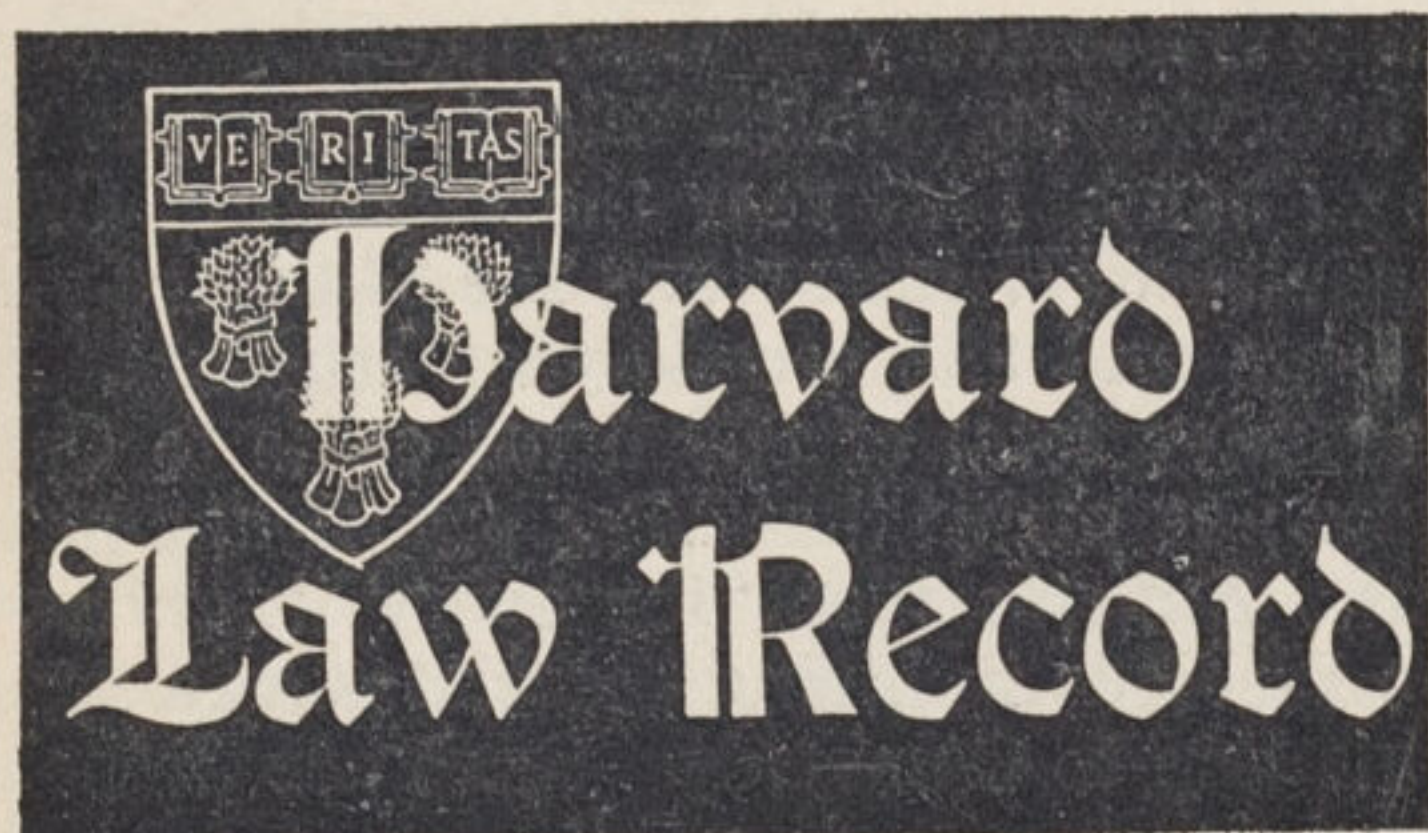


Negro Students' Summer Study A Success

By John Spitzer



America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 41 NO. 1 FIFTEEN CENTS
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. SEPT. 30, 1965

Vorenberg to Crime Post

On August 20, 1965, Professor James Vorenberg was named by President Johnson to serve as Executive Secretary of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, known unofficially as the national crime commission. Prof. Vorenberg now holds two high govern-

(Continued on page 6)

If you were a Southern Negro, and you were brought up under a regime in which law often means oppression, would the legal profession be a likely career choice? Probably not.

It was this dilemma that led a group of Harvard law professors to organize a "Special Summer Program" to acquaint Southern Negro students with the study and practice of law. The program was financed by an \$87,500 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Just all of a sudden we were discussing cases," stated Reginald Lewis, one of the 40 students from 27 colleges to attend the eight-week session, which began July 6. "It was the probing nature of the questions that was exciting; the searching for answers that weren't readily there. Most often you'd come out with a response that would surprise even yourself."

With only minor reservations, the professors were as enthusiastic as their students. "I was soon impressed with the immediacy of their interest and participation," stated Professor David R. Herwitz who, along with

(Continued on page 4)

Changes Decreed In Job-Hunt Rules

By Paul M. Branzburg

The annual stampede of lean and hungry third- and second-year students seeking jobs and summer clerkships has already broken loose at the Placement Office. All participants, however, will play the job-hunting game according to a new set of rules promulgated by Placement Director Eleanor R. Appel.

There are two principal changes. One is that firms using the Placement Office facilities in the fall have agreed that job offers to third-year students will remain open until at least December 1. Autumn offers of summer clerkships to second-year students will remain open until January 1. Students will still be free, of course, to accept or reject offers at any time before the deadline set by the prospective employer.

The other change is that only those firms who have conducted interviews at the Placement Office in the fall of both 1963 and 1964 will be invited to interview during the 1965 fall interviewing season — October 4

(Continued on following page)



Placement Director Appel

Placement Office

(Continued from preceding page)

to November 12. Each of these firms will be assigned unchangeable interview dates. According to a six-year rotating schedule, firms given interview dates in the first week of the fall rush this year will be assigned to the second week next year, and so forth.

The first change—requiring that job offers to third-year students remain open until December 1—was dictated by the unreasonable pressure placed on students who are requested to accept or refuse offers before they have heard from others in whom they are interested.

The law schools of Brooklyn, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Fordham, Georgetown, New York University, St. John's, Syracuse, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Yale have all made the same agreement with prospective employers.

Leaving job offers open until December 1 may raise serious problems for small firms, according to Miss Appel. "If a small firm offers a fellow an opportunity, and he refuses the offer as late as December 1, that firm may be out of the competition for the year."

On the positive side, Miss Appel noted in a recent issue of the *Harvard Law School Bulletin* that those "who will conduct interviews late in the fall will appreciate the fact that no candidate felt compelled to accept or refuse an offer before the end of the season. Furthermore, if the late interviewer is persuasive, and if he has a chance to meet a candidate he would like to hire, he may find he had every advantage over the early interviewer!"

Miss Appel is well aware of the objections which may be raised to the second change—assigning dates and limiting invitations for fall interviewing to those who have interviewed during the past two years. It will create a privileged group of firms who can interview during the six week fall rush; those who have not sent representatives to the Law School in the past two years will not be added to the calendar.

