



America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 35

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., OCTOBER 18, 1962

NO. 3

King to Speak at Forum

By Charles M. Hamann

The Reverend Martin Luther King — Atlanta pastor, director of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and national Negro leader — will speak next Wednesday, October 24, at Sanders Theater.

The topic of the meeting, sponsored by the Harvard Law School Forum and scheduled



for 8:30 p.m., will be "The Future of Integration." Professor Paul A. Freund will serve as moderator for a panel which will include Professors Mark DeWolfe Howe and Paul M. Bator.

The Rev. King achieved national prominence as leader of the highly successful Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott began in December, 1955; it was ended in December, 1956, by a federal court order to desegregate the buses.

Since the settlement of the dispute, controversy has somewhat dulled the luster of his meteoric rise to leadership in the movement to banish segregation from the South.

An advocate of passive resistance, the Rev. King has spent much time in jail during the past few years, defying segregation laws which he considers immoral. His most recent stint came during the heat of the recent desegregation battle in Albany, Georgia. His most famous jail term was served shortly before the 1960 election.

At the time of Rev. King's incarceration,
(Continued on page 6)

Placement Swamped

By Neil L. Chayet

The Placement Office is being swamped, and the situation is "absurd," according to Placement Director Eleanor R. Appel.

She reported that since Sept. 27 more than 1400 third-year and nearly 600 second-year interviews have been held with more than 75 firms and companies. The "interviewing"

(Continued on page 9)

To Alleviate Anxiety

In his annual report, Dean Griswold discussed the problem of mental anxiety which afflicts the student body at the Law School. He said that "Experience seems to indicate that much of the tension and anxiety is self-generated by the students themselves, and that there is not much that the School can do about it, ..."

However, it seems to us that a major cause of the problem is the School's examination policy. By this we mean the policy that in a year-long course one's grade depends solely upon his performance on one examination at the end of the thirty-three week school year.

Much of the anxiety which one feels at the School results from his concern with how well he is learning the materials in his courses. This is especially and dramatically true in the case of the first-year. Week by week, month by month, the first-year student struggles along, wishing he had some standards by which he could evaluate his progress. He feels that it would be beneficial if he could discover the areas which he was beginning to master and those in which he would have to do more work. It would be helpful, he thinks, if there were more guideposts along the road of the first-year.

True, there is the mid-year Practice Examination, which does give the student some idea of his progress. But the value of this Examination is limited by the fact that, for the most part, the papers are graded by the teaching fellows, not by the professors who will be grading the all-important June examinations.

Therefore, the RECORD advocates the institution of a mid-year examination in each course in the first-year curriculum, to be graded by the appropriate professor himself. The grades would represent a portion of the final course mark.

Some might say that students would be disturbed by the prospect of having to take examinations at mid-year which would be graded, but we do not think so. The first-semester mark would be compared with that received on the June final, and if the June score reflected improvement over the January one, the latter would not be given great weight in determining the final grade in the course.

We are certain that these examinations would be a tremendous psychological aid to the first-year student; in furnishing him with an authoritative evaluation of his work, they would go far toward alleviating the problem of anxiety at the Law School.

Harvard Law Record

Emmanuel H. Smith	President
Neil L. Chayet	Managing Editor
Donald W. Kramer	News Editor
Daniel J. Kucera	Features Editor
Bruce Abel	Lay-Out Editor
Charles M. Hamann	Associate Editor

Published weekly on Thursdays during each academic year in the months September through December and February through April by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per semester, \$4.00 per year mailed; student subscription, \$2.00 per year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies 15c each at the Law School, 25c each mailed. Business and editorial offices, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone UNIVERSITY 8-7600, extension 418.

Permission is given for reproduction of any part of an article appearing herein provided that credit is given to both the RECORD and the author of the article. Second class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts.

TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Sports at the Harvard Law School! Don't laugh, because we offer a variety of athletics to match any college curriculum.

Among popular outdoor games is *World Tree Climb*. Designed for those who want to "get up in the world," it rewards winners with a typical fly's-eye view of Harkness spoon-lifters. *Football* is our mass-participation sport. Players include old ladies, secretaries, and faculty who foolishly insist on walking over the sidewalk (goal-line). An offshoot is *Co-ed Football*, where frolicking males impress intelligentsia hanging from dormitory windows with the graceful agility of their female team-"mates". More risky sports include *Cross A Street*. Competition is stiff, as are some unsuccessful players. To win, you must hurdle a Cambridge artery (which may be in vain) without getting lost or staining someone's simonize. Even more dangerous is *Dodge That Clifflie*, usually played in Harvard Square. The object is to avoid injury from a green bookbag or from swallowing your Coop card, as a bicycle tire indents your forehead.

We also have a fine indoor sports program. *Sweat It Out* is a favorite. A professor, the saber-rattling opponent, randomly calls on a pre-selected pacifist student, who responds with chattering molars, guttural gestures, and a moist brow. An all-around game is *Neck Strain*. The general idea is to sit, slump, or hide in the library and read the Statute of Frauds or the Internal Revenue Code without looking at a girl twice (this may be easier than it sounds . . .). Talking to one disqualifies you — from *this* game, at least.

Finally, there is the traditional game of *Pencil Pushing*. Boasting about 100% participation, we have fielded some pretty good teams. Some — especially the players — complain that we emphasize this sport too much, but that's all in the game.

Letter to White House Started Here

By Bruce Abel

A group of Harvard Law School professors initiated a letter to President Kennedy supporting his actions in Mississippi, it was revealed last week.

The letter, signed in alphabetical order by 57 constitutional law professors and deans of 12 leading law schools, was originated by Professors Paul A. Freund, Albert M. Sacks, and Clark Byse. It was sent to the White House on Thursday, October 4, and was printed in the *New York Times* the next day.



Professor Freund

"The idea occurred to us on Monday (October 1)," Professor Freund said. "We all sat down and began telephoning professors at other law schools." Mr. Freund added that the original idea was to submit a letter to the *New York Times* letters-to-the-editor section, but they dropped this idea because it would not permit many signatures.

Mr. Freund said that the length of the list was shorter than it could have been because the group wanted to act as quickly as possible. "We wanted to get a fair representation of law schools throughout the country," he said. The list included signatures of professors from four southern law schools: Duke, North Carolina, Vanderbilt, and Virginia. "Everyone who was notified," Mr. Freund said, "signed the letter."

The letter was "welcomed at the White House," according to the story appearing

with the letter in the *New York Times* on October 5. The story noted that "some feeling of disappointment had been expressed at the silence of the law schools." The article pointed out, however, that the letter had been drafted before the White House feeling had been made known.

The letter said "The real issue . . . is whether the rule of law, which our profession and our country are striving to promote among all nations, may be flouted and dishonored at home."

