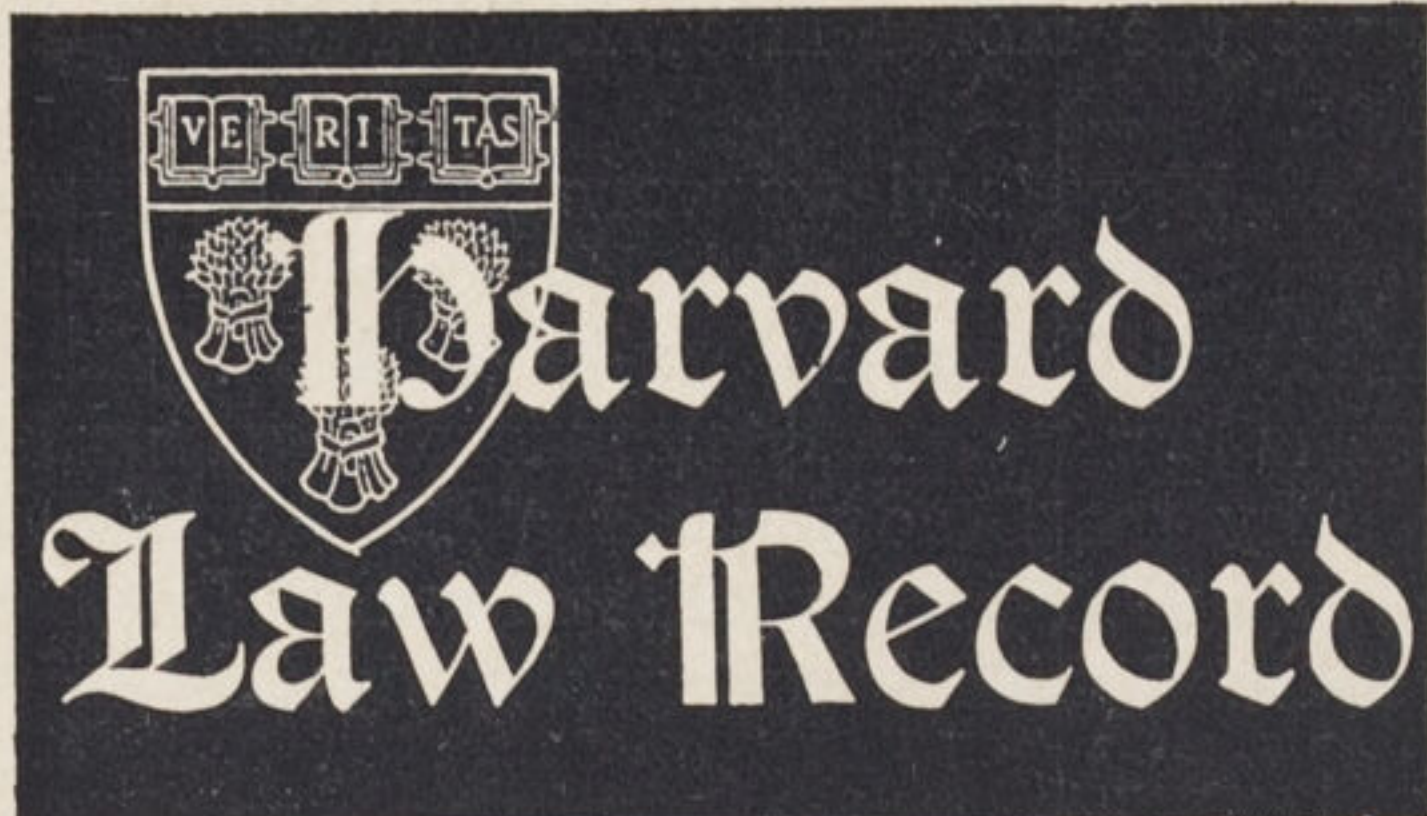




*America's Oldest Law School Newspaper*

VOL. 41 NO. 5  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FIFTEEN CENTS  
NOV. 4, 1965

## Indian Ambassador Speaks At HLS: "We are fed up!"

By Gregory R. Smith

"We are fed up," said Indian Ambassador B.K. Nehru, with setting a "good example" in foreign relations.

The Ambassador to the United States spoke about the India-Pakistan conflict in Harkness Commons last Monday, and his ap-  
(Continued on page 4)

## Profs and Dems Hit LBJ's 'Intimidation'

By Keith S. Watson

The actions of the Johnson Administration against critics of its Vietnamese policy has come under heavy attack from two law school professors and a law school student organization.

In separate actions, Professors David F. Cavers, Mark DeWolfe Howe and the Law-Graduate Young Democrats accused President Johnson and Attorney General Katzenbach of attempting to impose consensus by fear, investigation, and intimidation.

Prof. Cavers was one of 1,000 educators to sign an open letter to President Johnson affirming that "current threats to investigate protests" would not deter him "from speaking out against a wrong and immoral policy." He said that he made the statement "to show the students that they do not stand alone in their opposition" to United States military actions in Vietnam.

In an act unrelated to Prof. Caver's pro-  
(Continued on following page)

## Prowling Negro Ghetto With Boston Cops: An Evening of Conversation and Violence

On Saturday evening, October 16, the President of the RECORD spent nine hours prowling the streets of Roxbury in police patrol cars. Following is the story of his encounter with law enforcement in Boston's Negro ghetto.

By Paul M. Branzburg

A ride in a patrol car of the Boston Police Department must be preceded by an interview with Deputy Commissioner William Bradley at Police Headquarters.

The highly respected head of the Administrative Division will grant permission provided that the law student supplies him with a letter from a law professor explaining that such a ride will serve some educational purpose. The student must also sign a waiver of all rights against the Police Department and City of Boston in the event that he suffers some mishap during the ride.

(Continued on page 6)



Booking and Comforting Roxbury Accused

## Johnson's Critics

(Continued from preceding page)

test, Prof. Howe said that he supported a statement condemning the Administration for attempting "to induce silence by fear." He also insisted that because the burning of draft cards was only a symbolic act, the law should protect rather than proscribe its practice. Howe termed the current card-burning statute "silly".

The protests were not limited to faculty members. In a statement issued by its executive committee, the Young Democrats censured President Johnson and the Attorney General for seeking "to intimidate outspoken minorities" opposing the Administration's foreign policy. The Young Democrats, whose membership includes over 300 law school students, is the largest student organization at the law school.

The statement signed by Prof. Cavers, which appeared as a full-page advertisement in last Sunday's *New York Times*, was the most critical. It called the war in Viet Nam "a brutalizing and degrading experience" for the American people and claimed that terror practiced by the Viet Cong was "vastly exceeded" by terror and destruction inflicted by American planes. Prof. Cavers said that he would encourage his colleagues on the faculty and his students to make themselves

heard in order to "bring about peace and to protect the moral integrity" of the United States.

Prof. Howe's views were expressed during a news conference with Harvard University Professors John Galbraith and H. Stuart Hughes last week. The conference was sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society, an ultra-left organization that has been threatened with investigation by the Attorney General.

However, Prof. Howe appeared to assume the least militant position of the three speakers. He said that he concurred with Prof. Galbraith's statement that protests had a beneficial purpose and should be protected by the law. But he was careful to draw the line between verbal protest and civil disobedience.