The excluded firms will, however, be able to interview between November 15 and December 10, or between January 24 and April 29. They may also be put on a waiting list

in case an opening occurs during the prime first six weeks of the interviewing season.

Although this change entails an obvious loss of flexibility, Miss Appel is convinced that it is necessary in order to curb a growth in interviewing which might otherwise get out of hand. Last year the Placement Office scheduled 6677 interviews for 344 third-year students and 334 second-year students. An impressive total of 383 firms came to Cambridge; so many that Miss Appel has noted in the *Bulletin* that "for every interviewer who succeeds in hiring associates as a result of his trip to Cambridge, there are probably half a dozen who do not."



The Rush Is On!

The Placement Office has, however, cooperated in arranging for fall Saturday morning interviews or interviews in motels for distant small-city firms (e.g. Albuquerque, New Mexico) which were not allowed to interview in the first six weeks. She will discourage firms from the big Northeastern cities from interviewing in Boston hotels because the travel time would cause a large number of students to miss their classes—and other interviews.

Miss Appel is quick to admit that the new procedures may fail to alleviate pressure on students and curb the number of interviews. In this event, she is considering a number of alternative plans.

She rejects the idea of limiting the number of interviews a student may take. "A student

(Continued on page 14)

Berman Disputes Press On Moscow Attack

By Patricia L. Hartnett

Professor Harold J. Berman said this week that a recent *New York Times* story has attributed too much significance to a highly critical review which his book on Soviet law received in the leading Soviet law journal. The journal article accuses Berman of presenting a distorted interpretation of the Soviet legal system. The alleged distortions are contained in Berman's *Justice in the U.S.S.R.*, a book used in the author's Soviet Law course at the Law School.

The journal article, written by V. A. Tumanov, is not yet available in the United States. The *New York Times* of September 8 covered the story from Moscow and gave it extensive coverage. According to *Times* reporter Theodore Shabad, Berman's book is "one of the most authoritative discussions of the Soviet legal system."

In an interview granted to the RECORD, Prof. Berman appeared unruffled by the criticism. "Of course I was glad to see my book reviewed in the *New York Times*," he said, "but I think the importance of Mr. Tumanov's remarks has been greatly exaggerated."

Berman indicated that he had spent four weeks in the Soviet Union in the spring of this year and had known then of the impending criticism. He noted, however, that Soviet jurists treated him with their usual cordiality. Berman said that he regards this friendliness as a promising indication of a healthier attitude toward differences of opinion.

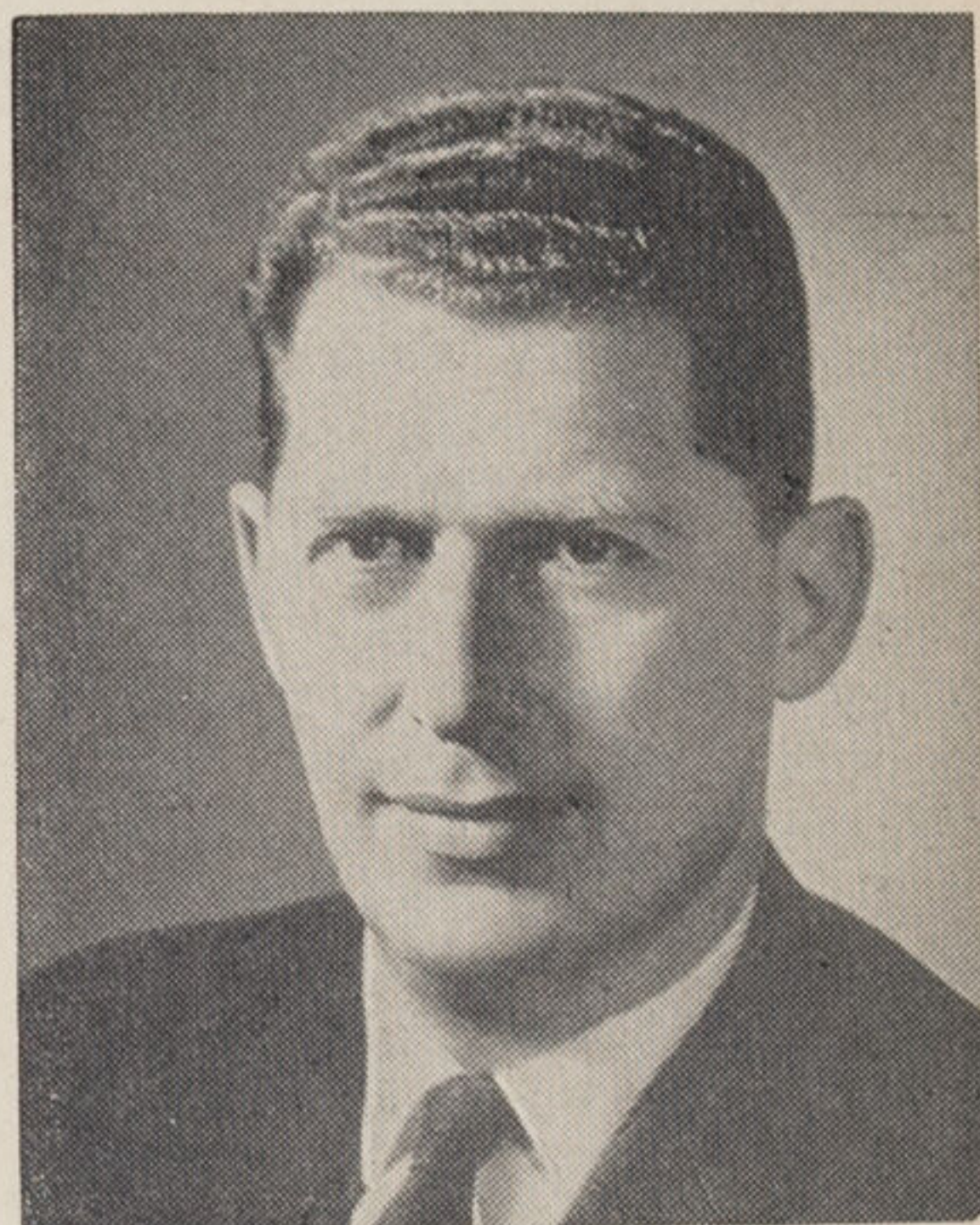
The professor plans to visit the Soviet Union again and anticipates no difficulties. He has made six visits since 1955, including a year of study at Moscow's Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences.

Justice in the U.S.S.R. was published in early 1964. There was no indication in the review why the Russians waited almost two years to publish their criticism. Prof. Berman offered no explanation for the time lag except that "perhaps they have a different time sense from ours."

Tumanov's review was especially critical in that it charged that Berman wrote with "anti-Communist motives", even after he had been a "guest" of the Institute of State and Law.

Prof. Berman said the charge came as no surprise. "I have always tried to emphasize both the good and the bad features of Soviet Law, and therefore I have been rather

(Continued on page 10)



Prof. Harold J. Berman

Dean Explains Tunnel Art

Pop art has invaded the basements of Langdell and Austin in the guise of what the obtuse know to be lockers. But there's more to them than meets the eye.

