent income, for interesting, diverse work, and for a chance to spend substantial time fighting for worthy causes."

There are reasons to believe that today's student mores are causing the evolving betterment of legal practice more than is the initiative of the Law School itself. As Russell A. Simpson, director of admissions, commented, "The success of our graduates lies in the students themselves, not in the Law School. They would do well whether they came here or not; many students here don't need us—some don't go to class or participate in the life of the Law School—yet they do quite well as lawyers."

Even so, the Law School does its share to abet restructure, perhaps more by attracting than by acculturation. Simpson said, "As a leader in the legal profession, the successes which the Law School has had with our black students have encouraged other schools to take the necessary gamble and accept minority-group students even if their college grades or LSAT scores are riskier." As applications have risen from 1,700 in 1960 to 2,994 in 1965 to 5,100 in 1970, the median Law School Admission Test score for students accepted to the School has risen from 630 in 1960 to 665 in 1965 to 695 in 1970 (Class of '73). At the same time the proportion of women in the Law School has risen from less than five per cent in 1965 to nine per cent today. Blacks now comprise almost eight per cent whereas they were less than one per cent in 1965. While fewer students are coming from Ivy League colleges, offspring of alumni and of the nation's aristocratic families sometimes still get a boost, too.

At any rate, the Harvard-borne Jonathan Balsers of our world are slowly albeit justifiably becoming *passé* people.

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Fenno

"So whatcha taking this term, Bunky?" I shouted across the shower room on the third-floor of Dane Hall. "Did you sign up for Yarmo or two Biz Planning sections?"

"Aw, Fenno, cut it out. You have to take everything that ends in Planning here. The Griz was right."

"Well, I'm not so sure. I mean, I'm taking three hours of *Debits and Credits*, or *How to Tell the Left from the Right Without Voting for James Buckley*, and then there's *Reading All the Announcement Bulletin Boards Every Day*, that's six credits."

"Fenno, don't be silly, they won't let you get away with those kind of courses. I realize the Law School's loosened up a lot and they now offer them, but they don't really expect you to take them."

"Bunk, why be a shmo all your life? Live a little. Anyway, they know that somehow exams will be called off or postponed or something this June so don't take any one-term courses now."

"That'll never happen again. Big John just turned in his last year's *Crim Process* exam. Said he hadn't realized the summer was over."

"See! And they didn't even give *Crim Process* last year! Don't ever overestimate the sagacity of the Vice Dean!"

"Fenno, I wouldn't mess with him. He's got a mighty cold office up there."

"I think I'll go to class but I guess I can't. I turned in my name as unprepared in *Comm Trans* for the next four weeks. If I go, I won't get called on and then I won't have gotten it over with."

"Fenno, where did you learn to reason like that? Surely not in *Legal Method*?"

"Where else? That and the spring round of Ames where I defended a corporate swindler of widows and orphans."

"There isn't any spring round of Ames any more."

"There are still plenty of hangovers who remember it. And all of them weren't gone a year."

"Did the swindler win?"

"Of course. But he lost on the points. Or, I should say, I lost on the points. You see, Bunk, that's what you call Harvard Law School morality."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Pro-Israel Grads Answer Fisher

To the Editor:

Prof. Fisher's talk on the Middle East, as reported in the October 8, 1970, RECORD issue, raises several points that I would like to comment on.

First, I really don't see how, as Prof. Fisher asserts, the United States would be a "better friend" of Israel, and could do "more" for her, by not allying itself "militarily with her", but, rather, by supporting her "in terms of world opinion." I doubt that world opinion, even if it includes the United States opinion, would mean very much in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

After all, did world opinion prevent Jordan from closing the old city of Jerusalem to Jews—until the six-day war? Did it stop Egypt from closing the Suez Canal to Israel, from blockading the Straits of Tehran, and from removing the U.N. peace-keeping force from the Middle East? Did it deter Arab terrorist attacks on, and hijackings of, civilian aircraft and the murder of innocent people? To paraphrase an old cliché, "With friends like world opinion, who needs enemies."

Second, I find incredible Prof. Fisher's remark that "Israel is on the verge of making the same mistake that the U.S. made in Vietnam by seeking a military solution to what is essentially a political problem." How can one reasonably equate the position of Israel in the Middle East to that of the United States in Vietnam?