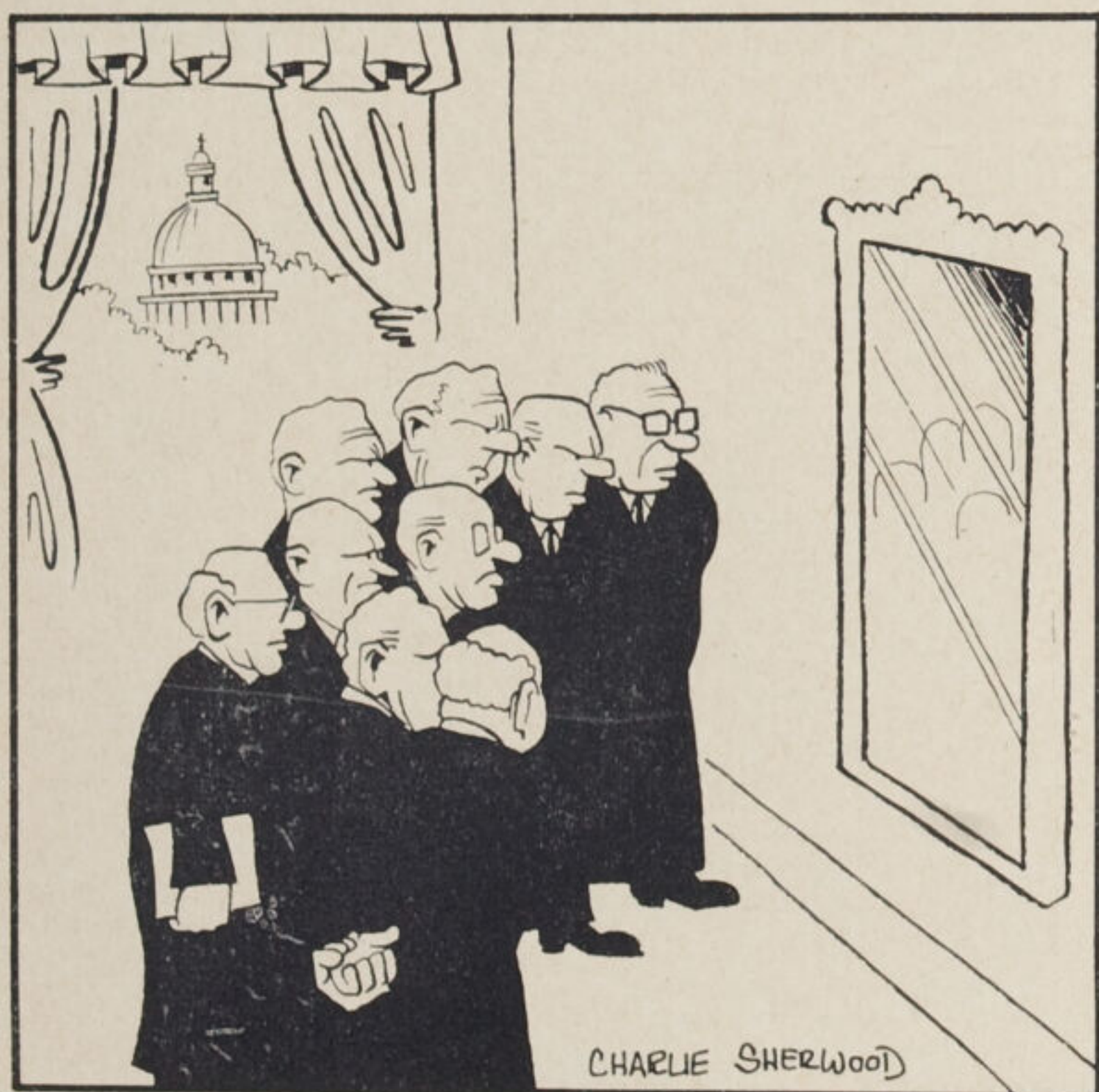
Civil disobedience, Howe asserted, was a "moral decision" and could be used to justify many types of actions, including the killing of civil rights workers by racial extremists. Despite his low opinion of the statute and the "complex and often confusing" issues that it raised, Prof. Howe concluded that the anti-burning measures should not be violated. Change should be encouraged by persuasion, not defiance, he said.

The protest by the Young Democrats was critical only of the Administration's efforts to "stifle the debate" about Viet Nam. Last spring, the organization expressed its support of United States involvement in the war in a letter published in the *New York Times*. Dale Higer, president of the Law-Graduate Young Democrats and newly-elected vice-president of the national organization, insisted that the two statements were not inconsistent.

Notice of the Young Democrats' action was sent to President Johnson and a story about the matter appeared in last week's *Boston Globe*. The motion stressed that its signers did not condone the burning of draft cards or other illegal activities. But it called the Administration to task for failing to realize that "meaningful consensus cannot be imposed by Presidential fiat."

The sharp rebuke was considered especially noteworthy because student political clubs seldom criticize leaders of their own party.

Prof. Cavers was one of over 100 Harvard University professors to sign the *Times* protest, but he was the only member of the Law School faculty to do so.



"Mirror, mirror, on the wall!  
Who's the fairest one of all?"

# Rep. Udall Attacks Seniority In Congress

By John Spitzer

Congressman Morris "Moe" Udall argued last week that a biennial "flood" is propping up some old and ineffective men in positions of national power. His speech at Sever Hall was sponsored by the Harvard Law-Graduate Democratic Club.

In his frontal attack on the Congressional seniority system of selecting committee chairmen, the Arizona Congressman explained that only those Congressmen coming from the "safe" districts could manage to stay around long enough to accumulate the needed seniority—the "flood" wiping out the often more promising men from contested districts.

"Imagine that a torrential river of national opposition at election time sweeps through a valley with Republicans living on one side and Democrats on the other," he continued. "Sometimes the river will run over the Republican side, and sometimes over the Democratic side. Only those living high up on the walls of the valley (the 'safe' districts) can survive for very long.

"And these people are given national power when they often have no sense of national responsibility. The interests of their own district are more important than the interests of the nation."

The Democratic Congressman, now in his third term, pointed out that reform will be difficult to achieve because Congressmen are caught in the vicious circle of their own self-interest. Only those in some position of power could push through such a reform. And those in power are the ones who have the seniority and hardly those who would want to make changes.

"I'm catching the fever too," he admitted ruefully. "I just became head of a subcommittee. The longer you're here, the better you seem to like it."

Even if a Congressman is not caught up in the unconscious attitude of wishing his best friends would die so he could move up the ladder, a member may support a senior committee chairman only because he wants a "cut of the pie" from the special interests flowing into the state.

"A young Congressman realizes that if he

can stand up the doddering senior member from the neighboring district long enough for him to win another election, then the young Congressman will have done his own community a service."

The ironic thing about the seniority system



Representative Morris Udall

is that it is not a law but only custom. The Constitution says nothing about it, and no law has been passed specifying that those with the most years of seniority should lead committees—where the battle for a bill is most often either won or lost.

"I went to the Library of Congress a couple of weeks ago and asked if they could find me *any* legislature that used the seniority system," he gestured in despair. "They told me there weren't any."

Congressman Udall outlined a plan which he believed could pass the House as well as cut out the most debilitating elements of the seniority system. Rather than have the Congressman with the most years of seniority just mechanically assume the committee chairmanship when his time came, the chairmanship would be open to *three* members of highest seniority—the winner among the three being chosen by secret ballot by the rest of the committee members. This would force a committee chairman "to lead or suffer defeat by the junior members."