"There is a plan, there is a definite plan," stated Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer with a visionary gleam in his eyes. "We had something in mind when we arranged the colors. I will take to lunch the first student who says to me, 'This is what you are doing'."

"Those old lockers were battered and battered and vomit green," continued the Dean. "It was pretty dreary down there."

Some of the old lockers were more than fifty years old and many locks were broken. The 875 old lockers were also too few, so 1025 new ones were installed.

The Dean is also raising the price on the new lockers from \$1 to \$1.50 "because they're so pretty."

There has already been some adverse reaction among the old guard. "They're turning that drab, dreary place into something nice," sputtered one professor who has been here for the past 400 years. "It will be the ruin of the law school."

1101589

Summer Law Project

(Continued from page 1)

Visiting Professor Clarence C. Ferguson, Dean of the Howard Law School, instructed one of the classes in torts.

Assistant Professor Alan M. Dershowitz noted the ability of his constitutional-criminal law students "to cut through to down-to-earth problems". He taught the course with Julius Chambers, a practicing attorney. "Many of them were diamonds in the rough," he added. They were unlike many Harvard Law students in that they were not hindered by being "over-sophisticated, over-conceptual."

The small classes of 20 each made for close, informal discussions, and were a welcome treat for the professors. "I and a number of other teachers were reimpressed with the difference between teaching a class of 20 people and a class of 120," said Professor Frank E. A. Sander, director of the curriculum. (The student-faculty ratio was 4:1 as compared to 30:1 for the regular school year.)

Prof. Sander added that it would be dangerous to romanticize the results of the program as there is always "an excitement which pervades pioneer efforts." Professor Charles Fried, who taught civil procedure with Professor Paul M. Bator, stated that there was "a great range in ability" among the students in his class, but that some "lagged in motivation."

Professor Frank I. Michelman, who taught contracts with Assistant Professor David L. Shapiro, agreed with Prof. Fried, although both emphasized that quality of performance was generally quite good.

The curriculum was not addressed to civil liberties or civil rights. "In fact, it was pretty pedestrian," stated Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer, director and co-founder of the program. "We just wanted to show them what law school is like and what lawyers do. As most of them were juniors in college, we hope they will 'pass the word' among their friends at school."

Torts and civil procedure were offered the first month, contracts and constitutional-criminal law the second month. Each student also took a summer course of his choice at Harvard College.

Highlighting the program was a mock trial and appeal concerning a case in which

the plaintiff demanded payment of a "loan" which he had made to his son-in-law the previous Christmas. Professors James H. Chadbourn and Frank Sander administered this phase of the program.

There were also a number of luncheon meetings with practicing lawyers, including a Negro lawyer from Albany, Ga., and Judge George N. Leighton of Chicago. Students were also invited to a number of Boston law firms.

Dean Toepfer commented that these meetings with lawyers and judges were as valuable as the classroom work because the students were given a first-hand look at those actually practicing law.

Professor Louis Loss, chairman of the planning committee, stated that the lawyer's profession is still "largely aristocratic" and that it is much harder for a Negro to get a job in the law than in teaching or science.

On the optimistic side, Prof. Dershowitz stated that "the appearance of a whole new field of law in administrative-social welfare" will greatly enhance the opportunity for a Negro to succeed in law. "Lawyers no longer have to be the handmaidens of industry."

The problem of admission to law school is also complex. Negroes tend to score lower on

(Continued on page 16)

Review Staff Chosen

Once again New York City area residents with Ivy League backgrounds loom large on the list of 26 second-year and eight third-year students invited to join the *Harvard Law Review*.

Fifteen of the 34 new editors are from either New York City or its suburbs, and 27 (79%) attended Ivy League colleges.

The preponderance of Ivy League Reviewmen is especially interesting when it is noted that only about 40 per cent of the undergraduate body at the Law School have attended one of the eight Ivy League schools.

Twelve (35%) of the new staff members graduated from Harvard College, including one Radcliffe College alumna. Next in order of contribution to the *Review* were Yale and Cornell, with five and four men respectively. Harvard, Yale, and Cornell alone accounted for 62 per cent of the group.

(Continued on page 15)

Sohn Assails U.S. Disarmament Proposals

By Keith S. Watson

Professor Louis B. Sohn has criticized the United States for making arms control proposals that are "not really disarmament measures and do not contribute in any meaningful manner to the deceleration of the arms race". Prof. Sohn, a leading authority in international law, is the chairman of a committee selected by President Johnson to study human rights and international cooperation.

In a paper presented at the recent World Conference on World Peace Through Law in Washington, Prof. Sohn said that for too long the Western powers have been looking for a scheme which would reduce inspection to a minimum. Such proposals are "fruitless," he insisted, because any measures that call for the reduction of national security demand an effective inspection system.

Prof. Sohn refuted the allegation that the Soviet Union is opposed to all inspections and said that Moscow has merely shown a "great reluctance toward those types of inspection which involve a significant intrusion into its military and other affairs."

He suggested that the Western powers should offer the Soviet Union a substantial amount of disarmament in the early stages and demand only that inspection which is "properly connected" with the disarmament. "Once meaningful disarmament steps are proposed, the Soviet Union might look in a more relaxed fashion on the accompanying inspection measures," Prof. Sohn concluded.

Leading Jurists Present

Prof. Sohn's remarks were made at one of the many discussion sessions of the World Peace Through Law Conference. The Conference attracted 3000 leading jurists from all parts of the world except the Communist bloc nations. Other participants from the School included Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Professor Milton Katz of the International Legal Studies program, and Librarian Earl Borgeson.

This was the second such Conference of the World Peace Through Law Center, the first being held in Athens in 1963 after a series of regional meetings. The purpose of the Conference was to "further the goal of a world community of law and order."



Prof. Louis B. Sohn

Bureau Adds Twenty-Four

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has added twenty-four members to its staff, which counsels indigents in civil matters.

Chosen were:

Second year — William A. Anderson, Los Angeles, Calif., Georgetown; Richard A. Daynard, New York, N.Y., Columbia; Steven L. Gibson, Sac City, Iowa, State U. of Iowa; David P. Griff, S. Fallsburg, N.Y., Princeton; Glen E. Hess, LaGrange, Ill., Cornell; David H. Hickman, Church Hill, Md., Harvard; Sheldon E. Hochberg, Brooklyn, N.Y., Columbia; Richard L. Hubbard, Villanova, Pa., Williams; Bruce R. Lederman, White Plains, N.Y., U. of Pa.; Earl M. Leiken, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Harvard; Henry L. Mason III, Boston, Mass., Harvard; Eugene A. Massey Jr., West Hartford, Conn., Fairfield U.; John A. Millard, Muncie, Ind., Harvard; Jack A. Rauch, Los Angeles, Calif., UCLA; Davis R. Robinson, Greenwich, Conn., Yale; Jeffrey L. Steingarten, New York, N.Y., Harvard; Henry J. Steinglass, New York, N.Y., Cornell; Robert E. Strong Jr., Las Vegas, Nev., Stanford; Elliot M. Surkin, Cheltenham, Pa., Princeton; and Eugene M. Van Loan III, Bedford, N.H., Yale.