Harvard Law School professors signing the letter were Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Professor Ernest J. Brown, Professor Freund, Professor Henry M. Hart, Jr., Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe, Professor Sacks, and Professor Arthur E. Sutherland.

Dorm Council May Seek Change in Parietal Rules

By Michael J. Henry

The Dormitory Council has unanimously adopted a resolution seeking revision of the parietal rules. The resolution passed Monday stated that the Council "expresses dissatisfaction with present parietal rules and urges that a committee be appointed to meet with the executive committee to study the problem."

An earlier strongly-worded motion to go on record in favor of specific changes from 12:30 to 1:30 on Friday and Saturday nights was withdrawn after an extended discussion in which the suggestion was made to consult dormitory opinion on what changes were most desired. A request for a written reply from the Administration, included in the earlier motion, was stricken on recommendation of an overwhelming majority of the Council.

Among the reasons advanced for extending hours were the facts that most area women's colleges have weekend hours of 1:30 or 2:00, the dormitories of other graduate divisions of the University have later hours, and noise is no longer a problem as a result of the sound-proofing of the dorms.

(Continued on page 6)

Political Clubs Prod Voters

By Charles M. Hamann

Both the Democratic and Republican clubs conducted registration and absentee voter drives in the lobby of Harkness Commons during the past two weeks. The Democrats led off with a three-day effort to cajole the apathetic into applying for their absentee ballots, and the Republicans followed with a four-day stint.

The Republicans distributed 87 cards to absentee voters, which listed their name, home address and voting address. They also supplied information as to where the prospective voter should send his application.



The clubs are planning work efforts for state and local candidates. The effort of the Democrats, who have pledged primary campaign support for Peabody, is already in high gear. Volunteers, numbering about fifteen on the average, depart from Harkness at 6:30 every evening from Monday to Thursday in order to distribute bumper stickers and acquire signatures for the Peabody-sponsored constitutional reform petitions.

On Tuesday night the Republicans mobilized forces to support Dr. Howard D. Greyber, GOP candidate for Representative from the 8th Congressional District. They estimate that from 30 to 40 Law School volunteers will help Republican candidates in their bid for election.

The Republicans also hope to bring some candidates for state office to the Law School prior to the election. Hugh A. Norton, Club Vice-President, admitted that "it may be difficult to get any of them here"; but at least tentatively, the club has scheduled for the last week of October a visit by Edward Brooke, GOP candidate for Attorney-General.

John A. Rava, President of the Law-Graduate Democrats, Robert S. Hillman, a member of the Executive Board, and Albert F. Cullen, Jr., statewide chairman of the Students for Kennedy organization, are serving on the steering committee of a Students for Kennedy drive at the University. The group is circulating petitions for signatures of support throughout Harvard.

Democrats Hear Homans

By Donald W. Kramer

William P. Homans, local Democratic candidate for state representative, told the Harvard Law-Graduate Democratic Club last week that "as basic a thing as honesty" is the key issue in the November election.

Billed as a "reform" candidate, Homans told the club Thursday that a legislator must be honest not only in money matters but also in carrying out his duties and voting conscientiously. "This demands an absence of cronyism," he stated.

Homans has been endorsed by a state-wide organization known as C.O.D., which, he said, is dedicated to uniting the Democratic Party and bridging the gulf between the existing organization and ideological Democrats who feel out of place in any of the state factions.

But it was evident from his remarks that the party is still far from united. A former supporter of Attorney General Edward McCormick, Homans said he was "disappointed" by Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy's victory in the Senatorial primary.

He added, however, that he would support the nominee on the issues and said he seemed to have such broad-based support that he "might be able to do things to unite the party that other leaders could not or would not do."

But when asked about Attorney General candidate Francis E. Kelly, Homans said, "I don't like to have him on the same ticket with me." He added that he had just sent a contribution to the Republican candidate, Edward Brooke.

Homans, a member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, said the legislature should contain not only enthusiastic but knowledgeable people if progress is to be made in civil rights legislation.

Harkness Makes a Profit

By Stewart D. Davis

Harkness Commons became a profit-making organization for the first time last year, to the tune of 8/10 of a mil per meal.

Warren Thompson, a Stouffer's employee who is steward-manager of Harkness, said that more than 600,000 meals were served during the year. Thus the profit made by the dining facilities came to a little over \$4,800.

This small sum becomes significant when it is realized that the graduate dining hall ran in the red during Stouffer's first year of management, in 1960-61, by approximately \$6,800. And the year before that, Harkness lost close to \$57,000 under University control.

Thompson has already allocated something over \$4,000 of the profits for new dishes. He has chosen an off-white design with a modern light-green border pattern to supplement the present plastic dishes.

Thompson also plans to revamp the dish room window during Christmas vacation so that students may put their trays on moving belts after they have finished their meals.

The 32-year-old Thompson, who took charge of Harkness in 1960, has been using Stouffer's procedures and purchasing power to put the organization in the black. Part of his job has been to retrain the staff entirely.

Thompson calls the cafeteria-style Harkness situation "the most flexible plan in the United States to the best of my knowledge."

Presently, said Thompson, there are 511 students on contract, which is somewhat more than there were last year at this time.

As to volume, Thompson says the hall expects about 900 at dinner on weekdays, 1300 at lunch, and 800 at breakfast. The grill, also under Stouffer's direction, serves about 160 at lunch and about 250 at night.

Thompson calls his position a "dual role."

He and three dieticians receive their pay from Stouffer's, but at the same time they are Harvard employees concerned only with the running of Harkness. Thompson's two bosses are C. T. Tucker, director of the University's dining hall department, and a man at M.I.T. who is head of the school division of Management Food Service, a Stouffer's subsidiary.

Stouffer's receives a fee from the University for running Harkness. The fee, which goes on the administrative page of the University's profit-and-loss statement, is based on sales and can be estimated within three percent, Thompson said. He called the relation between Stouffer's and Harvard a "very loose contract, almost a gentlemen's agreement."

Thompson said that Stouffer's had been called in by Tucker because the organization had been having great difficulty with money and, under university management, was not geared to be a profit-making business.

Tucker filled in some of the history of graduate feeding at Harvard, which was started in 1946 in the Van Serg building on a trial basis to take care of graduate students in that area, which included law students.

After Harkness was built in 1950, dining facilities were moved there, and students ate by a non-compulsory sign-on plan, paying the same rate as the undergraduates.

After some years of mass feeding, the graduate school deans began to push for a plan of selected menus. A consultant was called in to survey the possibilities for such a change; following his report, the deans got together and decided to try his recommendations, Tucker said.

Selected menus went into effect in the fall of 1959 and ran for a year until the advent of Stouffer's.

Harkness now employs 42 full-time and 26 part-time professional persons, a number which is about 10 percent of the University's 670 professional dining hall employees.