The United States is a super power, involved in a conflict on foreign soil, a conflict that is probably best viewed as a civil war. Israel is a rather minor power, confronted with, and surrounded by, hostile states that threaten her very existence. Also, what is the evidence that Israel seeks a military and not a political solution; or that, as is implied, the Arab states are willing to accept a political solution, but Israel is not?

The initiative for a military solution was taken by the Arab states beginning with their rejection, in November 1947, of the United Nations Accords that established the Israeli and Palestinian states in Palestine. It is the Arab states that have continuously denied the existence of Israel, and have refused to negotiate with Israel. It was Egypt who in 1969 formally renounced the ceasefire (agreed to after the six-

day war) and thereby precipitated the current escalation of military activity in the Middle East.

Third, I agree with Prof. Fisher that there should be a homeland for the Palestinian Arabs, and that it should be on the West Bank. But, Prof. Fisher, wasn't such a homeland proclaimed by the United Nations for the Palestinians? And wasn't this homeland denied to them by their brother Arabs, the Jordanians? What guarantee is there that such will not be the case again, should Israel seek to establish a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank, especially as the West Bank is still claimed by Jordan? Would not unilateral action by Israel to establish a Palestinian state on the West Bank be nothing more than "the kiss of death" for that state?

Fourth, Prof. Fisher notes that Israel is applying a "double standard" in regard to the Palestinian Arabs who grew up on the land. His concern, considering the war-like situation which confronts Israel, is questionable, especially when no mention is made of the treatment some Arab states have accorded to their Jewish nationals, or, for that matter, to Palestinian refugees.

However, should the fighting ever stop, should Israel be guaranteed peace and security, should the Arab states agree to a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank (as did Israel after the United Nations Accords of 1947), should Arab terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians stop, should the Arab states grant their Jewish nationals the same rights and privileges that innure to their Arab nationals, then if Israel persists in applying a double standard, I think Prof. Fisher's concern should be the concern of us all—but, for now it rings with a hollow sound.

Fifth, Prof. Fisher's comparison of United States unilateral moves in Vietnam to its actions in the Middle East also misses the mark, considering the fairly extensive unilateral action the Soviet Union has taken in support of the Arab states, militarily as well as politically.

(Could it be that Russia's evaluation of world opinion is a bit more realistic?)

Donald Bruce Kornreich '62
[Editor's Note: Letters expressing similar views were received from Herbert D. Katz '54, Joel L. Scheinert '60, Louis E. Seltzer '51, Forrest B. Weinberg, LL.M. '51 and Nochem S. Winnet '23.]

And Prof. Fisher Counterclaims

To the Editor:

You have kindly shown me some letters which the RECORD has received in response to its report of my remarks on the Middle East to the Law School Young Republican Club on September 29th and have suggested that I might wish to clarify my position.

If there is anything from which the Middle East suffers it is endless debate between Arab and Jew about the past—debate during which each tries to convince us third parties that between two shades of gray one is white and one is black. It is difficult to resist arguing the past (as when one alumnus writes that the 1956 British-French-Israeli attack on Egypt was "Arab initiated") and, of course, some mention of the past is useful. With Palestinians it is helpful to show appreciation of the grave injustice which the world has imposed upon them during the past twenty-two years, just as in Israel it is helpful to recognize the more serious injustice which Hitler and the world imposed upon the Jews. But the only thing we can affect is the future. I prefer to consider the question: "Who should do what, tomorrow morning?" On this question my present thinking is along the following lines.

The general goal should be to implement the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 as a "package deal" but spread out, of necessity, over several years. In this process the basic role of the United States should be that of neutral peace-maker, not that of a simple military ally of Israel. Such arms as we may ship to Israel (or to Jordan, or others) should be seen as stop-gap measures subordinate to a general even-handed policy. We should help the parties concentrate on practical measures for the future by ourselves working up alternative steps which might help the Middle East get from where it is today to where we would like to see it some years hence. Before a comprehensive treaty can be signed (and I am convinced that Israel is right in insisting upon formal treaties) some preliminary steps will have to be taken, such as:

- A Security Council resolution in which the Big Powers make clear that the Palestinians are entitled to their own homeland in Palestine alongside Israel, and to participate in the peace-making process;
- The establishment of commissions

(Continued on Page 16)

Law Women Recruit Undergrads

(Continued from Page 5)

emphasis when considering an applicant's total record.