Third year — Alan D. Granquist, Evanston, Ill., Yale; Kenneth S. Kramer, Chevy Chase, Md., U. of Wisconsin; Sander Lehrer, Brooklyn, N.Y., U. of Michigan; and Laurence H. Tribe, San Francisco, Calif., Harvard.

Vorenberg Heads Crime Commission

(Continued from page 1)

ment posts, and he has taken a temporary leave of absence from the Law School to serve full time in Washington, D.C.

For the past year he has doubled as professor of corporation and criminal law at the Law School and Director of the Office of Criminal Justice in the Department of Justice.

Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach is to serve as chairman of the commission, which is composed of eighteen prominent public figures, including lawyers, judges, police chiefs, prosecutors, and state and municipal officials. With the assistance of Prof. Vorenberg's staff and several panels of experts who are familiar with various as-

pects of the national crime problem, the commission will prepare a report for submission to the President in 18 months.

It is expected that the final report will be supported and preceded by detailed findings describing all the major problems of crime in the country, with recommendations for action. Among the topics to be studied by the panels are the administration and organization of police forces, public corruption, youth crime, corrections, public safety, and the administration of criminal justice.

As Director of the Office of Criminal Justice, Prof. Vorenberg with the help of a small staff of lawyers has been dealing with most of the controversial and troublesome problems of crime and law enforcement,

including reform of bail procedures, prearrestment police practices, representation of indigent defendants, the operations of criminal and juvenile courts, and the techniques of law enforcement. Prof. Vorenberg and his staff have also done much of the preparatory work for both the national and the District of Columbia crime commissions.

Move to Washington

For the past year Prof. Vorenberg has divided his week between his teaching at the Law School and his office in the Department of Justice. However, during the eighteen month life of the crime commission, he and his family will live in Washington.

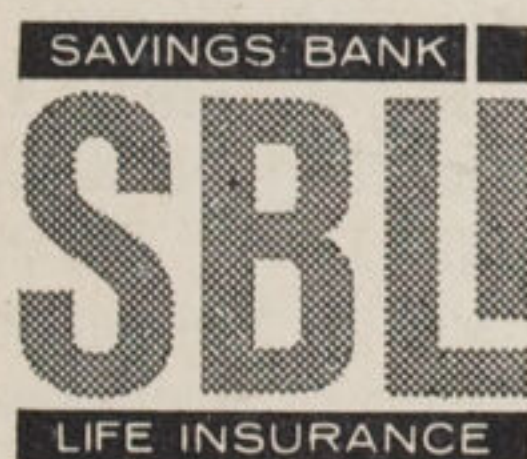
In addition to his intercity commuting, this past summer Prof. Vorenberg was a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Crime Conference in Stockholm. He also accompanied a group of Harvard Law School professors to England for a series of lectures and discussions with members of the British bar.

Although he is now residing in Washington, Prof. Vorenberg will be returning to Cambridge at frequent intervals to continue his work as Reporter for a model code of prearrestment procedures for the American Law Institute. A tentative draft of the code provoked a well publicized exchange of correspondence this past summer between Attorney General Katzenbach and Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

\$10,000 life insurance for \$25.00 a year...at age 25?

YES at Cambridge Savings Bank!

\$25.00 a year is the average net cost of our Savings Bank Life Insurance 5-Year Term policy at age 25 — even less, of course, if you are under that age. Just as economical for those older — only \$26.90 a year, for example, for a man age 30. Measure the advantages of Savings Bank Life's 5-Year Term Insurance against other plans — you won't find many of comparable quality at this low, low cost. That is why so many Harvard men buy millions of dollars worth each year.



Available to anyone living or working in Massachusetts; and the protection continues wherever you may live later on.

NO ONE WILL CALL ON YOU — we employ no solicitors. You must find out about this low cost insurance for yourself.

Life Insurance Department

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Right IN Harvard Square

Tel.: 864-8700

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE NOW IN FORCE

OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

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.
Claudette & Phil Markell 491-2842

The Professor and the Justice Department

By Theodore S. Curtis, Jr.

Professor Archibald Cox is now back at Harvard, after four years as Solicitor-General, but Professor Donald F. Turner has recently assumed a high position with the Justice Department. In June, Prof. Turner commenced his duties as Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division. Prof. Turner moved into the plush, vast twenty by forty foot office, complete with fireplace and a thick red carpet — quite a change from the Harvard faculty quarters. Simultaneously, he changed his thinking, or at least his pronouncements.

Like many American officials, beginning with Thomas Jefferson, Prof. Turner has found that his statements as a private citizen about the use of governmental power vary greatly from his approach to the actual wielding of power as a public servant.

In his 1959 book, *Antitrust Policy*, co-authored by Harvard economist Carl Kayson, Prof. Turner expounded that "the principal defect of present antitrust law is its inability to cope with market power created by jointly acting oligopolists." The May issue of the *Law Review*, on the other hand, features an article by Turner on "Conglomerate Mergers and Section 7 of the Clayton Act," parts of which could be interpreted as advocating an "easy" antitrust policy concerning conglomerate mergers.

At the Senate hearings on his nomination, Prof. Turner indicated that he did not intend to be restricted by any set of academic views he had expressed when he possessed no operating responsibility. "Turner's performance at the hearing suggests that the Antitrust Division has a pretty pragmatic new chief, as well as one with unimpeachable academic credentials," concludes Harold B. Meyers, writing in the September issue of *Fortune*.

Prof. Turner has not occupied his post long enough for observers to conclude how "tough" the new trust-buster will be, but he says he plans "to indicate as clearly as I can, from area to area, what we in the Antitrust Division think is the appropriate interpretation of the law. This would serve to tell businessmen the way we expect to proceed.



Prof. Donald F. Turner

When the division serves as an informal rule maker in this way, businessmen who disagree can either convince me that we are wrong — and there may be extenuating circumstances we have overlooked — or they can go to court."

Fortune writer Meyers predicts that "with Turner at work, there is a chance that antitrust policy can be made economically coherent, meaningful, and realistic."

As Prof. Turner testified to the Senate committee, so long as there is competition, he has no built in bias against bigness. "I am less concerned about the absolute size of a company than a lot of other people are. If two companies get together, and I can see no anticompetitive effect in any market, I don't get concerned from an antitrust standpoint just because the result may be big," he explained.

Why did Prof. Turner leave Harvard and take a considerable cut in salary and extracurricular income for a \$27,500 government salary?

"It was hard for me to tear myself out of a really satisfying life, but I couldn't turn it down — it was an exciting prospect," he explained. "I couldn't just sit on the sidelines thinking, 'I really could do a job' — I felt a responsibility to take an active part," he said.

Myth and Reality

First-year students coming to the Harvard Law School are faced with a problem of myth and reality. They have heard about the high standards and the excellence of the Law School — and this is undeniable. They have also heard tales about the fearsome ability of so many of our students — and this also is true. Unfortunately, however, too many have also heard unfounded rumors about “cut-throat competition,” professors who set impossibly high standards, and months of grinding, exhausting labor. These rumors may once have had some foundation in reality, but today they are old myths which still cause a good deal of anxiety in each entering class.