Harkness also employs 66 students. This year's student captain is a second-year law student, Pat Leach.



Warren Thompson

Williston Competition Underway

By Michael J. Henry

A threatened takeover of a corporation by outsiders and an anti-trust situation provide two of the problems in the Williston Competition now underway. The problems were issued Monday, and the solutions are due next Wednesday. Other problems include drafting a consumer's protection statute and an arrangement to give a non-stockholder veto power in a corporation.

The Williston Competition problems are presented in the form of a memo from a senior partner in a law firm to an associate. The associate must select the course of action to be recommended to the client and draft the appropriate documents. The tight time schedule is designed to simulate conditions encountered in actual practice.

Some forty third-year students are participating in the Semi-Final Round of the Competition. They are grouped in teams competing in four elimination contests to determine who will be eligible for the finals in the spring.

The four problems present a variety of situations. In the corporation takeover problem, contestants have to draft a stockholders' agreement which will be sufficiently attractive to stockholders to induce them to sign it and which will insure that the office-directors will be safe from the "corporate raiders."

The anti-trust problem requires redesigning the arrangements by which a manufacturing concern plans to grant exclusive licenses to foreign companies to manufacture its patented products. The company has found that the contemplated arrangement clearly violates the anti-trust laws.

Drafting a statute to protect consumers from sellers of merchandise who engage in certain unfair sales practices is required in another problem. The objectionable practice is obtaining buyers' signatures on negotiable notes for inferior merchandise, discounting the notes, and disappearing, leaving the buyers with no defense against the assignees of the notes.

The fourth problem requires an arrangement whereby the editor of a political magazine may be given veto power in a corpora-

tion in which all the stock is owned by his wealthy and opinionated "angel."

Judges for Williston problems are selected from among the leading practicing attorneys in the jurisdictions in which the problems are set. Among the judges for the Semi-Final Round are Gerhard A. Gesell, Covington & Burling, Washington, D. C.; Edward I. Rothschild, Rothschild, Hart, Stevens & Barry, Chicago, Illinois; and William L. Broad, Mackenzie, Smith, Lewis, Michell & Hughes, Syracuse, New York.

Dorm Council Action

(Continued from page 3)

In other new business, the Council approved a study of the problems created by the large number of closed elective courses which resulted last year from lack of projections of how many students were interested in each course.

Athletic committee chairman Fred Profeta reported that the dorm intramural touch football league began operation this week.

Provision of a mailbox or postal facility of some kind in the dormitory area for the convenience of dorm residents is the top priority project of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, reported chairman Stuart Hall.

King to Speak

(Continued from page 1)

President (then Democratic nominee) Kennedy telephoned the pastor's wife to express concern for his well-being. This gambit, a testimony to the political influence of the Rev. King, may have swung such a key state as Illinois into the President's electoral-vote column.

The Rev. King's philosophy, which has led to his frequent imprisonment, is that "in order to . . . arouse the conscience of the opponent, you go to jail and you stay. You don't pay the fine . . . You have broken a law which is out of line with the moral law and you are willing to suffer the consequences by serving the time." (*The New York Times*, July 15, 1962.)

Berman Explains Lecture Incident

By Donald W. Kramer

(This is the second of two articles. — Ed.)

When Professor Harold J. Berman arrived at a Moscow University lecture hall to give a class on American law one afternoon early last spring, he found the room already filled with students attending another meeting. He went on to a second room to give his lecture to about 25 of his usual 150 students.

The following week when he arrived for class, both rooms were filled, and he could not speak at all. He heard later that the business of the meetings included sharp criticism of the Soviet students who were attending his lectures.

Two weeks later, Prof. Berman decided it would be "wiser" to stop altogether. "I didn't want to cause embarrassment to those who continued to attend," he said recently in his office here at Harvard.

The incident, which developed near the end of his year of study at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, caused something of a stir when it made the newspapers in the United States. But Prof. Berman emphasized that he had not been forced to quit and that his relations with the Russians remained on an amicable basis throughout the entire year.

"The important thing about the lectures," he said, "is that seven were given, not that the other five were not given."

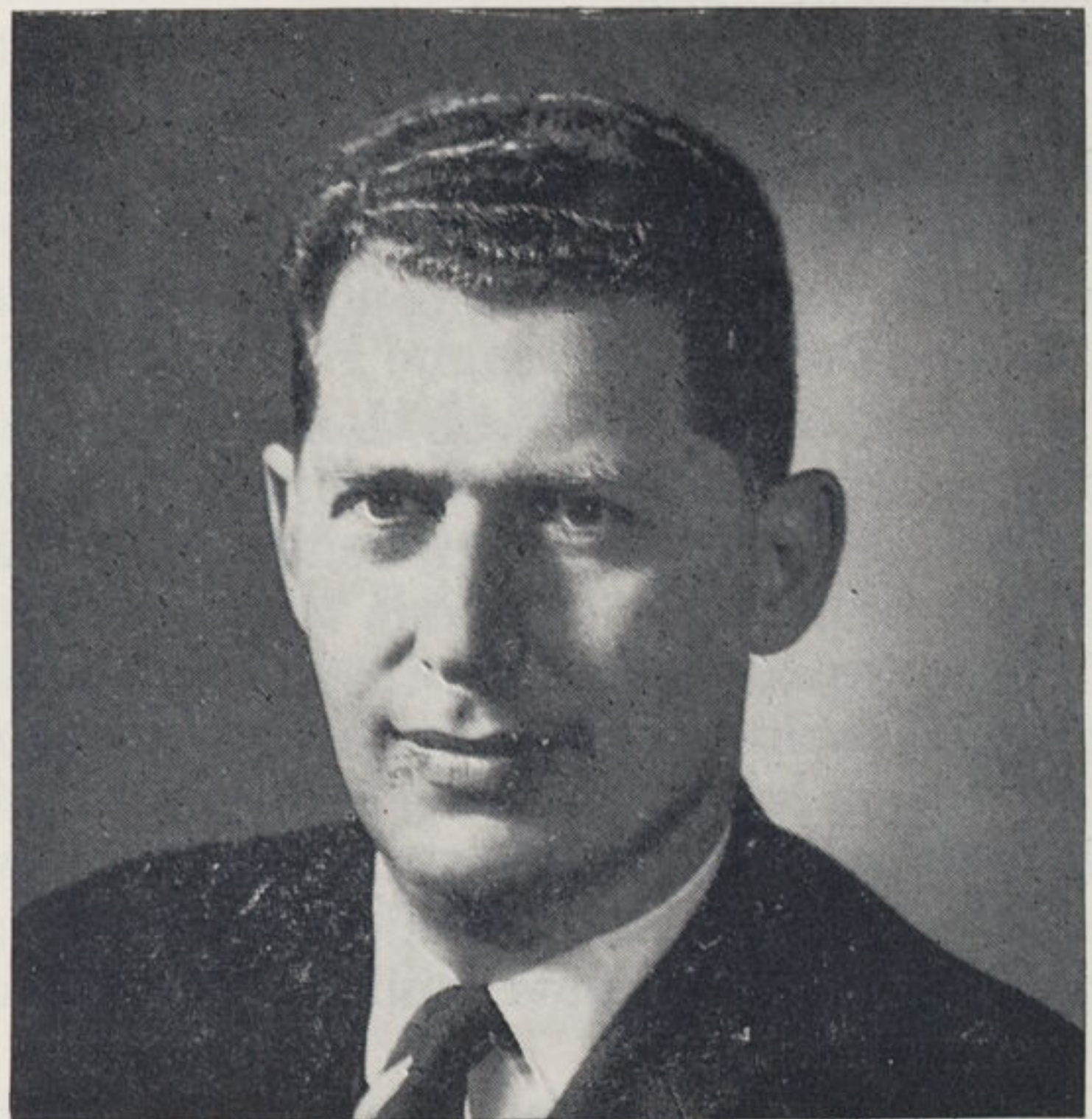
The lecture series came about largely through the Professor's initiative, although the specific invitation was made by the law faculty at Moscow.