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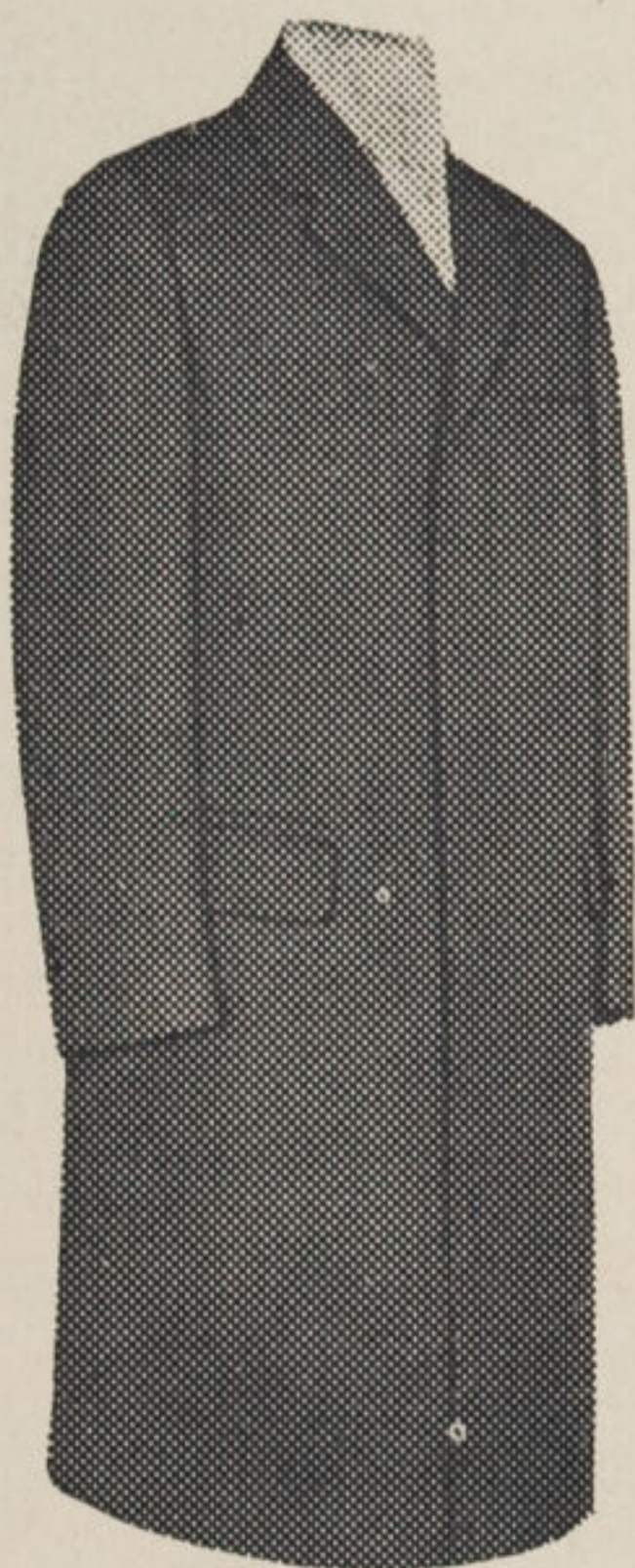
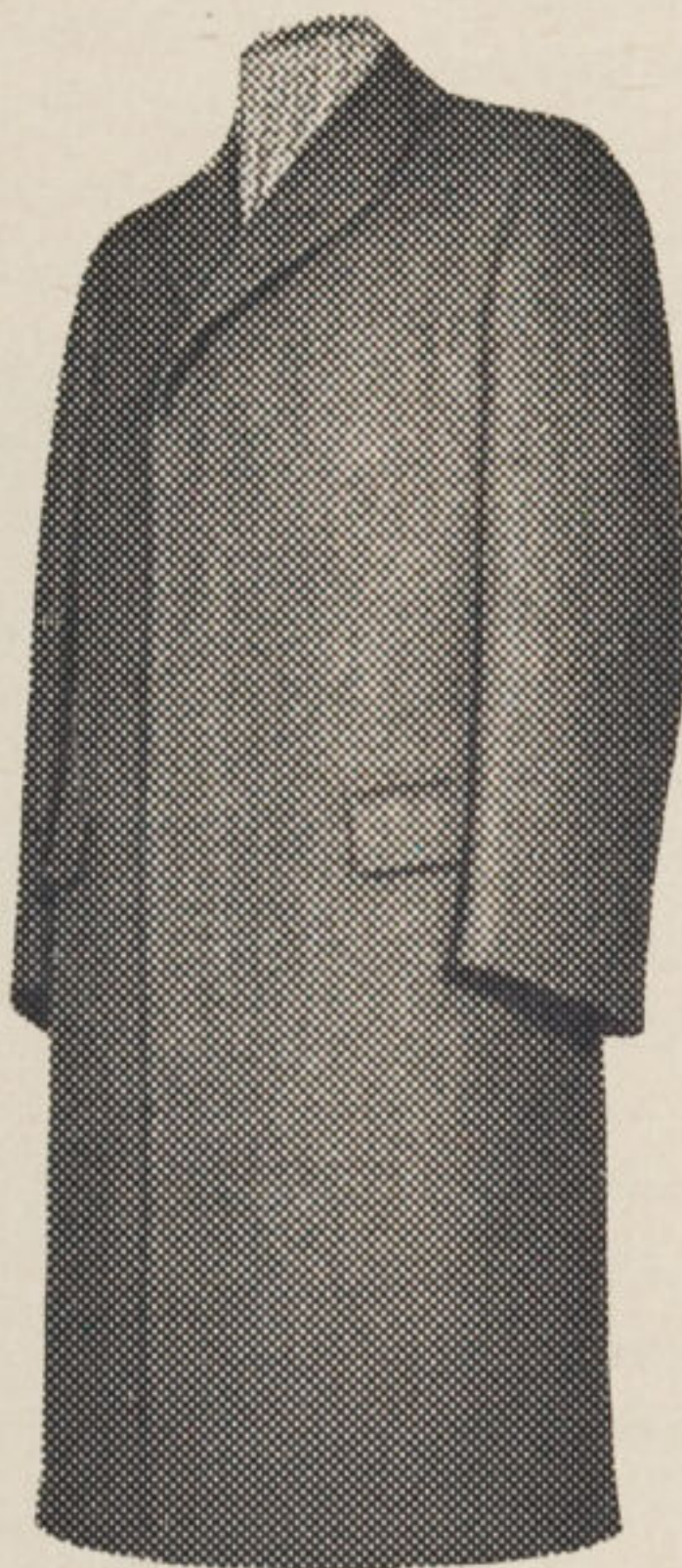
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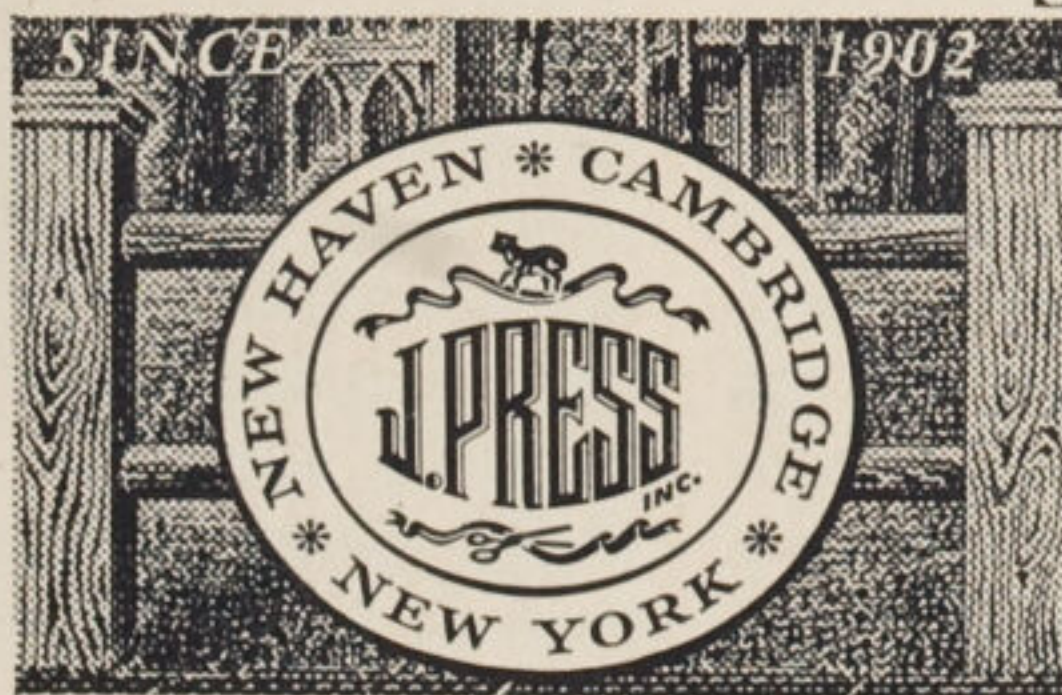
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## Ambassador