Miss Davis and Miss DelToro said that this favors the graduates of large, well-established men's colleges (the Ivies, for example) at the expense of graduates of women's colleges which have sent comparatively few of their alumnae to law school.

They also fear that women are at a disadvantage when the Admissions Committee chooses between applicants on the basis of extra-curricular activities or outside job experience.

"Men are apt to have more impressive credentials," Miss DelToro said. "The Admissions Committee has to be sensitive to the whole position of woman in society."

One way to increase sensitivity by the Admissions Committee, both women suggested, would be

to add a female to the now all-male committee.

Discriminatory procedures could be better ferreted out, according to Miss DelToro, if there were a larger sample of women's applications to study.

"I don't feel there is any way to really know if the applications are not being sympathetically regarded," she said. "The percentage of women's admissions to applicants is the same as men's. We can criticize if we get a greater number of applications and dis-

cover what standards are being applied."

The women said that a special effort was needed by Harvard in part to make up for past sins.

"Historically, Harvard has had an unfriendly posture toward women," Miss Davis said. "It's one of the reasons for the high withdrawal rate [i.e., percentage of admitted applicants choosing not to attend—46 per cent among women admitted last Spring]."

She added: "The atmosphere of a men's club puts off most women."

HLS Seeks Minority Groups

(Continued from Page 5)

contacted and an evaluation of what the visit may have accomplished. Funds used by the organizations are held accountable in the same way as other travel funds, and all expenditures must be made for travel "at times and

under circumstances reasonably calculated to accomplish the purposes for which the funds were allocated."

Each group plans to visit approximately 20 schools during this year's recruiting season.

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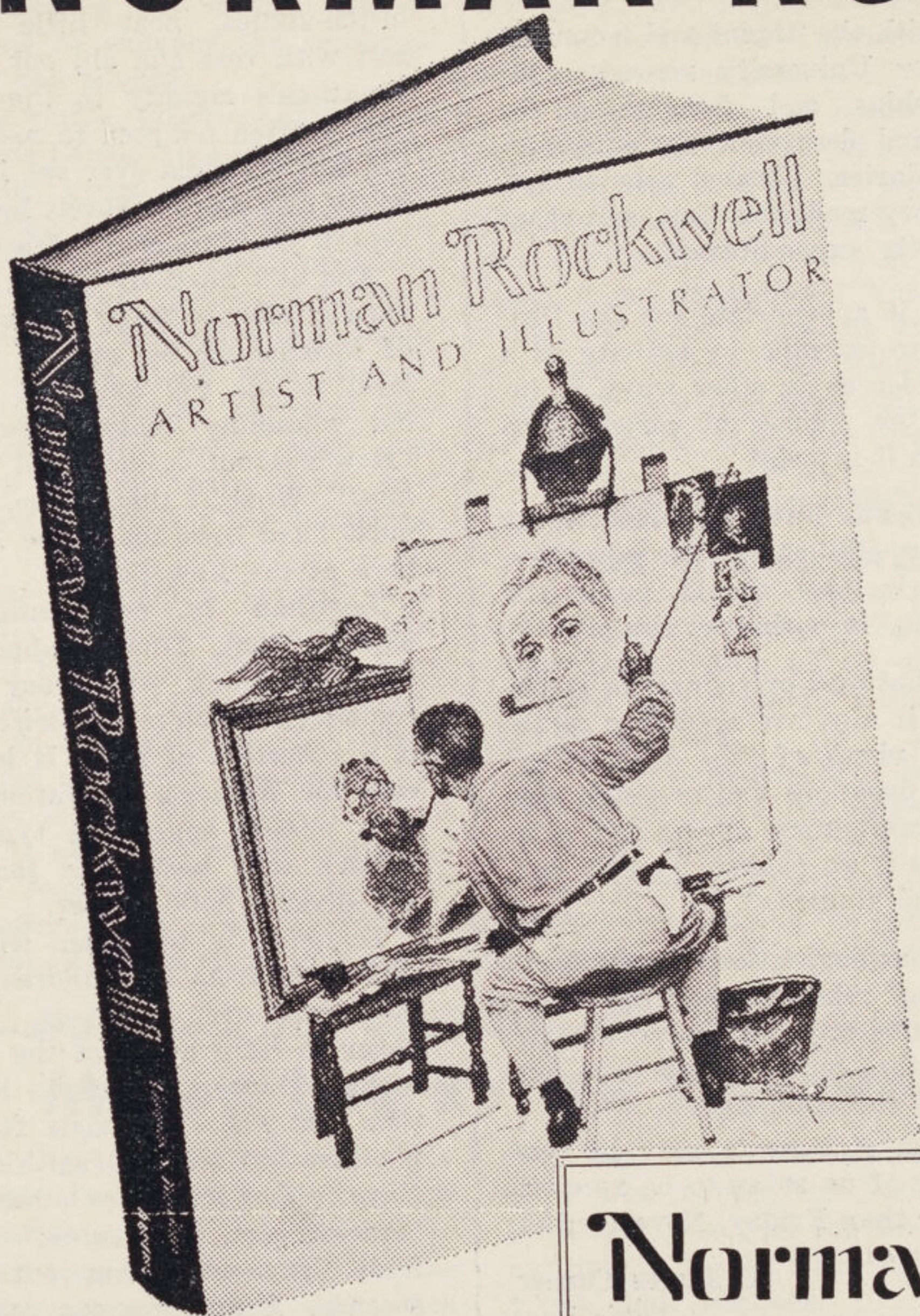
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G-6		7/1 — 7/31	BOS/LON — LON/BOS		\$241
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G-8		7/5 — 7/26	JFK/AMS/CHP — CHP/AMS/JFK		\$298
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HARVARD SQUARE