In April 1962, Dr. Preston K. Munter, the Law School psychiatrist, capsuled the point: “There is a vast gap between what the student understands the School expects of him and what the School understands these expectations to be. The School’s expectations are much more reality-oriented than the student’s are.” (RECORD, April 12, 1962, p. 9.)

The heart of the problem is that the faculty and the administration of the Law School do very little to fill in the gap and alleviate what Dr. Munter termed the “sub-clinical uneasiness” which hounds all too many first-year students. All of us can remember a first-year class which began with an ominous, “State the case, Mr. Jones.” And Dean Griswold, in his welcome to first-year students, would do well to give students an honest and straightforward appraisal of what is expected of them.

The truth is that the path to a Harvard LL.B. must be viewed as a three year experience in which no single event is crucial. A poor show in the Ames Competition, a sloppy recitation, or a weak practice examination is not determinative of your future success either as an attorney or a law student. The faculty does not expect you to immediately rise to the level of a brilliant lawyer.

The Harvard Law School is a demanding institution with high standards, and this is good. But because the real expectations of the faculty and the administration are never really communicated to the students, too many 1L’s will be uneasy until they too see through the myth.

Harvard Law Record

Paul M. Branzburg President
Frank R. Parker Vice-President
Michael Lowenberg Managing Editor
Keith S. Watson News Editor
Murray S. Levin Assistant News Editor
Frank L. Simonie Corporation Secretary
William P. Schwarz Business Manager

Photographers: Lionel Etra, Fred J. Simpson.

Staff: Theodore S. Curtis Jr., Mack Armstrong, Robert L. Clarke, Joseph M. Hassett, Michael J. Ryan, Bart S. Fisher, John Spitzer, Fenno.

Published on Thursdays ten times each semester by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. 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, Massachusetts 02138. 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.

PRINTED BY THE LEXINGTON PRESS, INC., LEXINGTON, MASS.

TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Dear Mom and Dad,

I know you were worried about my returning safely from my world tour, so I would like to report that I arrived in Boston in fine shape.

I hitchhiked from Sarawak to Jakarta where I found Indonesians very friendly and anxious to develop contacts with the West.

Several thousand people lined my route into the city waving small American flags and carrying signs that said “Welcome Fenno!” “Fenno si, Mao no!”, and “Let’s Go Mets!” (Indonesians are quite interested in the Mets, since they consider that team one of baseball’s New Emerging Forces).

Later, at tea, President Sukarno told me that, since the imperialist *New York Times* is unreliable, everyone in Indonesia reads the *Harvard Law Record* to find out what is really going on in America. He said he was rooting for Sacks club in this year’s Ames competition, and he wanted to know if Casner and Leach could come to Jakarta to reorganize Indonesian property law.

I arrived at Logan Airport, quite rested after a lovely flight from Hanoi, and began to have trouble immediately. The MTA wasn’t running, so I had to take a taxi. The driver was confused and left me at Tufts. I had to walk the last few miles to Harvard.

I was hot and exhausted, so I stopped for a Coke in Holmes. That was a huge mistake. The machine not only took my dime without giving me a Coke, but when I pushed the coin reject button it grabbed me, took all my money, and dropped it into a box marked Dorm Council Pension Fund.

Finally, all the proctors were at a secret Dorm Council cocktail party and I couldn’t get into my room. But there was an empty room at Wyeth Hall, so everything turned out okay.

It’s great to be back.

Your son,
Fenno

HARVARD LAW RECORD

ILC Speech Reveals Career Opportunities

By Frank L. Simonie

Everyone who wants a job in international law can get one — providing he has the proper "motivation." This was the conclusion drawn by Professor Richard R. Baxter in a talk given by him to the International Law Club on Wednesday, September 22, in the Harkness meeting room. The subject of the talk was "Career Opportunities in International Law."

After commenting on the types of persons attracted by international law and the relative advantages and disadvantages of a career in that field, Professor Baxter discussed the several different areas of international practice and the types of work a young lawyer might expect to perform in each.

International organizations like the United Nations are the most difficult for a starting lawyer to break into. This is due to the desire of these organizations to achieve a balance in the national origins of their employees. With each newly independent nation in Africa or Asia, the number of positions allocable to American applicants becomes smaller. As Professor Baxter pointed out, one would have a much greater chance of securing a position with an international organization "if his skin were a different color and he came from a different part of the world."

A significant exception to this general rule is the group of organizations, like the International Monetary Fund, in which there is a disproportionately strong American participation. These bodies keep a relatively larger number of Americans on their staffs than does the UN.

The difficulty of securing a position in this area may be, according to Professor Baxter, a blessing in disguise. The work is often unsatisfying, there is an overemphasis on detail, and the salaries are poor. After weighing these considerations, Professor Baxter advised against seeking a career in the international organizations area.

The second major area discussed was the United States government. There are a large number of jobs available in Washington, some strictly legal, others not. The office of the legal advisor to the State Department has about sixty lawyers engaged, in varying degrees, in dealing with international legal problems.

Unfortunately, many of the criticisms of work in the international organizations apply also to the federal government. Tasks are likely to be dull, repetitious, and unstimulating intellectually. A lawyer's first few years in practice are extremely important from the point of view of his professional training, and it is felt that adequate training of the sort needed by young lawyers is not generally available in the government departments. Consequently, many international lawyers advise spending a few years at practice in a large firm before going to Washington.

The third and most important area is private practice, either in a firm or as house counsel to a company having international dealings. Here again, it may be desirable to work in the firm for a few years before seeking a job as house counsel.

Professor Baxter also points out that a younger lawyer cannot expect to begin work in international law immediately upon securing a position with a firm. He will probably have to serve a general apprenticeship in all fields of law before working himself into his firm's international department.

What should the law student do while in school to prepare himself for international practice? First- or second-year students at Harvard can start by taking one of the four general "survey" courses on international law. Professor Baxter placed these on a spectrum ranging from strong emphasis on private law to strong emphasis on public or institutional law.

Professor Baxter emphasized, however that the most important

thing is to know American law well. More often than not he has had to advise students against taking too many international law courses.

Outside the law school curriculum, the student may aid in his preparation for international practice by learning at least one foreign language, living or traveling abroad, and doing further study after law school at a foreign university.

Students interested in international practice are invited to talk with Professor Baxter in his office or to obtain an ILC bibliography of articles on the subject.



College Students

Faculty Members

College Libraries

SUBSCRIBE NOW AT HALF PRICE

Printed in
**BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
LONDON**

Clip this advertisement and return it with your check or money order to:

The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115

☐ 1 YEAR \$12
 ☐ 6 mos. \$6

☐ COLLEGE STUDENT

☐ FACULTY MEMBER

P-CN

SQUASH RACKETS

Tennis and Squash Shop

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

Berman on Soviet Criticism

(Continued from page 3)

severely criticized by some people both here and there," he concluded.

According to the reviewer, Prof. Berman suggested that the Soviet legal system was unstable, that it bordered on tyranny, and that it lagged behind western systems in sophistication. The journal article further charged that Prof. Berman has distorted the Soviet emphasis on the educational function of law by his conclusion that it results in a legal system "totalitarian and repressive" in character.