In his first few lectures he discussed the historical background of American law, federalism, the role of the Supreme Court, and the problems of civil rights and civil liberties. He distributed Russian translations of the U. S. Constitution, *Marbury v. Madison*, the *Brown* school desegregation case, and the Communist Party opinion which declared constitutional the registration provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

"This is the one case that every Soviet citizen knows about," Prof. Berman com-

mented. "It is very widely misinterpreted, and I had many questions about it during my early lectures.

"I made clear my personal opinion that the McCarran Act is a bad law and should be repealed. But I explained that the question of its constitutionality was controversial and difficult. And I explained that all the Supreme Court held was that the registration requirement is constitutional. I explained that the question of punishment for refusing to register was left open. The many Soviet press comments on the case had failed to mention that."



Prof. Berman said he received no complaints about the content of the course or the materials which he distributed. He did not think either posed a threat or was considered a threat to the Soviet system.

But the lectures attracted far more students than originally anticipated. He was told to expect 30 or 40 to attend. Even though the series was not publicized within the University, about 200 turned out for the first class and about 150 thereafter.

And the mere fact of the wide circulation of mimeographed material presented difficulties, he said. It went directly to about 150 people and then spread around from hand to hand.

(Continued on page 8)

Berman Praises Jurists

(Continued from page 7)

"University authorities could have been concerned because of the Soviet doctrine that all published materials should reflect the Marxist-Leninist view of life," Prof. Berman offered. "However, the Dean gave me permission to distribute the materials."

Some of the students were criticized by communist youth groups from the beginning for being too interested in American law. As the series continued, the criticism apparently became more direct, and the pressure to stay away became greater.

"Many of the students told me what was happening, and several apologized for it," Prof. Berman said.

Dean Dmitri S. Karev of the law faculty, however, denied that any harassment was taking place. He told Prof. Berman that the students were just busy preparing for exams. As far as the Dean was concerned, the lectures could continue.

In spite of it all, Prof. Berman said he found no antagonism towards him personally, and his contacts with Soviet officials remained on a "completely amicable" basis.

The lectures were given in two 45-minute segments, with a 15-minute intermission. After class, many of the students would talk and ask questions for as much as two hours. They seemed delighted that an American would come and lecture, Prof. Berman said.

Prof. Berman said he found "a good deal of wit, intelligence, and ability in his students," although law study does not necessarily attract the brightest young men in the Soviet Union. "Science and engineering students are perhaps superior," he noted, "because that seems to be the main path to political and economic leadership."

But he added that the law has a moral attraction to many and offers avenues to important practical work. There are about 80,000 jurists in the Soviet Union, including judges, procurators, lawyers for state enterprises, general practitioners, and others.

Prof. Berman stated that his year's experiences did not change his opinion that the overall Soviet system is "essentially evil," but that "at the same time it is a real response to human needs and meets many

of those needs very successfully. Because the system is evil does not mean that the people who live under it are evil."

He said he was especially impressed with those in the legal profession.

Although last year was "in many respects a bad year for legal reform," Prof. Berman said the Soviet jurists are "struggling hard to make the system work better. Their attention is concentrated on legal and institutional guarantees against a return of Stalinist terror."

"They are working very hard at it," he said, "and I have a lot of sympathy with their efforts. In the past seven years they have made very great progress."

Legislative Research Bureau Lists Members, Program

The Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau has announced both its program for the year and the election of second-year students to membership.

Elected to the Bureau were Ray Mayo Davidson, Houston, Texas; David O. Fuller, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Stuart C. Hall, San Jose, Calif.; Arnold R. Handler, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. Hart, Mayo, Fla.; Arthur J. Lombard, Flushing, N. Y.; Burt Neuborne, Cambridge, Mass.; William D. Pantle, Topeka, Kansas; Albert Reichert, Jr., Macon, Georgia; Brinton P. Roberts, Sherborn, Mass.; Joseph L. Scharff, Bay Saint Louis, Miss.; Alan R. Spier, Cambridge, Mass.

The Bureau will draft legislation revising the laws of arrest dealing with search and seizure in Massachusetts, concerning service of process on residents in Alaska, and amending Michigan FEPC legislation. It will work on legislation governing escheat of property, money orders, bank deposits, etc. in California, and other legislation concerning the licensing of correspondence schools in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It will draft conflict of interests statutes for California and Alaska, enabling legislation for land condominiums (Massachusetts), a revision of the enforcement provisions of the Maine Motor Vehicle Code, and a statute establishing an administrative agency to handle auto accident cases in Maine.

Placement Office

(Continued from page 1)

season" is not yet half over, and by the end of November when the pace should diminish, representatives of more than 400 firms and corporations will have passed through the doors of 23 Everett St., and more than 6000 interviews will have been held. The figures for the *entire* last year are 300 firms and 4000 interview appointments.

Miss Appel said the cause of the overload is the interviewing of second-year students at the same time as those in the third-year. This came about, she stated, as "the result of constant pressure on the part of both firms and students." As a result of the confusion caused by the large number of people involved in this year's interviewing process, "there appears to be more anxiety among both second and third-year students than ever before," and "students are applying for interviews in a 'rush headlong' manner, not even pausing to read notices carefully or to follow instructions."

Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer, Assistant Dean Bruce and Miss Appel agree that the

placement process is playing a disproportionate role this year.

The Placement Office has increased its facilities as much as possible, and according to Assistant Dean William Bruce, its budget is already too high. The office personnel includes a Placement Director, four secretaries, and several students. Having outgrown its original facilities, the office must utilize rooms belonging to other organizations and schedule some interviews in hotels.