*(Continued from page 1)*

proach was both uncompromising and unpacifistic. "We've learned our lesson;" he said, "enough is enough . . . We are like every other state; we are going to act in our national interest from now on."

Ambassador Nehru declared that there will be no plebiscite in Kashmir, and that Pakistan does not have the strength to force India to alter this policy. He left little hope that the two nations would soon be able to live in friendship.

"If we didn't have Kashmir," he said, "we'd have something else to fight about." "The conflict between India and Pakistan is not over Kashmir," he continued, "but over the different ideologies India and Pakistan follow and over their power relationship."

He said that Pakistan has proclaimed itself the protector of all the Moslems on the subcontinent, and insists that all Moslems—including those in India—owe their loyalty to Pakistan. "India will not tolerate this," he said.

The Ambassador charged that Pakistan "dreams of equality of power with India," and hopes to achieve this goal by "fragmenting India . . . Kashmir is the first step in this effort." India will not tolerate these attempts, he stressed.

Although the great ideal of the Indian National Congress has been that "all Indians are bound together by a common nationality" in a secular and nondiscriminatory state, some did not support this principle, said Mr. Nehru, outlining the history of the conflict. He said that the Moslem League, dedicated to a separate Moslem society was formed to oppose the nationalist ideal.

England, wishing to weaken the nationalist movement and the Congress Party, supported the Moslem League and other "reactionary" groups in their demands for separate representation in the executive, legislature, and civil service, he continued. Out of this situation

*(Continued on page 12)*

# *Dems Attempt Defeat of Louise Day Hicks*

By James W. Eighmie

The results of the Boston School Committee elections were watched with special interest by about 20 law students on Tuesday night. Under the auspices of the Law-Graduate Democratic club and leadership of James Conahan, 1L, these students had assisted the Citizens for Boston Schools organization in its unsuccessful effort to wrest control of the School Committee from its incumbent chairman, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks.

The Boston School Committee consists of 5 members elected for two year terms. It has primary responsibility for the administration of the entire public school system in Boston. Pre-election primaries narrowed the field of candidates for Committee positions to 10 and the Citizens group had a slate of 5, including one present committee member, which it supported.

The Harvard contingent, directed by Conahan, who worked with the Citizens during the summer, canvassed and issued literature, and made calls in support of its slate of candidates. The students were assigned three precincts of ward 23 in which to campaign. This area is described as "lower-middle class Irish and Italian."

## **Racial Imbalance**

The issue that attracted the most attention during the campaign was, of course, that of racial imbalance. The Committee generally, and Mrs. Hicks particularly, have been the targets of civil rights groups which protest the existence of de facto segregation and the Committee's failure to implement plans for its elimination.

Yielding to pressure, the Committee instituted an "Open Enrollment" plan in September. However, as transfers require early application, approval by the Committee, and private provision of transportation, the plan has not been entirely satisfactory.

The Citizens for Boston Schools, while condemning the present Committee for its inactivity in the area of racial imbalance and supporting programs to eliminate it, feel that this problem is only symptomatic of deeper and more widespread ills that have long plagued the school system.

As Warren Hoppe, 1L, one of the precinct

leaders put it, "The Boston public schools are in terrible shape." During the several terms of Mrs. Hicks' administration, for example, not a single new school has been planned — except very recently, amid mounting indications of public dissatisfaction. In the entire post-war period only four or five new schools have been built.

Overcrowding is a serious problem. Educators have established 37 pupils as the maximum desirable size for classes, but in Boston, many classes have 45 or more. In an effort to relieve this situation, some schools now have "double sessions", but this is unsatisfactory because it cuts down on class time and imposes an additional burden on the teaching staff.

Another area of weakness is in the quality of the professional staff. Last year, some 520 teachers were "temporaries", not all of whom could qualify for permanent positions.

If the Citizens had been successful, their most immediate steps would have been in the direction of school construction. Reportedly, the present School Committee has some 29 million dollars at its disposal earmarked for construction. It is said that differences between the Committee and the Mayor's office have been in part responsible for the fact that so little has been done.

The Harvard group met with a response described as "polite." About 25 per cent of the people in the area expressed themselves in sympathy with the positions of the Citizens.

One difficulty was that the parents of those pupils who are enrolled at one of the area's several parochial schools have, despite what a sense of civic responsibility would seem to dictate, professed themselves entirely uninterested in the public school system or its problems.

The elections were held on November 2.

## **Next RECORD to be Issued Nov. 12**

Although copies of the RECORD are customarily distributed to students on Thursday mornings, news-hungry RECORD devotees will go unsatisfied next Thursday.