Should University Risk Income?

(Continued from Page 1)

simply to Harvard. Investment policy is one aspect, but only one aspect, of the problem. The President and Fellows need thoughtful guidance in this area."

The Committee does not plan to hold hearings. But we have discussed its work with some of our own students, and we shall be happy to have the written views of Law School students generally with regard to any of the following questions or any other questions suggested by President Pusey's directive to the Committee:

1. In what circumstances and to what extent in the management of the University portfolio should the University be willing to accept a reduction in income or capital growth or risk a reduction in alumni giving in order to achieve social purposes?

2. How is one to compare and "trade off" such other social pur-

poses with the urgent and mounting need for University resources for scholarships and fellowships for needy and deserving students, faculty salaries, library acquisitions, laboratory modernization, and other University expenditures?

3. Is it appropriate for the University to attempt, by activity as a stockholder or in other ways, to influence the policies of corporations in which it invests?

4. In cases involving proxy fights or other stockholder controversies, what principles should guide the University in voting its shares?

5. What new procedures or mechanisms, if any, are needed to establish the views of "the University" on such questions and to weigh conflicting preferences among and within alumni, governing boards, faculties and students?

6. What suggestions do you have regarding relations between Harvard University and corporate enterprise that could contribute to constructive social change?

Written statements may be sent to either of us so as to be received not later than Friday, November 20.

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Will Success

(Continued from Page 7)

in-the-sixties, neat little three-piece suit with vest and all, but he stresses Jonathan's rigidity to the point that one is often tempted to ask just what the hell did Tina ever see in Jonathan in the first place? Surely he could have kept a few redeeming features.

And it's hard to believe that Harvard graduates really approach the art of lovemaking by raising their voice level to the coy tones of a five-year old wheedling cookies, and whining, "How's about a little old roll in de hay?" Wow, if that's true, the sixties must have been the Stone Age of sex here at the Law School.

Jonathan is conscientious about pointing out Tina's supposed-faults. "Do something with your hair," he commands, "you're my wife; my wife is a reflection of me." It looks like a case for Women's Liberation, but Tina is a passive-aggressive type and she doesn't talk back; she just polishes the silver a little harder.

Temporarily bedridden with a virus picked up from his children, Jonathan is even more obnoxious. He seems never to have heard of the equal protection clause. Secure in his conviction that his wife exists for the sole pleasure of serving as his personal slave, his imperious demands for "cracked ice, *not* cubes," and "real fresh lemonade" ring out every 30 seconds. Before she can complete one of her Jonathan-inspired chores, Mama's little *mensch* is at it again. She must commence writing out the 100 or more invitations to the big party he is intent on giving to "impress the right sort of people." Moreover, she must march right over to the post office in the zero weather to make sure that *his* precious invitations arrive promptly. Small wonder that Tina stops en route and telephones George to arrange a tryst.