Miss Appel remarked that second-year students should be interviewed after the peak of third-year interviews has passed.

Hughes Withdraws from Forum

H. Stuart Hughes, independent candidate for the Senate, has withdrawn from a Law School Forum program on Cuba which had been scheduled for tomorrow night.

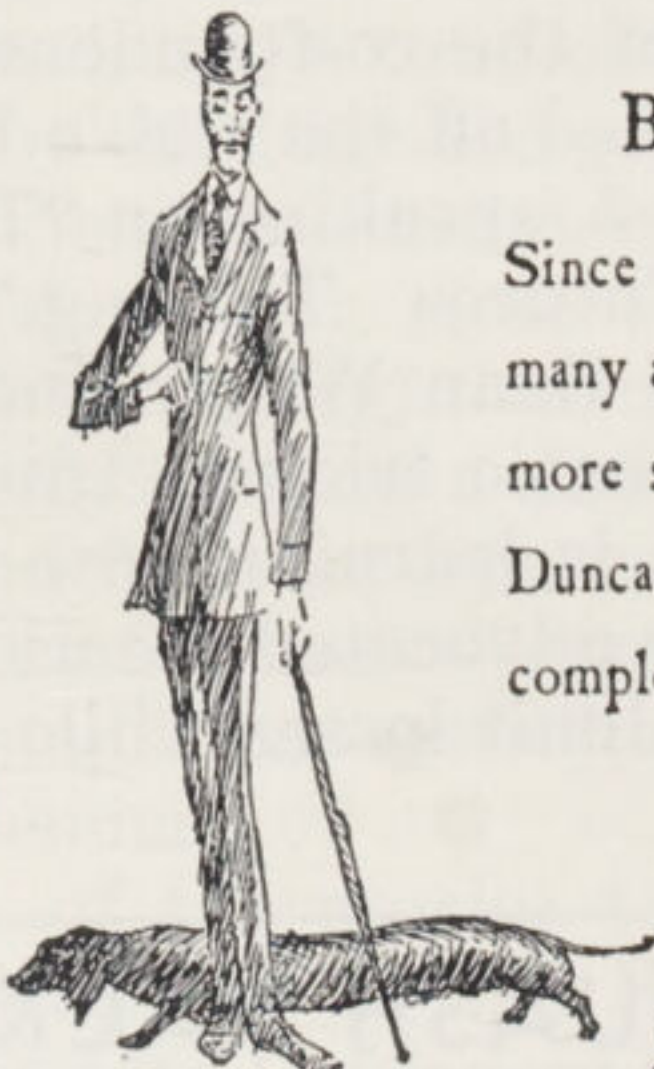
Prof. Hughes withdrew Monday apparently because of a misunderstanding as to the panelists named to speak with him. He had expected Connecticut Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D) to appear, but Dodd had never accepted the Forum invitation.

The program, entitled "Cuba — Which Way American Policy?," has been cancelled.

The other two men slated to appear with Hughes were Karl E. Meyer, editorial writer for the *Washington Post*, and Leo Sauvage, New York correspondent for *Le Figaro*.

Cole Speaks Monday

David L. Cole, a Presidential labor adviser, will give his third Meyer Kestnbaum Lecture on Monday, October 22, at 8 p. m. in the Ames Courtroom.



Beverly Hills Goes Ivy League

Since the movie colony became Ivy-clothed, many a distressed banker yearned for yesterday's more substantial lapel and shaped jacket. Only Duncan Macandrew's cutting flexibility allows complete styling freedom at bankers' prices.

Custom Suits from \$83

Duncan Macandrew
SINCE 1888
MERCHANT TAILOR and IMPORTER
4 Linden Street • Cambridge, Mass 02142

RESUMES

- IBM Executive Type
- 50 Copies Multilithed 4.95
- 100 " " " " \$6/page

Mail Orders Add 50¢

THE MULTI-GRAPHIC CO.
46 Cornhill, Boston LA 3-3255

CHICKEN DELIGHT

UN 4 - 0520



Free Delivery

Complete Chicken, Shrimp, Fish, Rib and Clam Dinners

HRS. Mon. 4-8 p.m. Tues.-Sat. 4-11 p.m. Sun. & Holidays, 11 a.m. - 11 p.m.

Civil Rights Group Begins Research Projects

The question of whether a local realty board may properly exclude an otherwise qualified and licensed real estate broker from membership solely because of his race is one of the projects to be handled by the Law School Civil Liberties Bureau this year.

The Bureau is an organization composed of second and third-year students, which demands no specific grade average requirement. The Bureau works on projects sent to it by various divisions of the American Civil Liberties Union, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, various attorney general offices throughout the country, and individual attorneys.

Other projects slated for the Board's study this year include:

- Whether a Constitutional right not to be required to inform on others, particularly regarding such past actions as former membership in the Communist Party, exists.
- Whether the First and Fourteenth Amendments protect the right to use shopping centers as political forums under the heading of free speech.
- Whether a person imprisoned in one jurisdiction has the right to a speedy trial on a criminal charge pending against him in a second jurisdiction.
- Whether Jehovah's Witnesses may be expelled from Arizona schools, by order of a local school board acting under the authority of a permissive State statute, for refusal to stand during the singing of the National Anthem.

John Gianoulakis, Vice-Chairman of the Board, said that there is still a possibility for interested second and third-year students to be assigned to the organization's projects.

Gianoulakis stated that interested students may contact him at 354-4466, or Doug Schmidt, Chairman, at TR 6-9876, or Neal Thompson, Treasurer, at LO 6-6416.

Dean Griswold Delivers Maccabaeon Lecture in England

Dean Erwin N. Griswold delivered the third Maccabaeon Lecture in Jurisprudence before the British Academy in London, England, today. His lecture, a discussion of the differences between English and American law, was entitled "Two Branches of the Same Stream."

While the Dean chiefly concerned himself with differences, he also emphasized the common heritage of the English and American legal systems.

The Dean noted in his address that the volume of litigation in American courts far exceeded that in England. He attributed this circumstance to differences in the assessment of the costs of trial, and the contingent fee, common in America but unknown in England.

The federal system, and the accompanying system of governmental checks and balances, has also contributed to legal complexities with which British lawyers are unfamiliar, he said. He especially noted the importance of the subject of Conflict of Laws in the American legal system.

Bull and Bear Talks

At the next meeting of the Bull and Bear Club, at 1:45 tomorrow in Harkness, Bradbury K. Thurlow will speak on "Special Situations in the Current Market." Mr. Thurlow writes a newsletter on the state of the market for Winslow, Cohn and Stetson.

Paul Glenn, one of the co-founders of the Bull and Bear Club, led off the club's 1962-63 program on October 5, speaking on "The Art of Commodities Futures Trading." Mr. Glenn, a member of Dean Witter and Company, said that the basic trick to trading in commodities futures is learning how to take losses gracefully. He advocated the use of the "stop-loss order" to limit losses while letting profits run.