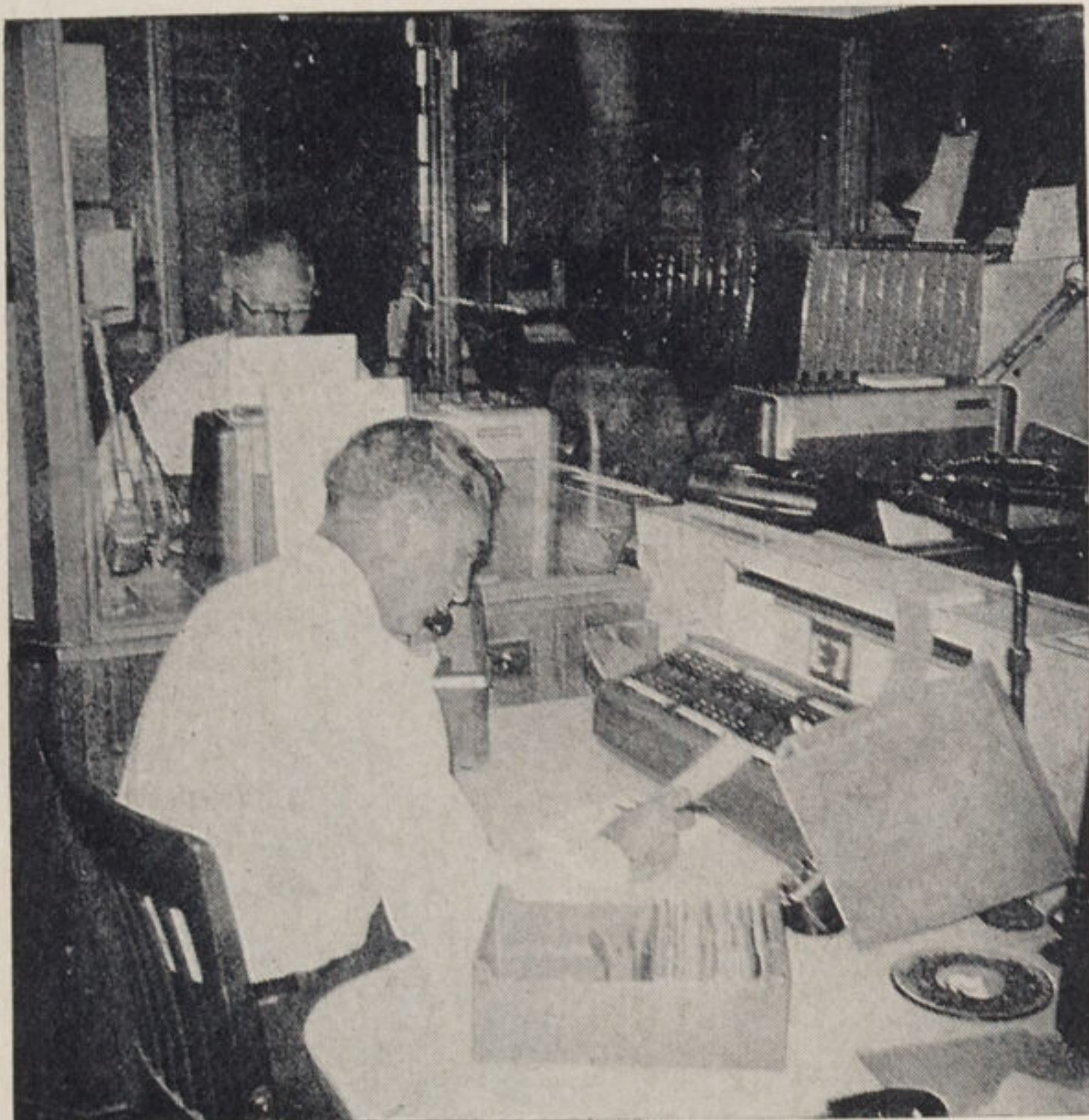
The RECORD defers to Veterans Day holiday and the next issue will appear on Friday, November 12.

# Legal Safeguards of an Accused . . .

(Continued from page 1)

While at Headquarters, Commissioner Bradley arranged for me to see the Central Complaints Division on the top floor of the building.

The large, dimly lit room is the center of all communications of Boston's police net-



Central Complaints Division

work. Two rows of switchboards manned by policemen receive all the complaints of Boston residents. Every conversation is recorded on tape. When necessary, a patrol car in the police district in which the complainant resides will be dispatched by the policeman who receives the call. The conversation with the patrol car is also taped.

Although the teletype machines for communication with police departments around the country are quite modern, the telephone switchboards are, at best, valuable antiques. A comparison with the futuristic communications center of the Chicago Police Department is striking.

At one end of the room is a huge panel with fifteen columns representing the fifteen police districts of Boston. In each column are numbered boxes which, when lighted, indicate a patrol car available for duty in that district. While I was in the central com-

plaints room, on the afternoon of Friday, October 15, there were no cars available in districts two, three, six, seven, and thirteen—or one-third of Boston's police districts. The officer in charge of the communications room suggested that the Police Department could use more policemen and patrol cars.

Before leaving Headquarters, I had the good fortune of having a discussion with a sergeant who has been on the force many years.

Apparently equating law students and civil libertarians, he proceeded to enlighten me with a lively diatribe against the new legal safeguards for criminal defendants. Speaking scornfully of recent decisions about confessions, he argued that things were more efficient in "the old days." A few years ago, for example, he spotted two boys standing in a doorway who looked "suspicious." Investigating, the sergeant noticed that the older of the two, aged thirteen, was wearing a wedding band. The sergeant thereupon took the boys to the station house for questioning. The interrogation consisted of grabbing one of the boys by his shirt and threatening him with a fist. The boy began to sob and confessed that the two had snatched fifty purses in the previous four weeks.

The sergeant argued that we should be more concerned with preventing crime in the streets than in protecting the rights of accused.

Referring disdainfully to "that *Mapp v. Ohio* case," the sergeant forcefully maintained that search warrants obstruct law enforcement when they have to be obtained at night. He explained that Boston has no night courts, and so in order to get a search warrant, a judge has to be gotten out of bed. This routine, he said, usually takes about three hours.

The policeman claimed that the right of accused to make a telephone call, coupled with the need for a search warrant, has often brought about grave injustices. He cited a case in which he was involved several years ago.

One night the sergeant noticed a man driving a car who "didn't look right." He stopped

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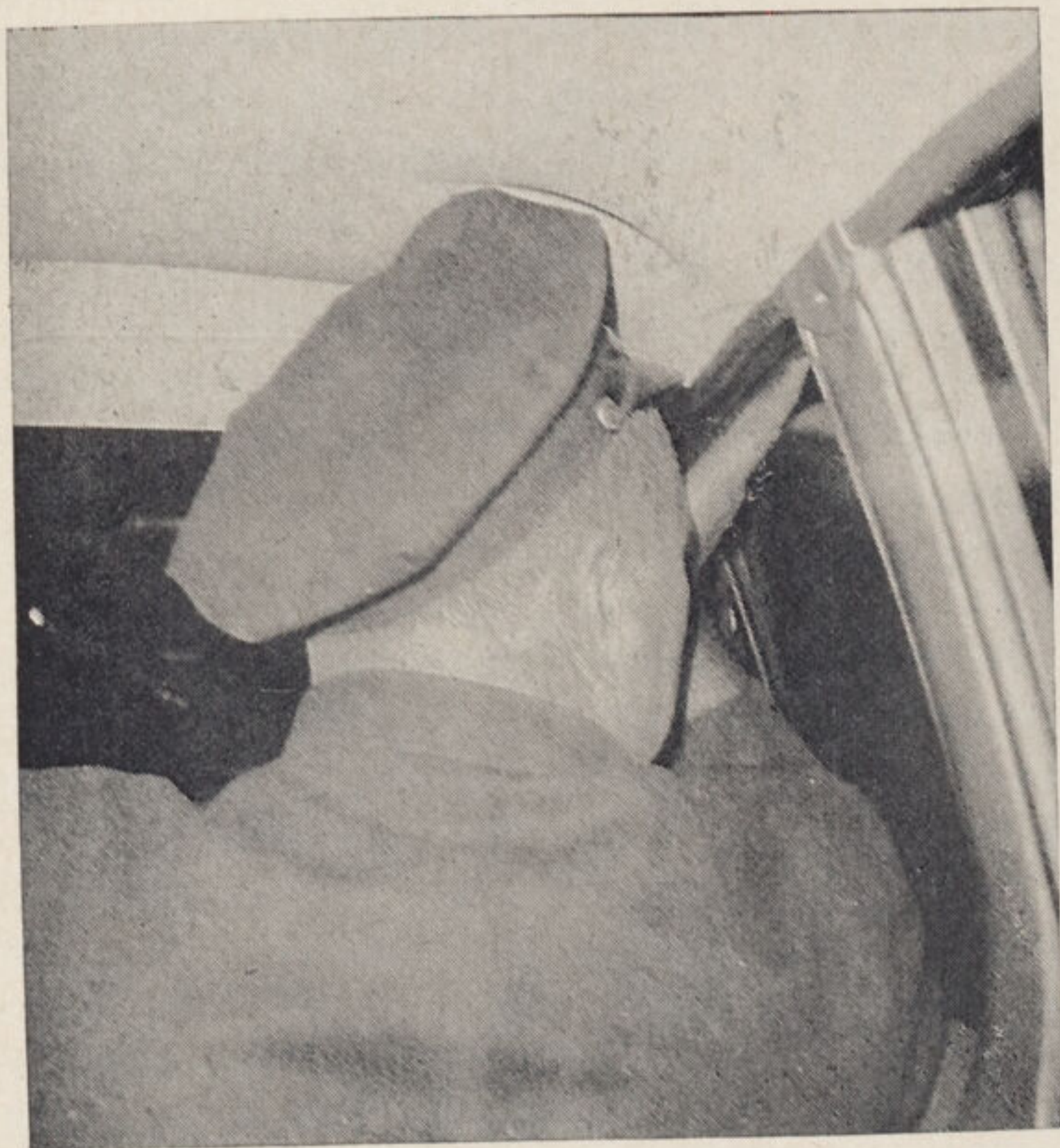
# ... And an Overworked Department