As soon as we enter George's pad with Tina, we see that George has it *really* made, *i.e.* he lives in an East Side penthouse with a wide-angle view of the East River. A newcomer named Frank Langella plays George. Despite a slightly skinny physique, comes the feminist revolution, and Mr. Langella is gonna be my sex object. His bedroom voice, his spoiled but beautiful Caravaggio Renaissance pageboy's face . . . oh yes, and on a more objective level of criticism, he can also act.

So now we're ready for the Big Sex Scene and in this year's cinema fashion we get huge closeups of lips meeting, hands touching—very slow and so

Lead Astray All Harvard Law Husbands?

veddy, veddy arty. Strangely, the complete absence of any musical soundtrack seems to enhance the sensuous quality of the moment.

To his surprise, experienced satyrist George finds he and his housefrau have "a fantastic, great sex thing going." Only a female scriptwriter would have the perception to make Tina's response, "Sex isn't all that important to me." Most of the male viewers will probably scoff in disbelief along with George, but what every woman knows is that what Tina really seeks from her misalliance with the writer is not love nor sex, but a prop for her collapsing ego.

Desperate to reaffirm herself as a person after Jonathan's complete subjugation of her personality to his own schemes, she wants George to appreciate her as an individual. Yet when she ventures a literary observation on Proust, she is met with ridicule.

George is not much of an improvement over Jonathan as an ego builder. George suffers from acute hardening of the emotions; he carefully lays down

rules to keep their affair "a straight sex thing," and feels acute embarrassment to find himself presenting Tina with a Christmas present.

So here we have our heroine caught between an oafish husband and a sadistic lover with nothing but dirty dishes and floorwaxing for relief. Jonathan has downgraded his wife so often in front of her daughters ("Your mother made *Phi Beta Kappa* at Smith, but she can't cook a four-minute egg,") that they treat her with little respect, so there's not much comfort even in

Wife Trysts While Grad Grows Grapes

motherhood. Lorraine Cullen gives a biting performance as an eight-year-old bitch with Frannie Michel as her younger sidekick.

At length Jonathan has his party—at which an expensive caterer bullies the family which has hired him, one of the celebrity guests steals an expensive knickknack and the entire guest-list unceremoniously departs before

9:30 p.m. In Jonathan's celebrity-clouded eyes, however, "Everything went quite well."

"Can't you see those people are simply using you; you're demeaning yourself," pleads his wife.

When Tina one eve finds her legal knight-at-arms alone and palely loitering around the kitchen in his Alexander Shields bathrobe, he confesses that the grapevines have turned to wrath, he's totally broke, a half-hearted extra-marital interest has been putting too much pressure on him, and he's even in trouble with the senior partners at his law firm.

"Do you think we can pick up the pieces and work out a better marriage than we've ever had before?" he asks.

It is easy for the Harvard Law student to feel smug and superior as he watches this 1960 graduate succumb to the lure of the Golden Calf. How much better are we at the Law School now? It is difficult to tell whether our idealism will withstand the pressures of reality any better than Jonathan Balser's did.

The Backbencher

Money, Law Review Reviewed

By Richard Hoffman

A friend of mine who used to view the world through capitalist-tinted granny glasses remarks, "It's the classic response of the liberals when the squeeze is on." Some weeks ago Miss Eleanor Appel, who heads the Law School's Placement Office, confided that students talk Ralph Nader and Navajo Legal Assistance but eventually sign on Wall Street's dotted line. And in the current *Bulletin*, we find Dean Bok telling alumni that students haven't changed all that much.

If you linger in the green-as-in-dollar-furnished lobby of the Placement Office, you might be excused for thinking that the squeeze is on. Students pound through the loose-leaf volumes, shake the clammy hands of the greasers the law firms think they can get away with sending up this year and file cards by the thousands to interview all and sundry New York, Boston, D.C. and West Coast legal emporiums.

Placement Office secretaries plead with interviewers to stay an extra day, there are so many waiting to speak to you. And you can detect the *Law Review*ers too, who figure they are so home free they needn't

sport a vest this time around. Students who worked for Nader *et al* learn that this year the interviewer harrumphs openly when he glances across their résumés.

The most curious aspect of it all is that any economic downturn breeds a need for litigation attorneys. It may very well be that some of the firms decided this was the year to draw the hard line; translated, we can get along with three less library lions this year or summer. And as any Wall Street Machiavelli might have told them, the law students would docilely fall in line. It was a power struggle ploy equal to anything the Murchisons or Kirby ever thought of, to employ an analogy that the Street will understand.