SPORTING GOODS
C. C. A. SPORT MART
1773 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
(near Sears at Porter Sq.)
Open Daily 9:30 - 6 P.M.
Eves. 7 - 9 P.M.

Student's Valet Service
— 1 HOUR CLEANING —
COMPLETE LAUNDRY SERVICE
2 Locations
(1) 1609 MASS. AVE. (Near
Everett St.)
(2) HARVARD SQUARE

SQUASH RACKETS
Largest Variety in New England
Tennis & Squash Shop
67A Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

FEATURES SECTION

Voluntary Defenders Behind Bars

By Neil L. Chayet

Walking out of jail is a great feeling — especially for a member of the Harvard Voluntary Defenders concluding his bi-weekly visit. Jails are dismal, depressing places, and the inhabitants do not really help to uplift one's spirit! Visits to these men and women, jailed for every conceivable crime, form the major working ground for the members of the Harvard Voluntary Defenders, a group of 30 Harvard Law students who are dedicated to the assistance of indigent persons accused of crime.

Monday through Friday, the pattern is much the same, although never boring. A member assigned to jail by Peter Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice President in charge of operations, signs out in the log and makes his way to Charles Street Jail, to East Cambridge Jail, to Deer Island House of Correction, to Concord Reformatory or to one of any number of penal institutions in the area. Upon reaching his destination, he displays his credentials to the never-trusting guards and soon is at work, interviewing pathetic individuals who almost always claim that they were somewhere else — and perhaps, if they had had only half a chance in life, they would truly have been "somewhere else." The crimes and criminals are many and varied; last year a total of 610 prisoners were interviewed, and a total of 1056 charges were handled by the Harvard group. Breaking and entering headed the list with a total of 225, and larceny was a close second with a total of 120. Sixty-eight armed robberies, 20 charges of carrying a dangerous weapon, 10 rapes, and five murders give a rough idea of the types of crimes — and the frequency of their commission — encountered by a Voluntary Defender.

Copies of the stories taken by the interviewers are sent to the Boston office of the Massachusetts Defenders Committee, headed by Wilbur Hollingsworth, Esq. This is a state-sponsored group of dedicated men who defend criminals accused of felonies in the Superior Courts of the Commonwealth. The

stories taken by the Harvard men save the members of the Defenders Committee a great deal of leg work and free them for courtroom work.

One of the most exciting moments for the Voluntary Defender comes when he is informed by President Dick Fischer, Buffalo, N. Y., that he is to appear in District Court to handle, on his own, the defense of a person accused of a crime. Court appearances by students are made possible by Rule 11 of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. This rule allows a third-year student of an accredited law school in the Commonwealth to appear in the District Court and handle a case, as long as he is under the general supervision of a member of the Massachusetts bar, appointed by a qualified voluntary defender committee. William P. Homans, Esq. and Samuel A. Wilkinson, Esq. are appointed by the Boston Voluntary Defenders Committee to supervise the court appearances of the members of the Harvard group. Their supervision, however, is very general; the student appearing in court is there alone and is in complete charge of the defense proceedings.

Last year, the Harvard Voluntary Defenders made 60 appearances under Rule 11, representing 45 defendants. Of these, 10 cases resulted in acquittal; four cases were placed on file; and seven resulted in suspended sentences and/or probation. Four juveniles were committed to the Youth Service Board, three received sentences in District Court, and probable cause was found in 17 cases.

The Voluntary Defender has complete charge of a trial in the case of a misdemeanor; in the case of a felony, however, his role is more limited because a District Court can only grant a hearing to determine probable cause.

In addition to jail and court work, the Voluntary Defenders also provide post-conviction assistance. Research and appeals are headed by Susan F. Shapiro, Hamilton, N. Y. The Defenders receive requests for

(Continued on page 12)

Voluntary Defenders

(Continued from page 11)

assistance from prisons throughout the country; last year there were 136 requests for aid or memoranda.

On-the-spot investigations complete the work of the Voluntary Defender. The South End, the North End, and the Roxbury sections of Boston supply the bulk of the inhabitants of the local jails, and often a point can only be illustrated or cleared up by a personal visit to the area involved.

In addition to the practical experience which the Voluntary Defender receives in the jail, the courtroom, and on an investigation, he has the chance of communicating with and often working in close conjunction with many leading members of the Massachusetts bar as well as distinguished lawyers in other states. Professor Livingston Hall, who is the faculty adviser of the Voluntary Defenders, assists in the solving of difficult legal, ethical, and practical questions which arise throughout the year, and also makes sure that the Voluntary Defenders are given the chance to work with members of the bar as much as possible.

I.L.C. Program Offers Summer Clerkships Abroad

The International Law Club is offering more than 20 summer clerkships abroad, including two six-months patent law jobs in Germany for third-year students, Herbert A. Stein, chairman of the club's Law Exchange Program, has announced.

Positions are available for second and third-year students to work in England, Japan, Chile, Sweden, and perhaps several other nations. The Club has definite offers from the firms that hired seven Harvard students last summer and expects renewed offers for most of the 13 positions that could not be filled last year.

A committee headed by Neil Shilling and Paul B. Galvani is accepting applications from interested students. Selections will be made on the basis of academic record, language ability, and contributions to the I.L.C. program.

Nearly 200 students attended an I.L.C. meeting in Harkness Commons Oct. 2 when several of last year's exchange clerks explained their experiences abroad. The program is now in its third year.

Need Variety of Talent

Talent of all types is being sought by the managers of the Law School Variety show to be held in December. People who are interested in performing, lighting, choreography, make-up, or any other aspect of theater-work are urged to contact Robert I. Postel, Director, at 48 Hastings and UN 8-7714.

Law Wives to Hear Fiedler

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops and founder of the Boston Esplanade concerts, will answer questions at the regular Law Wives meeting next Wednesday, October 24, at 8 p.m. in Harkness Commons.

Law Wives, their husbands, and any guests are invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY TYPEWRITER CO., INC.

Hermes Olympia

REPAIRS — RENTALS
ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS

Smith Corona — Royal
Olivetti Lettera 22"
Studio 44

Special rate for student rentals

10 Boylston St. At Harvard Sq.
KI 7-2720

It's Fantabulous

MILTY'S

A New Delicatessen Restaurant
Serving A Variety of 85 Imported
and Domestic Sandwiches, Top
Price 55c. And a Variety of 16 Hot
Plates, Top Price 95c.