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the car and began to question the driver about a mink coat lying on the rear seat. After deciding that the answers were inadequate, he searched the driver and found a diamond watch in his pocket. There had been a robbery of jewels and furs the day before, and so the sergeant arrested the man. As soon as the defendant arrived at the police station, he demanded his right to make a phone call. While the police began the long process of securing a search warrant in order to find the rest of the merchandise in the man's home, the thief called his wife and told her to get rid of the rest of loot. By the time the police arrived, the home was "as clean as a whistle."

The sergeant was equally outspoken in holding that the more progressive techniques for dealing with juvenile delinquents amount to little more than mollicoddling. Things were different about ten years ago, he said.

At about that time, the sergeant recalled, a gang of punks were terrorizing a certain neighborhood in Boston. He remembers a 73-



Prowling and Waiting For Trouble

year-old man who told him how some of the gang members caught him as he was coming out of a grocery store and took his purchase — a bottle of milk — and poured it into the

street. "You don't need this, old man," they laughed.

A few days later a few carloads of policemen cornered the gang in a backyard and beat them soundly. According to the sergeant, the gang never operated in that neighborhood again.

After hearing this gentleman's view of law enforcement, I returned to the hallowed halls of the Harvard Law School.

## Ancient, Dirty and Inadequate

On the following evening, at 6:20 p.m., I arrived at Division 9 Headquarters in Roxbury. It is an ancient, dirty, inadequate structure. The cells in the basement were condemned long ago. If state and local politicians ever get around to allocating funds for new police stations in Boston, Division 9 should rank high on the list of those divisions which could use the money.

Several minutes after I arrived, two policemen entered with a man they had just arrested for drunkenness. They booked him and put him in a cell, and I was then assigned to their patrol car.

We bought some coffee and then parked in the middle of a dark lot to drink it. The police radio was on, and cars were constantly being dispatched all about Boston.

From 6:30 p.m. to 7:05 p.m. the two sat there waiting to be called. Officers Moynihan and Simpson (the names have been changed) explained that we were in car 9-x — ninth division, xth car, which would patrol the xth subdivision.

There were fourteen other division patrol cars on duty that evening, supplemented by two combination paddy-wagon ambulances.

Moynihan and Simpson were working the first evening tour of duty which begins at 5:45 p.m. and ends at 12:30 a.m. On the following day they and all other policemen now on the first tour duty would work the second tour which begins at 12:30 a.m. and ends at 8:00 a.m. On the night after that they would report for the first tour, and so forth.

The advantage of working at night is that you avoid the long daytime tour of 7:45 a.m.

*(Continued on following page)*

# "We are hated so much here that . . .

(Continued from preceding page)

to 6:00 p.m. and you get the same salary for working fewer hours. Simpson, however, feels that policemen who work at night are "discriminated against" because they have to serve as witnesses in court during their off-duty daytime hours without getting paid for it. He thinks Boston should have night courts like those in New York City.

Both Moynihan and Simpson were quite vehement in their denunciation of "one-man patrol cars," *i.e.* police cars manned by only a single officer. They claimed that it was extremely dangerous to go into certain situations without a second man, and my observations later in the evening confirmed this. Whenever possible, policemen try to travel with a "partner" and avoid the one-man patrol car.

At 7:05 p.m., car 9-x received a "sick call," *i.e.* somebody was ill and had called the police. On the way, Moynihan muttered that "somebody else" should handle "service calls" so that the police would have more time for crime prevention.

Climbing to the top floor of an old wooden building ("Everyone who calls the police lives on the top floor," said Moynihan) we found that nobody answered. A lady on the second floor had a key to the apartment and opened the door for us. A very old man was sprawled on the bed and did not move.



Paper Work

The lady from the second floor got very excited.

"It's all over," said Moynihan. "You'll have to leave now."

Just then the old man awoke, looked at us, and asked us what we were doing in his apartment.

This transfixed all of us. We had assumed he was dead.

Eventually it was discovered that the old man's phone was off the hook, and so when his wife was unable to reach him, she called the police to check the apartment.

"I'll be damned," said Moynihan walking down the stairs.

"I thought he was blue," grinned Simpson.

After this episode, we drove back to the station where Moynihan and Simpson filled out a form about the incident. Policemen must make a report about each occurrence immediately after it happens.

## A Slow Night

From 7:15 p.m. to 9:25 p.m. the partners toured about taking care of routine matters *e.g.* reporting to headquarters that a faulty burglar alarm in a real estate office was ringing. Both agreed that it was a very "slow" night. Friday and Saturday nights are usually the busiest nights of the week for a Roxbury policeman.

As they circled about through streets which were slowly becoming familiar to me, Moynihan first said that the policemen of Boston were apathetic, and then launched a lengthy explanation of the reason for this state of affairs.

Moynihan claims that policemen who are accused by "civilians" of either improper or illegal conduct are not given adequate protection by "the city's legal department." "We have our rights, just like anybody else!" he declared. To remedy this problem, the Boston policemen have formed a "benevolent association" which employs an attorney. "Now," says Moynihan with an air of satisfaction, "if anybody accuses me of anything, I tell the department to speak to my attorney. I've got my rights."