The thesis of Prof. Berman's book involves a threefold characterization of Soviet law: first, as socialist law, embodying to a greater or lesser extent the Marxist concepts which underly the entire legal system; secondly, as Russian law, reflecting characteristics explicable only in terms of Russian history and pre-1917 culture; and thirdly, as "parental" law, directed to training and educating people toward goals estab-

lished by the political leadership.

All three facets of this thesis were challenged in the review. Particularly objectionable was the author's assertion that the very existence of legal institutions was incompatible with the spirit, if not the letter, of Marxist teachings; Marx said that upon the withering away of the state, the attendant legal system would die with it.

The review attempted to refute this assertion by quotations from Marx and Lenin acknowledging the necessity of a legal system in the transitional phase which precedes the true Communist state.

The second aspect of Prof. Berman's thesis also came under fire. The review rejected the contention that Soviet law has roots deep in Russia's Czarist heritage. This is a sensitive point with Communist ideologists who see the Revolution as universal and who believe themselves cut off entirely from all the influences of their bourgeois past.

According to the book, one in-

stitution with a pre-revolutionary past appears to be the "Procuracy". The Procuracy not only investigates and prosecutes but, in the modern Soviet state, also has wide supervisory powers over the parties themselves and over the administrators of justice. Prof. Berman traces the Procuracy back to the law reforms of Peter the Great under whom the office was "the eye of the tsar" — beyond the influence of local officials.

The scope of the office was narrowed in subsequent reforms during the 19th century. Prof. Berman sees the Soviet Procuracy as a return to the type of institution utilized more than 200 years ago. He hypothesizes that Lenin, faced with similar problems of administration as Peter, adapted the 18th century Czarist institution to the needs of the 20th socialist state.

Drawing on both the socialist and Russian bases of Soviet institutions, the author concludes that the legal system in the U.S.S.R. today can best be characterized as

(Continued on page 12)

Coin — Operated Dry Cleaning

\$1.75 per 8 lb. load

Poly Clean

Open 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

1685 MASS. AVE.

(between Harvard
& Porter Squares)

AT HARVARD IT'S

CRONIN'S

114 Mt. Auburn Street

Famous for: **Steaks, Chops and Sea Food**

Everything in: **Liquors, Wines and Beers**

COPYQUIK

XEROX COPY SERVICE

1278 MASS. AVE.



2ND FLOOR ROOM 1
ACROSS THE STREET
FROM WIDENER

10¢ A PAGE

864-1856

"WE KNOW AN EASIER WAY TO MAKE
COPIES THAN THIS"

Campus Sub & Pizza Shop

Try our famous
meatball sub, pizza,
fish and chips, fried
clams and burgers.

Free Delivery
491-9525

1691 Mass. Ave.
Open 7 days a week
10 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Recent Books

The Fascinating World of Charles DeGaulle

The Troubled Partnership. By Henry A. Kissinger. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1965. Pp. 251.

By John Spitzer

The "troubled partnership" is NATO; DeGaulle is the chief trouble maker; and he's raising hell for good reason—according to Henry A. Kissinger.

The argument is that every nation, especially DeGaulle's France, has its own perspective in international affairs; that each nation wants to create a foreign policy dictated by self-interest within its own perspective; and therefore European nations in the Atlantic Alliance (NATO) do not want to be told by the Pentagon when or when not to fight.

"The nightmare that France might some day again stand alone goes far deeper than the obstinate ill-will of a single individual."

DeGaulle himself has repeatedly stressed that France will not accept the role of a lesser nation in NATO. Most recently, on Sept. 8, he stated curtly to the world:

"We will remain allies of our allies, but on the expiration of our engagements, that is at the latest in 1969, the qualified subordination of integration in NATO will cease."

Kissinger applauds DeGaulle's stance against the "qualified subordination of integration in NATO" wherein the Pentagon is calling all the shots. The Harvard professor believes that this situation is leading to an "abdication of responsibility and a sense of impotence."

On the positive side, he argues the need for NATO nations to form a "partnership."

A partnership would abolish the Pentagon's tyrannical "Grand Design" by which foreign nations are forced into our own cold war strategy and nuclear policy.

Kissinger's hypothetical partnership is akin to a team working together. Some members are stronger than others but each has its own identity. Everyone has his say. Nobody is bullied.

A necessary corollary to his theory is that membership on the team will vary when different goals emerge in the arena of international politics.

It is, of course, well known that not all of our NATO allies join DeGaulle (and indirectly, Kissinger) in condemning the Atlantic Alliance as the "qualified subordination of integration."

For example, West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said in a speech on Sept. 10: "Only in the alliance can there be peace, security, and freedom for the German people."

High ranking officials in other NATO nations were in agreement. The Alliance did not seem nearly as "troubled" as Kissinger thinks it is.

Kissinger, however, argues that DeGaulle is just being more foresighted than all those others who are in "danger of becoming mired by the prudent, the tactical or the expedient."

"The United States as leader of the Alliance inevitably concentrates on solving immediate problems. DeGaulle is more concerned with the period ten or fifteen years hence."

Or a few pages later: "A political unit must mean something to it-

self before it can have meaning to others."

And finally in the last paragraph of the book, DeGaulle is lauded as a political neo-Platonist, "There are two kinds of realists: those who use facts (the people in the Pentagon) and those who create them (DeGaulle)."

Kissinger is clearly getting himself out on a limb.

A more viable interpretation of DeGaulle's behavior is that his threats and delusions of grandeur spring from a noble mind exhibiting a paranoiac fear that France has bungled its culture for the last 200 years. Former glory is not easily forgotten.

Nor is it likely to be regained by the mere assertion of nationalism. The stakes are high in the cold war and the United States cannot risk a nuclear holocaust triggered by the wrong war at the wrong time. If France is to be our ally, she must consent to a unified NATO command as long as the uneasy East-West relations continue. If France is to be neutral, she must be truly neutral as Switzerland is, keeping a small army within its border for minor policing operations. There is no middle ground between being an ally and being neutral.

In advocating DeGaulle's position, Kissinger is also abandoning

(Continued on page 12)

Gino & Mike Barber Shop

Opposite Holiday Inn
of America Motel

ONE BLOCK FROM
LAW SCHOOL

Five barbers for better service

1638 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
EL 9790

CHICKEN DELIGHT

UN 4 - 0520

Free
Delivery

Complete
Chicken,
Shrimp, Fish,
Rib and Clam
Dinners
Also Pizza

Hrs. Mon. 4-8
Tues. - Sat. 4-11
Sundays &
Holidays 11-11



Berman

(Continued from page 10)

"parental." The Soviet state constantly seeks to educate its citizens onward and upward to the socialist ideal. Law is one of the aspects of this education, and the judiciary often is seen in the teacher-parent role.

Prof. Berman believes that there are dangers in such a system. The judiciary can expand its role and involve itself in areas of life for which it is unsuited—with a corresponding sacrifice to individual, personal liberties. Such a characterization was bitterly rejected in the Soviet journal. The reviewer saw the educational role of the legal order as teaching both existing legislation and the need for voluntary execution of the law.

Prof. Berman is on sabbatical leave during the first semester, but he will return to his teaching duties in February. In addition to Soviet Law, he will also teach International Trade.