35 Boylston St.
HARVARD SQUARE,
CAMBRIDGE

For Take-outs, call ahead and
have your order ready
Tel. TR. 354-9156

THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

HARVARD SQUARE

Professional
Typists

4 Brattle Street TR 6-7495

Arizona Realtors Seek Lawyers' Roles

By Daniel J. Kucera

The voters in Arizona will settle a heated controversy this November. They will accept or reject a proposed amendment to their state constitution which would authorize realtors to perform legal services in real estate transactions.

In a recent decision, the Arizona Supreme Court held that realtors engage in unauthorized practice of law if they draft or prepare any legal instrument which is designed to create legal rights or impose legal responsibilities in realty transactions. However, the Arizona Association of Realtors has challenged the Court's ruling by sponsoring an initiative referendum measure to amend the state constitution. They are trying to obtain an amendment because the Court also held that the legislature "cannot infringe upon the ultimate power of the Courts to determine who may practice law."

The proposed amendment would give real estate brokers and salesmen specific powers denied them in the Court's decision. Thus the realtors could do "lawyer's jobs" such as drafting deeds, mortgages, and leases. The amendment reads: "Any person holding a valid license as a real estate broker or a real estate salesman regularly issued by the Arizona State Real Estate Department when acting in such capacity as broker or salesman for the parties, or agent for one of the parties to a sale, exchange, or trade, or the renting and leasing of property, shall have the right to draft or fill out and complete, without charge, any and all instruments incident thereto including, but not limited to, preliminary purchase agreements and earnest money receipts, deeds, mortgages, leases, assignments, releases, contracts for sale of realty, and bills of sale."

The State Bar of Arizona, with the commendation of the American Bar Association, is fighting the proposal. They contend that the realtors are trying to obtain "special rights and privileges" beyond control of the Legislature. The State Bar adds that the real estate agents are seeking a constitutional guarantee of the right to practice real estate

law without meeting the responsibility imposed upon lawyers by their education, the canons of ethics, and court supervision. "The real purpose of the proposition," the State Bar concludes, "is to discourage the parties in a transaction from seeking competent independent legal advice. Such advice can point out beforehand the pitfalls in the real estate agent's proposal and may defeat the agent's objective of making a sale as fast as possible to get his commission. . . . It is the public interest, and not that of lawyers, which is involved in this proposition."

Law School History Traced in Treasure Room

By Edwin S. Kahn

The names of Story, Langdell, and Ames are familiar to most law students. But have you ever wondered who these men were and what they did for the Law School?

There is an easy way to find out. Just head for the Treasure Room at the North end of the Langdell Library Reading Room. Once inside, you will find the display, "The History of the Harvard Law School," interesting and informative.

Among the items on display are pictures of famous faculty members, newspaper articles on the opening and the early development of the School, texts and letters of that time, and a copy of the first volume of the Law Review.

You will discover that Mr. Justice Story was appointed Dane Professor of Law while on the U. S. Supreme Court; that Dean Langdell introduced the case method; and that Professor Ames, later appointed Dean, inspired hundreds of students who are now famous to enter public service.

Dean Pound's first Law Review article, on the subject of sociological jurisprudence, is also on exhibit. And to stimulate students, there is a notation that Dean Griswold is one of only six men ever to graduate from the Law School *summa cum laude*.

The Treasure Room is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. The current display will continue until the week of Oct. 28, when Miss Edith Henderson, Curator, will introduce another exhibit.

Grants Available for Study Abroad

There are a number of interesting possibilities open to law students who wish to study abroad. Probably the most obvious, and in some ways the most attractive generally, is the Fulbright Program. For the academic year 1963-64, scholarships will be offered which include round-trip travel, tuition, and a living allowance for a single student for one year of study at a school in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UAR, United Kingdom, or U. K. Overseas Territories. Where English is not the official language, an applicant should know the official language well enough to carry out his project of study. The closing date for applications is October 31. In the past, several Law School students have succeeded each year in getting one of these awards. It should be stressed, however, that the competition for the United Kingdom is particularly stiff.

There are two programs for the United Kingdom alone: the Rhodes Scholarships and the Marshall Scholarships. Both involve a commitment for two years of study. The closing date for the former is about the middle of October. The Marshall Scholarships, somewhat less well-known than the Rhodes,

are given by the British Government in appreciation of the aid under the Marshall Plan. There are twenty-four of these for the entire country. The closing date for applications is October 22.

For those interested in Latin America, Poland, or Rumania, there are (in addition to the Fulbright opportunities already mentioned) awards offered cooperatively by the U. S. Government and foreign governments. The travel portion of the grant is offered by the U. S. Government, while the portion providing tuition and full or partial maintenance is offered by the foreign government. Grants formerly called I. A. C. C. (Inter-American Cultural Convention) grants are now included in this category and are available for study in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Rumania, and Venezuela. While these awards are roughly comparable to the Fulbrights, there are two differences. The applicant need not be affiliated with an educational institution, and the maintenance stipend in some cases may have to be supplemented by private funds. The closing date for applications is October 31. From time to time, graduates of the Law School have received awards under this program.

The Ford Foundation offers a limited number of fellowships for graduate training in the social

sciences, including law, and the humanities related to Asia, the Near East, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa. These are training fellowships which are intended to encourage a combination of foreign area training with training in a discipline. The closing date for applications is November 1.

Students who are interested in awards to study abroad next year should make an appointment with Mr. Joseph E. Leininger, Secretary of International Studies, without delay. In general, these opportunities are limited to U. S. students.

BRATTLE THEATRE

TR 6 - 4226

Now through Oct. 20

"A Summer to Remember"

daily 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:30; Sat. & Sun.
matinees 3:30

Oct. 21 - 27

Jean Seberg and Jean-Pierre
Cassel in

"The Five Day Lover"

daily 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:30; Sat. & Sun.
matinees 3:30

October 28 - November 3

"Rocco and his Brothers"

daily 7:00 and 9:30; Sat. and Sun.
matinees 1:50, 4:20

ELSIE'S

Noted for the Best Sandwiches
To Eat In or Take Out
The Famous Special Roast
Beef Sandwich

KNACKWURST — BRATWURST

with Sauerkraut
OR POTATO SALAD

71 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.
Elsie & Henry Baumann EL 4-8362



Treadway

MOTOR HOUSE

72 MODERN ROOMS WITH TV

HARVARD SQUARE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Telephone UN 4-5200

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The RECORD of October 4 printed a report of a business meeting of the Law-Graduate School Democratic Club which was incomplete in its coverage and inaccurate in its interpretation.

The RECORD article failed to explain the purpose of the meeting—to decide Club participation in the Massachusetts fall campaign. The meeting was called not to discuss candidates but to discuss how best to direct Club campaign efforts. Thus any mention of "endorsements" was strictly outside the agenda, as well as improper for an official Democratic organization.