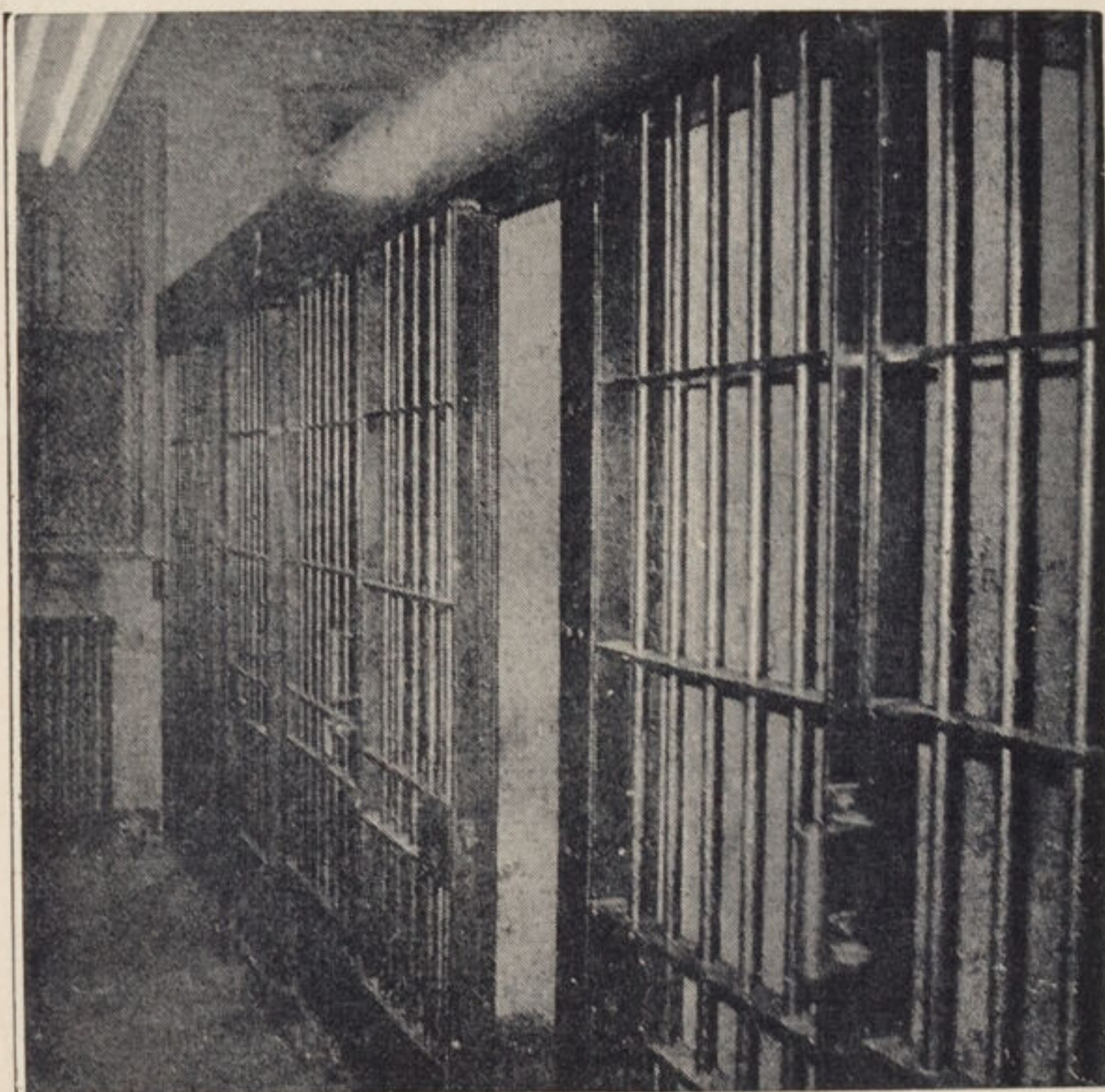
The Police Intelligence Division was another reason for apathy and resentment.

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# ... a 10¢ cup of coffee cost us 15¢."

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"They don't investigate the complaint against us," boomed Moynihan, "they investigate us! What they are assuming is that



The Roxbury Cells

every policeman is a thief!" This remark prompted me to inquire about the attitude of the residents of Roxbury toward the police. "This is a division," said Moynihan, "where we are hated so much that a 10¢ cup of coffee costs us 15¢." Officer Moynihan was very evasive, however, about the reasons for this hatred. Both agreed, however, that the fact that nearly all of Roxbury policemen are Caucasian (including Moynihan and Simpson) had "nothing to do with the problem," inasmuch as "a Negro would rather be arrested by a white man than another Negro."

Another source of apathy, said Moynihan, was inadequate pay. "It is so bad that I bet 40 to 50 per cent of the people in the department have outside jobs. It's not legal, but that is what you have to do." Moynihan said that if the police department discovers that a policeman is moonlighting, "they will bring you up on charges and you will have to quit it." Boston policemen make \$7000 per year after seven years on the force.

By this time Moynihan had decided that I was an "O.K. guy" — even if I did go to

Harvard. He turned to me with a broad grin and said: "Well, what can we do for you? Can we set you up with a woman?" Not wanting to take anything back to school but my notes, I surveyed the wide street bordered by tall apartment buildings and inquired if there were many prostitutes in this section of the Negro ghetto.

Moynihan and Simpson threw back their heads and laughed. "Why man," said Moynihan gesturing grandly, "this is the Great White Way." Again they were overcome by laughter.

Most of the whores in Roxbury operate from apartments. The police know the addresses of most of such tradeswomen. As long as there is no "trouble" at these "legitimate" places, the police do nothing to close them up. Occasionally, the commissioner will get a complaint about a particular center of prostitution, and then the police will have to crack down on that operator. All the policemen I met that evening agreed that prostitution should be legalized, with provision for mandatory weekly health examinations. They objected only to the prostitutes on Washington Street, "nine out of ten" of whom have "strong-arm men" waiting at their apartments to beat the customer and steal his money.

## "He cut me good"

At 9:25 p.m. the two policemen stopped and picked up a man on a sidewalk who had been slashed from the bottom of his left ear to the center of his throat. Sitting on the rear seat next to him, I could smell his foul breath. The sixty-year-old Negro man was disheveled and drunk, and blood had run all over his dirty yellow shirt.

"He cut me good. He sho' cut me good," he kept repeating. There were several old scars on the man's face, and it was obvious that this was not the first cutting he had suffered.

On the way to Boston City Hospital, Simpson questioned the man and we gathered that he had been jumped and knifed in an alley by a well-known 19-year-old Negro youth who had gotten away with the man's brown wallet and the enclosed \$12. Shortly before

(Continued on page 16)

# The Lawyer's Virtue

There was a period in the history of the South, when everyone joined the Klan for social purposes; when a fledgling lawyer with the integrity to vigorously defend a Negro accused of raping a white woman was subjected to such great community condemnation that he lost his legal career and ended as either an alcoholic or a suicide.

One hopes that this era is drawing to a close when one sees some valiant Southern lawyers, black and white, in the forefront of the battle for equal rights and decency. Optimism is possible when one witnesses the spectacle of the Attorney General of Alabama surpassing the Attorney General of the United States in his outrage over repeated miscarriages of justice by racist juries in the Lowndes County racial violence cases.

In addition to these braver and more public displays, we cannot discount the advances made possible by white Southern lawyers who are now, quietly and behind the scenes, coming to terms with their consciences and handling cases involving civil rights demonstrators or serving on biracial committees.

While individual consciences are awakening from a deep slumber, the organized bar, to its disgrace, continues in hibernation. What great strides toward racial justice could be made, in North and South, if the organized bar faced up to its leadership obligations.

If Northern state bars, along with state legislatures and school committees, took a strong position against de facto school segregation, how much longer could this blight continue?

If Southern bars made it clear to judges and jury commissioners that the ancient evil of jury discrimination would no longer be tolerated, the courts would be relieved of a great mass of impending litigation now apparently needed.

If promoting health is the virtue of doctors, is it too much to ask the legal profession to espouse the cause of justice?

## Harvard Law Record

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## TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Dear Mr. Branzburg,

Wonderful news! I have been made a war correspondent instead of a soldier. My first job is to tour the enemy countries — North Vietnam, China, and France — and interview their leaders. Yesterday I had my first audience with General de Gaulle.

"Welcome, *monsieur* Fenno," he began, motioning me to a chair with an imperial sweep of his nose. "I am so glad you could drop by. I love to chat with American journalists, but not many stop to see me anymore." He sounded rather wistful.

I ventured to say that possibly it was because French policy had become so anti-American lately.

"Nonsense!" roared the President. "How could anyone suspect me of being anti-American? I LOVE America. Why, just last week I ordered that all our embassies serve American diet cola instead of French wine at all their receptions."

Then General de Gaulle moved into a discussion of nuclear policy. He showed me models of two new weapons that will augment the French *force de frappe*. One was shaped like a chocolate éclair and was called *éclair chocolat*. The other had two lumps of sugar for a nosecone and was named *café au lait*. The General explained that these would be used to implement France's new foreign policy — *L'Europe des Pâtisseries*.

At that moment the phone rang on the Hot Line. "Hello, Mao, you old horse thief, you! How are things down in the rice paddies?"