Events of Note

The Harvard Law Wives will hold its first regular meeting on Thursday, Oct. 7, at 8:00 P.M. in Harkness. Featured speaker Mr. Mark Atsey of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will introduce the members to the Boston area.

* * *

Prof. Clark Byse will address the Harvard Civil Liberties Research Service at 4:40 this afternoon in Langdell South. All students are invited and members will be asked to indicate areas in which they wish to do research.

* * *

Third year students interested in preparing extensive criticisms of legal writing submitted to them by first year students at the University of Mississippi School of Law are invited to turn in resumes to Assistant Dean J. P. Wilson no later than October 6. Compensation will be \$100.

Recent Book

(Continued from page 11)

his touchstone of international politics, i.e., national self-interest, in favor of Woodrow Wilson's ill-fated moralism among nations that looked good on paper but failed miserably in practice. Certainly it would be nice of the United States to grant more executive authority to France in the Atlantic Alliance, but it is frankly against our self-interest to give a small power such as France more than her proportionate share of authority in NATO. Executive power must spring from real power.

The book is a useful contribution in the field as it presents a viewpoint seldom found in the American press. Nonetheless, its basic thesis must be rejected on the grounds that it is unrealistic—regardless of who is "using" facts or who is "creating" them. It is better to maintain a troubled partnership representing real power than to foster a "friendly" partnership catering to national fancy.

HARVARD PROVISION COMPANY INC.

92-94 MT. AUBURN ST.

HARVARD SQUARE PHONE KI 7-6684-5

Free Delivery Until 4:45

THESE SPECIAL BACK TO SCHOOL SAVINGS ON BEER

RHEINGOLD RUPPERTS		PABST SCHAEFER		CARLING BALLANTINE	
All Are \$3.99 Per Case — Cans or 12 oz. Bots.				6 For \$1.00	
FULL QUART VALUES		RHEINGOLD PABST CARLINGS SCHAEFER		\$4.00 Per Case Contents	3 Quarts \$1.00
While They Last		Ballantine Beer In Non-deliverable Non-returnable Bottles		\$2.99 Per Case	6 Bots. .75
Now In Stock		— Rheingold	— "Chug-A-Mugs"	— 6 For \$1.00	\$3.99 Per Case
GILBEY SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH		HARVARD PROVISION GIN		"PRIVATE — STOCK" BEAM	
Especially Selected For Harvard Provision Co. 8 Years Old		\$3.99 Quart 90 Proof		Private Labelled For Harvard Provision Co.	
\$ 4.99 Per Bot.		\$4.50 Quart 94.4 Proof		4 Years Old 86 Proof	
\$59.00 Per Case				\$4.29 Per Fifth \$48.00 Per Case	

Class of '68 Welcomed, Profiled, and Fed

By Paul M. Branzburg

"Hello, I'm Erwin Griswold," he said. "I'm the maitre d'hotel of this menage of prima donnas." So began the Dean's welcome to the Class of '68 on Sunday, September 19, in the Ames Court Room.

After introducing himself to the new class, Dean Griswold introduced the first-year students to themselves. The class had, at the time of application, 90 Phi Beta Kappa keys and 58 wedding bands. There are 21 first-year students who are former college student presidents, 11 Fulbrights, four Rhodes scholars, three Marshall Fellows, and six former Peace Corps Volunteers.

About 10 per cent of the class have done graduate study. There are 36 masters degrees, nine Oxford B.A.'s, two Cambridge B.A.'s, three Ph.D.'s, one M. D., and one masters degree from the London School of Economics.

Half of the class majored in either government or history, while the rest concentrated in almost every discipline, including eight "Miscellaneous majors."

Approximately 40 per cent of the class attended one of the Ivy League schools, with Harvard contributing 87 students, Yale 37, Princeton 22, and Cornell 19.

Youngest Student Is 18

The youngest first-year student is only 18 years old, and the oldest is thirty. There are 22 women in the group, five less than the class which preceded them.

The 535 1L's come from 46 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The only states unrepresented in the new class are New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming. "Admission is guaranteed for people from these states," says Dean Griswold.

The new students, educated at 156 different colleges, have held a wide variety of summer jobs. One has served as a house boy in a women's dormitory, and another has found employment as a male fashion model for *Esquire*.

The Dean admitted that Harvard Law



After the Speech, A Reception

students constitute "the most highly selective student body of any graduate school in the United States," but he added that the Law School "is a friendly place."

Very Few Failures

To illustrate, the Dean added a new twist to an old saw: "Look to the left of you, look to the right of you, all three of you will probably graduate. There were only four academic failures in last year's first-year class."

Introducing the entering class to legal ethics, the Dean advised them to remember their fiduciary responsibilities and the need to "exercise candor, courtesy, and fairness to the courts, other parties, and witnesses." "The law is a gentlemanly profession," he declared. "It is not a business. You do not engage in advertising and other undignified practices. You must not practice law in the newspapers."

"You must be skeptical, but not cynical," he said. Quoting Henry L. Stimson, he concluded, "The only deadly sin I know is cynicism."

After a brief explanation of the Ames Competition by S. Stephen Rosenfeld, 3L, Chairman of the Board of Student Advisers, the Class of '68 left for its reception and roast beef dinner at Harkness Commons.

Dunster Shirts

The name Dunster at The Coop is given only to top value merchandise. In shirts, the name identifies the fine quality oxfords, with the button-down collar . . . in white, blue or blue stripes. You'll like the careful tailoring, the expert styling and the high-ranking cotton fabric.

4.20
3 for 11.80

Camp Hosiery

Camp's Bouyant 7 is ideal for sports and smart for business. The wonderful blend of 75% orlon acrylic and 25% stretch nylon provides a light, lofty and luxurious anklet. Machine washable, machine dryable. Black, navy, light oxford, barley heather, charcoal grey or brown, ivy green and maroon heather.

Anklets 1.50

The above also available in the executive length, (over the calf) in black, navy, ivy green and charcoal brown or gray.

2.00

STORE HOURS

8:50 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Monday thru Saturday



Placement Procedures

(Continued from page 2)

should feel free to explore as many possibilities as he has the strength for. Moreover, if firms thought they were unable to see all interested and qualified job candidates, that might well be the end of the Placement Office."

Another possibility is to limit all interviews to the spring. This would allow the Placement Office to spend the fall in providing information and personal counsel about a variety of opportunities of which too many law students are unaware. The student might also have the opportunity to arrange a few interviews in the offices of law firms and thereby learn a great deal more about the firm than he could at the Placement Office interview rooms.

Abolish Regular Interviews

A final possibility is to abolish completely all regular interviews at the Placement Office. Only interviews for such unusual opportunities as judicial clerkships, fellowships, and graduate programs would be scheduled. As for the hundreds of firms who want to hire Harvard Law students, Miss Appel explains that "they could recruit in their offices between Labor Day and the beginning of the academic year."

None of these alternatives is likely in the immediate future, but they are distinct possibilities if the crush of interviewing cannot be contained.

A Job By Christmas

Concerned with student anxiety about having a job by Christmas, Miss Appel cautions third-year students to remember "that there is no great rush. Firms are in the market all year. There are bound to be many firms with openings well into the spring."