The RECORD article stated that the club voted to extend its "primary support" to Endicott Peabody, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. The resolution, however, read "primary statewide campaign activities to support" Endicott Peabody. Although the difference may appear merely one of degree, it is basic to an understanding of Club policy. The Club was not deciding which candidates it would "support" or "endorse" in vacuo, but was deciding which candidate to campaign for.

As the RECORD reported, when individuals at the meeting introduced motions specifically to "endorse" a particular candidate, or motions which could be interpreted as an endorsement or condemnation, they were ruled out of order by the chair. The RECORD account failed to mention, however, that the rulings were appealed to the membership, and in every case were overwhelmingly upheld. The Club membership thus understood and strongly approved the policy of the executive board.

The RECORD stressed that the Club "refused to mention Edward M. Kennedy by name." By headlining and underlining this fact, the report actually creates a distorted interpretation. Although the RECORD does catalogue some of the reasons for limiting campaign assistance to one candidate, it did not

elaborate perhaps the most obvious and important considerations. By limiting Club campaign efforts to one statewide candidate the Club was following traditional policy.

The failure to include or mention other candidates on the Democratic ticket was not intended as a slap at anyone, even if several members may have so felt. Two years ago when John F. Kennedy was running for the Presidency, the Club limited its statement to campaign assistance for the Senatorial candidacy of Thomas O'Connor. Failure to mention the Presidential nominee then can be compared to failure to mention other nominees now. The Club decided then as now that a Kennedy in Massachusetts did not need help.

The RECORD article alleges that "The question of supporting or endorsing Mr. Kennedy had plagued the club's executive board for several weeks." The only question which disturbed the executive board was how to deal with possible discussion antagonistic to any of the duly nominated Democratic candidates. Fortunately, unlike our College contemporaries, we were not faced with any overt pro-Hughes sentiment. Instead the dissension at the meeting arose over what some felt was a slight to Mr. Kennedy. The executive board and the vast majority of those present did not agree that their action constituted such a slight.

Perhaps the main grievance lies with the stubborn refusal of the RECORD to check independently its reporter's interpretation of the meeting, after it was notified that

the article was erroneous. Particularly when two weeks will elapse between publication of the original article and of this reply, responsible journalism calls for more objective reporting and editing of the news.

John A. Rava, 3L
President,
Harvard Law-Graduate School
Democratic Club

GINO'S BARBER SHOP

4 Experienced Barbers
Quick, courteous service
Convenient to Harvard
1638 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
EL 4-9790

Modern Barber Shop — Geared
to the needs of Harvard Students

CRONIN'S

114 MT. AUBURN ST.

Famous for Steaks
Chops & Sea Food

Tenderloin for Two
on Sizzling Platter
\$7.00

Porter House Steak for Two
\$6.00

— SAMPLE DAILY SPECIALS —

Soup or Juice

Roast Rump of Beef

French Fries — Tossed Salad 99¢

Rolls & Butter — Beverage
Dessert

Tel. EL 4-1366 Jim Cronin, Mgr.

Mon. Nite
Meat Balls
and
Spaghetti

ALL YOU
CAN EAT
99¢

Wed. Nite
Roast
Chicken
with Stuffing

S & S RESTAURANT

Cocktail Lounge

1339 Cambridge St.

Near Inman Sq.

Placement Opportunities

Further information is available at the Placement Office, 23 Everett Street. Interviews are listed in the following order: city, name of firm, interviewer, (deadline for contacting Placement Office), date of interview.

THIRD-YEAR INTERVIEWS

Washington, D. C.: Department of Justice (Attorney General's Honor Program). John B. Jones, Jr., Esq. and Howard P. Willens, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25, and Friday, October 26.

Des Moines, Iowa: Herrick, Langdon, Sandblom & Belin. David W. Belin, Esq., and Richard G. Langdon, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25.

New York: Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. E. A. Agostini, Esq., and R. C. Allen, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25.

Detroit: Hill, Lewis, Andrews, Adams, Goodrich & Power. Elliot H. Phillips, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Saturday, October 27.

Chattanooga, Tenn.: Miller, Martin, Tipton & Lenihan. James F. Waterhouse, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Friday, October 26.

St. Louis: Monsanto Chemical Company. H. F. Lyman, Jr., Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Friday, October 26.

BENCE PHARMACY

Near Harkness Commons

— NOW SELLS —
ALL LAW SCHOOL SUPPLIES
WE DELIVER
PHONE TR 6-2002

SECOND AND

THIRD YEAR INTERVIEWS

Baltimore, Maryland: Venable, Baetjer & Howard. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr., Esq., and William J. McCarthy, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25.

Detroit: Clark, Klein, Winter, Parsons & Prewitt. Ethan C. Prewitt, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25, and Friday, October 26.

Chicago: Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson. Matthew E. Murray, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Friday, October 26, and possibly Thursday, October 25.

New York: Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl. John T. Cahill, Esq., J. Bernard Quigley, Esq., and Nicholas B. Angell, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25, and Friday, October 26.

New York: Roberts & Holland. Sidney I. Roberts, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Saturday, October 27.

Chicago: Lord, Bissell & Brook. Theodore C. Diller, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Saturday, October 27, and Monday, October 29.

Cleveland: Thompson, Hine & Flory. Earl P. Schneider, Esq., and John L. Dampeer, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 19) Friday, October 26.

Birmingham, Alabama: Cabaniss & Johnston. Drayton T. Scott, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25.

Secondhand Law Books

LAW SCHOOL AIDS

Bought — Sold

HARVARD BOOK STORE

1248 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE
OPP. LAMONT LIBRARY TR 6-9069

SECOND YEAR INTERVIEW

New York: Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. Devereux Milburn, Jr., Esq., and Pandia C. Ralli, Esq. (Thursday, October 18) Thursday, October 25.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Willcox, Cooke, Savage & Lawrence, National Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk 10, Virginia. Write T. Willcox, Jr., Esq. Clark, Ladner, Fortenbaugh & Young, 1510 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania. Write W. Charles Hogg, Jr., Esq. Armstrong, Teasdale, Roos, Krammer & Vaughan, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri. Write Bourne Bean, Esq.

School of Law, Rutgers University: Teaching and Research Associate Program, 1963-1964. See Placement Office for details.

Rackets Restrung

One-Day Service

TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP

67A Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

NEW SKI SHOP

KEY SPORTS

1764 Mass. Ave.

Cambridge, Mass.

Open Nov. 1st.

Sales — Rentals — Repairs

Sporting Goods

UP TO 50% OFF;

MINIMUM 20% OFF

FAMOUS NAME BRANDS

— RENTALS —

SKIS — TOBOGGANS

• SKATES SHARPENED

• RACQUETS RESTRUNG

C.C.A. Sport Mart

1773 MASS. AVE.,

CAMBRIDGE

(Near Sears at Porter Sq.)

OPEN DAILY 9:30-6 P.M.

EVES., 7 to 9 P.M.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS POSTAGE. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.