Hence, one may be pardoned for wondering whether the masochists and the sadists, the applicants and the firms, do not love and deserve one another. Of course, for good measure, there are those representatives of government agencies who have cut back their Harvard hiring quotas drastically, hoping to please the Nixon curia. Too, some judges are retaining their present law clerks.

But have no fear, Wall Street. The lambs will never choose to avoid their slaughter. Everyone will find his niche on Wall Street or midtown or State Street or Spring or Sutter Streets. They'd fill out registration statements for the rest of their lives before they'd go to Cleveland. The Harvard hauteur rides again. Watch for Pauline Réage's next novel.

* * *

It's hard not to hear the snicker from within Gannett House whenever anyone over there just bothers to think about the fact that the *Yale Law Journal* just got around to publishing its May 1970 issue. But, as usual, the Gannett House Gang misses the point. The current issue of Yale's answer to the *Review* points up everything wrong with the local product: its stodginess, dullness, irrelevance to changing legal currents and tendency to kow-tow to the legal establishment.

Dedicated to Thurman Arnold, the issue contains a tribute by one-time partner Abe Fortas, who offers what perhaps is the most reasoned, winning and complete argument for the traditional law firm seen in its most liberal light. Then the torch is passed to practitioners of urban and poverty law, to the Cahns and

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The Backbencher

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Stephen Wexler of the National Welfare Rights Organization, who outline what it's like to practice their kind of law. The note-writers consider every aspect of the public interest law firm, analyzing as well its relation to legal education and the recently propounded code of professional responsibility.

As a final fillip, the anonymous "YLJ" assesses in a book review twenty years of "With the Editors" of the *Harvard Law Review*. A grosser anthology of one publication's narrowness, conceit, silliness and resistance to change has yet to be compiled. But more than that, the piece is given to inducing laughing fits. Let the reader beware.

* * *

Whatever the merits of the "Princeton Plan," under the provisions of which students were to spend two weeks campaigning for the candidates of their choice, it's unfortunate that some have begun to believe the comments of aging Establishmentarians. Students shouldn't be different from anyone else, we are told. Why should they get time off to campaign when no one else does, and what does it accomplish anyway? Never does one hear: Why doesn't everyone demand time off to campaign if working within the system accomplishes such great and fine results? Perhaps it doesn't.

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Legal Aid Fellows Discuss Job Mart

Four of this year's Clinical Legal Education Fellows will conduct a program on opportunities in the field of legal services at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, November 17, in Langdell North.

The Fellows — Anthony Ching, Morton Cohen, John Thames and Michael Woods — will discuss the pros and cons of legal services work, salary-scales, geographic considerations, and personality and political problems.

All four have worked in Office of Equal Opportunity funded services and are currently assisting students in legal service projects and classes at the Law School. Their backgrounds range from experience with the Justice Department to private practice, civil rights litigation to public interest law.

Most legal service organizations do not recruit until the spring. For those interested in legal aid work, the program is intended to convey vital information for the obtaining of jobs.

Letters

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or other working bodies to prepare detailed documents covering Jerusalem, holy places, demilitarized zones, and refugees.

The comprehensive settlement itself must presumably encompass a whole bundle of agreements, such as a four-party treaty covering Aqaba, bilateral boundary treaties, measures defining Israel's right to take self-help action under certain contingencies in the future, and so forth.

One of the few grounds for optimism in the Middle East lies in the fact that the governments concerned have not yet taken firm public positions on most of the issues involved in a settlement. It would be tragic if the resumption of talks through Ambassador Jarring resulted in each side's developing — and digging itself into — an extreme plan, reflecting a one-sided point of view from which compromise would become more difficult.

It will be easier for either side to accept proposals coming from a third party rather than an adversary. It is to the interest of all parties that such working proposals be advanced, at least as a basis for discussion. The United States should keep itself sufficiently neutral to serve that role. Further, serving simply as a one-sided arms supplier for Israel produces pressures for an expanded Soviet role in the Mediterranean, in Egypt, and in other Arab states.

Let's leave it to history to judge whether Nasser was "great", whether I am "an authority" and who made what mistakes in the past. Any lawyer with time on his hands who wants to help Israel, the Arab states, or both might set to work drafting and publishing for discussion some operational document which he believes would now play a constructive role in the Middle East.

Roger Fisher
Professor of Law

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