In view of the present state of international affairs, Miss Appel notes that "students who face military service, and who are not going to get a lot of interest from employers, ought not to concern themselves much with getting a job."

Miss Appel is a graduate of Radcliffe College and has been Placement Director since 1959.

Law Review Members

(Continued from page 4)

Following is a list of those selected:

Second year — Reid P. Chambers, Washington, D. C., Amherst and Oxford; Joanne E. Clifford, Upper Montclair, N. J., Radcliffe; Chester V. Davis, Haddonfield, N. J., Princeton; Frederick B. Dodge, Lafayette, Calif., Stanford; Joseph V. Fiocca, Norwell, Mass., University of Pennsylvania; Mitchell M. Gitin, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cornell and Oxford; Thomas J. Graff, Syracuse, N. Y., Harvard; David H. Gunning, Cleveland, Ohio, Cornell; Morton J. Horwitz, Cambridge, Mass., City College of New York; John D. Leubsdorf, New York, N. Y., Harvard and Stanford; Richard A. Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y., University of Pennsylvania; Lance M. Liebman, Nankfort, Ky., Yale and Cambridge; Frank W. Lloyd III, York, Pa., Williams and University of Michigan; Daniel H. Lowenstein, New York, N. Y., Yale; Alan K. Palmer, Frederick, Md., Dartmouth; Allan M. Pepper, Westbury, N. Y., Brandeis; Alan S. Rau, New York, N. Y., Harvard; John R. Schmidt, Evanston, Ill., Harvard; Stephen J. Schulhofer, Merrick, N. Y., Princeton; Michael W. Schwartz, Great Neck, N. Y., Harvard; Richard B. Stone, New Orleans, La., Harvard; Robert J. Stracks, Woodmere, N. Y., University of Michigan; Michael J. Waggoner, Richland,

Wash., Stanford; Barry B. White, Waban, Mass., Harvard; Charles S. Whitman III, New York, N. Y., Harvard; and Robert H. Winter, Brookline, Mass., Columbia and Oxford.

Third year — William J. Feis, Lexington, Mass., Harvard; Frederic L. Hahn, Highland Park, Ill., Cornell; Carlyle W. Hall Jr., Bayside, N. Y., Yale; James H. Hardisty, Edina, Minn., Harvard; Keith A. Jones, Tulsa, Okla., Harvard; Alan B. Morrison, Larchmont, N. Y., Yale; Stephen M. Sacks, Hempstead, N. Y., Cornell; and Richard B. Stewart, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Yale and Oxford.

Grad Wins ASCAP Prize

Matthew Nimetz, LL.B. '65, has been awarded first prize of \$250 in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at Harvard Law School. The competition, which is sponsored annually by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, is designed to stimulate interest in the field of copyright law. A former Rhodes Scholar and President of the *Harvard Law Review*, Mr. Nimetz is presently clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan. His prize-winning paper is entitled "Design Protection."

UNIVERSITY TYPEWRITER CO., INC.

Hermes Olympia
Repairs — Rentals
Smith Corona Electric
Olivetti Lettera 32
Studio 44

SPECIAL RATE FOR
STUDENT RENTALS

89-91 Mt. Auburn St.

Near Harvard Square

KI 7-2720

KI 7-1298

SKI EQUIPMENT

Large Variety — Famous Brands

Tennis & Squash Shop

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

Welcome to Cambridge

The services of a local insurance office are most important when you arrive in a new community. This is particularly true if your previous address was outside of Massachusetts, as our auto registry and insurance requirements differ from those of other states.

We cordially invite you to use the facilities of the excellent insurance companies we represent in this state: The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., The Hartford Insurance Group, Centennial Insurance Co., The Travelers Insurance Co. Our modern walk-in offices are located in Harvard Square, next to the Reliance Cooperative Bank and facing the New Harvard Holyoke Center.

W. T. PHELAN & COMPANY

established 1898

11 DUNSTER STREET

Telephone 876-0876

Summer Law Program

(Continued from page 4)

the law boards as a result of their socioeconomic background.

In compensation, the admissions office sometimes gives a Negro applicant an "advantage," according to Dean Toepfer. He emphasized, however, that these students are chosen for potential in law study which generally exceeds the indications of their college records and board scores, and "in this sense, they're in the same boat as everyone else." He added that they have generally done "very well."

Two students in the program will enter the Law School this fall. They are Reginald Lewis from Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, and James A. McPherson from Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

As to the possibility of continuing the program next year, the administration has not committed itself. "It means a lot of time and a lot of money," explained Dean Toepfer. "If not next year, then perhaps later. Plans for some kind of follow-up program are not yet formed."

Student Advisers Gain Nine

Nine second year men were invited to join the Board of Student Advisers this year. The new members rank scholastically just below *Law Review* men.

The new second year members are: Harvey S. Berenson, Portland, Ore., Yale; C. David Elligers, Brooklyn, N.Y., Harvard; Steven Goldman, Chicago, Ill., Princeton; Charles Hagy, Westfield, N.J., Williams; Lewis B. Kaden, Perth Amboy, N.J., Harvard; Robert E. Lieblich, San Diego, Calif., U. of Calif.; William C. Lieblich, San Diego, Calif., Rice; Paul J. Mode, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind., Cornell; and Lawrence O. Monin, Niagara Falls, N.Y., State U. of N.Y.

RECORD Smoker Planned

Join the RECORD! As the dreary days of winter approach, and time formerly occupied by touch football games lies fallow, an opportunity to sharpen your sedentary skills presents itself. Yes, the RECORD wants you! To learn even more about us, come to the RECORD smoker on Friday, Oct. 1, from 4 to 6 p.m. in the Gray Room of Holmes Hall. Writers, photographers, thinkers — this is your big chance!

EXETER STREET THEATRE

Exeter and Newbury Streets
Boston

LAUREL AND HARDY'S
LAUGHING 20's

Screened at
2:10-4:00-5:50-7:40-9:30

News and Latest
Farnborough Air Show Films
2:00-3:40-5:30-7:20-9:10

KE 6-7067

Rackets Restrung

One-Day Service

Tennis and Squash Shop

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

Used & New Law Books

LAW SCHOOL AIDS
Bought — Sold

HARVARD BOOK STORE

1248 MASS. OPP. LAMONT
TR 6-9069

HARVARD SQUARE THEATRE

MELINA MECOURI in
"NEVER ON SUNDAY"
2:10, 6:00, 10:00

and **"TOPKAPI"**
3:45 and 7:45

Coming October 6:
The Beatles in **"HELP!"**

UN 4-4580

BRATTLE THEATRE

Through Saturday

Jeanne Moreau and
Jean-Paul Belmondo
in **"BANANA PEEL"**

October 3-9: Orson Welles Week
Sunday-Monday:

"THE TRIAL"

Tuesday-Wednesday

"JOURNEY into FEAR"

Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.:

"The Magnificent Ambersons"

Daily 5:30, 7:30, 9:30;
mats. Sun. & Sat. 3:30

TR 6-4226

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS POSTAGE. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

RETURN ADDRESS:

HARVARD LAW RECORD
MAIL DEPARTMENT, LANGDELL HALL
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138