The New York Times

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935 ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961 ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963 ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1963-1992 ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER JR., Publisher

JOSEPH LELYVELD, Executive Editor GENE ROBERTS, Managing Editor

Assistant Managing Editors

DAVID R. JONES SOMA GOLDEN BEHR GERALD M. BOYD CAROLYN LEE WARREN HOGE JACK ROSENTHAL ALLAN M. SIEGAL

HOWELL RAINES, Editorial Page Editor PHILIP M. BOFFEY, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

RUSSELL T. LEWIS, President and General Manager JOHN M. O'BRIEN, Executive V.P., Deputy Gen. Mgr. WILLIAM L. POLLAK, Executive V.P., Circulation PENELOPE MUSE ABERNATHY, Senior V.P., Planning and Human Resources
RICHARD H. GILMAN, Senior V.P., Operations JANET L. ROBINSON, Senior V.P., Advertising RAYMOND E. DOUGLAS, V.P., Systems and Technology KAREN A. MESSINEO, V.P., Chief Financial Officer DONNA C. MIELE, V.P., Human Resources CHARLES E. SHELTON, V.P., Distribution DAVID A. THURM, V.P., Production

Lawyers in Class Actions Should Make Certain Fees Are Fair

To the Editor:

Re your Nov. 21 Business Day article on the Bank of Boston class action suit:

Frankly, I find the way the attorney fees were paid in this case nothing short of outrageous. And I'm a plaintiff's lawyer and a strong opponent of so-called tort reform.

Lawyers representing a class have a fiduciary duty to the class as a whole to put the interests of the class members above the lawyers' own interests, as with any other client.

It should be part of the job of the class attorneys to make sure that the individual passive class members are not going to pay more than they receive and that fee payment formulas don't wind up doing the class members more harm than good.

It may be that the class members in the Bank of Boston suit derived more than \$40 million in benefits while the lawyers received a proportionally modest \$8.5 million fee. But if those numbers are correct, surely there were ways to get the lawyers paid without its costing people like

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge unpublished letters. Those selected may be shortened for space reasons. Fax letters to (212) 556-3622 or send to Letters to the Editor, The New York Times, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Dexter J. Kamilewicz far more than the award he received. Finding those ways is part of the duty of any responsible class attorney. It should also be a responsibility of the judge

We need class actions, just as we need contingency fees. Both are important tools that help lawyers help their clients, individually and in large groups, to redress wrongs.

These tools help level the playing field, giving the average Joes and Joans of America a chance against larger and more heavily bankrolled entities like the Bank of Boston.

But, as with any tool, the class action comes with instructions to use

who approved the settlement.

it safely and wisely. It sounds as if the lawyers in this case didn't follow RICHARD ZITRIN the instructions. San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1995

The writer teaches legal ethics at the University of San Francisco.

No Puritans at the Feast

To the Editor:

Thanks be to John Demos, Yale history professor, for "'Cannoe' Diplomacy" (Op-Ed, Nov. 23), on the first Thanksgiving. However, he incorrectly identifies an original celebrant as a Puritan. Puritans were an ultra-orthodox sect within the Church of England and did not arrive in America until 1630. Plymouth Colony was settled in 1620 by Separatists, nonconformists who worshiped separately, and secretly, in England, where their breakaway religion was outlawed.

They migrated briefly to the Netherlands, but returned to settle an outpost in the New World, where they could live again in an English-speaking community, but away from official scrutiny.

The Puritans, on the other hand, established a rival Massachusetts community as an experiment to demonstrate their theory for achieving a purer civil society through rigorous religious practice, a foretaste of what would follow in Cromwellian DENISE OUTLAW England.

Setaukét, L.I., Nov. 24, 1995

The New York Times Company

229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036-3959

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman Chief Executive Officer LANCE R. PRIMIS, President Chief Operating Officer DAVID L. GORHAM, Senior Vice President Deputy Chief Operating Officer DIANE P. BAKER, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer KATHARINE P. DARROW, Senior Vice President

LAURA J. CORWIN, Secretary RICHARD G. THOMAS, Treasurer