They weren't very good. The General began to cry. "West Germany and Russia have just signed a treaty dividing Europe at the Oder-Neisse Line," he said to me. "Now they won't let me use my wonderful new weapons. Oh poor me!"

I guess this won't be the Year of the Cream Puff after all.

Yours, Fenno

## Letters to the Editor

### RECORD Reporter Slashed By Southern Club Members

To the Editor:

Your article of October 15, "Lawyer Describes Birmingham Practice", was a masterpiece of satire. Writing with tongue in cheek, Mr. Frank R. Parker gave your readers one of the most irresponsible pieces of reporting we have seen.

Mr. Parker came to the Southern Club meeting with a closed mind—in marked contrast to the others present. We welcome the RECORD's reporters to our gatherings at any time, provided they come without an axe to grind.

Mr. Parker was not a disinterested, open-minded reporter; rather he had a personal interest in the matter, for his father-in-law is the well-known (much-maligned, Mr. Parker would have it) Montgomery attorney Mr. Clifford Durr, and Mr. Parker's purpose was to pursue a personal vendetta against the other members of the Alabama legal community.

In a raised voice, the level of which exceeded the combined output of everyone else in the room, Mr. Parker engaged Drayton Scott of Birmingham in debate about race relations, alleged ostracism of attorneys who support the civil rights movement, and related topics. His manner was antagonistic and rude, his method was simple-minded and a bit crude: shout down the patient explanations of your disputant, interrupt frequently, twist the intent of what he says, and close your mind to anything that might have a grain of truth in it.

Mr. Parker's superficial account of the content and purpose of Mr. Scott's talk, laced with satire, does the newspaper profession—as well as anyone sincerely concerned with the problems of the South—a real disservice. Mr. Scott spoke with gusto of his relish in practicing law in a medium-sized Southern city—of both the prob-

lems and the compensations. Mr. Parker made this the butt of his joke.

We in the South have problems that have been explored, analysed, characterized, and satirized in innumerable news stories. Civil rights is but one of the problems of our section, as is true for any area of the United States. Mr. Parker's feeble effort at satire did little to advance inter-sectional understanding, but merely served to perpetuate the standard old "bromides" about the South.

It seems only fair to insist that speakers sponsored by the Southern Club receive the same accurate reporting the RECORD customarily extends to visitors from other sections of the country.

Sincerely yours,

J. Michael Rediker, 2L  
Birmingham, Ala.

Howard Walthall, 2L  
Dixiana, Ala.

### RECORD Officer Called 'Universal Discriminatee'

To the Editor:

In his "report" [October 15] of Lawyer Scott's speech before the Southern Club, your irresponsible Mr. Parker once more assumes the position of the Universal Discriminatee. Must he, at long last, find a subterranean link between All Things Southern and Original Sin? Can he not restrain himself, even once, from attacking our national disgraces like the profit motive (Mr. Scott spoke of income opportunities for lawyers in the South), corporations (Southern law firms have corporate clients, said Mr. Scott) and, of course, management (law firms represent them in labor negotiations).

This should have been a minor news item, but perish the thought! At this great school, Mr. Parker,

(Continued on page 19)

## AN INVITATION

You are invited to attend a discussion meeting in one of the function rooms at the Holiday Inn, 1651 Massachusetts Avenue, on Monday, November 8 at 7:30 P.M.

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# Kashmir Dispute

(Continued from page 4)

grew a separatist belief among the Moslems, and the "idea of Indian nationality began to crumble."

When independence came to the two nations, one "secular" and the other based on religion, the many states on the subcontinent were given the option of remaining independent or joining one or the other, the Ambassador explained.

Kashmir hoped to remain independent, he added, but Pakistan would not permit this independence. Pakistani irregulars invaded Kashmir and Kashmir then turned to India in self-defense. India, without prompting, then announced that as soon as the Pakistanis withdrew, a plebiscite would be held, he said.

But "the withdrawal of Pakistan never occurred," said Mr. Nehru. Rather than allow Kashmir to "dangle without a government," however, a constituent assembly

was elected in 1951, which ratified Kashmir's accession to India.

"The accession," Mr. Nehru argued, "was now legally and morally binding, and there was now nothing left to do but get Pakistan out." In the two elections in Kashmir since 1951, he pointed out, the vast majority of the people of Kashmir voted for the pro-Indian Kashmir National Congress.

It is now 18 years since Kashmir has become "a part of India," stated the Ambassador. "In the beginning it did not matter where the boundaries were drawn, but now, after 18 years of regular orderly government, Kashmir has become part of the Indian state.

"The right of self-determination in Kashmir has been exercised once," the Ambassador went on. "No state would be safe from destruction if anyone anytime could demand a plebiscite in a discontented area."

Ambassador Nehru charged that this year, still hoping to fragment India, Pakistan again sent irregulars and saboteurs into Kashmir to

foment rebellion. When the people of Kashmir resisted, Pakistan sent in her army.

The result, he claimed, was a resounding defeat for Pakistan. Pakistan lost 470 tanks and 70 airplanes, as compared to Indian losses of 188 tanks and 36 airplanes, he said.

Furthermore, he declared, the Indian people showed a unity that Pakistan never expected. They showed, he said, that while they might argue among themselves, they will unite to face a common foe.

"We beat Pakistan off with one arm tied behind our back on the China border. The defeat was so complete that Pakistan is not likely to attack again."

As India has resisted fragmentation by war, so she will resist fragmentation by plebiscite, the Ambassador concluded. When asked about the India of Ghandi he declared: "We've been good mannered too long. It might be a good thing if we now started behaving like all other nations."

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## Recent Books

# Shadow of Detente in a Shifting World

*Detente: Cold War Strategies in Transition.* Edited by Eleanor Lansing Dulles and Robert Dickson Crane. New York: Praeger, 1965. Pp. 307.

By C. Richard D'Amato

The problem of re-examining the basic assumptions of our foreign policy in a period of rapid and confusing transition is timely and formidable. One of the better recent efforts in this direction is this compilation of essays from the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown focusing on the prospects for "detente" and the strategic implications that flow from such prospects.

The well-known German political analyst, Klaus Mehnert, sets the question in the lead-off essay: "There are times when people must re-think their positions. Such a time came to the world when the beginnings of a possible detente, in 1963, affected the Cold War positions to which everyone had grown accustomed during the past fifteen years."

### Note of Optimism

Part One focuses on the underlying forces stimulating detente. Mr. Mehnert suggests that deep-rooted psychological and sociological changes now occurring in the Soviet system can be promoted by the West in ways favorable to us and will exert pressure on Soviet policies from below. His is a note of optimism that is part of a deep controversy on both sides of the Atlantic.

More pessimistic is the essay by Richard Allen, who starts from the basic notion of the absolute irreconcilability of the two systems and ends up with the statement that "The Soviets leave little doubt of their intention to wage all-out war should the occasion arise." In this context he sees concepts such as "detente" and "peace-

ful coexistence" as dangerous shams by which we may be deluded.

Thomas Wolfe argues for the thesis that Soviet military doctrine is in a state of transition and will remain so for some time, while Robert Crane presents a fine analysis of the Sino-Soviet dispute on the likelihood of war.

Part Two, "Barometers of Detente", emphasizes a strong Western position of strength as the critical factor in leading to Soviet easing of tensions. The superficiality of both previous periods of detente, the "Geneva spirit" of 1955 and the "spirit of camp David" of 1959 should be enough, according to Malcolm Mackintosh, to inject an element of realistic prudence into Western thinking. By now we should have sense enough not to treat the Test Ban Treaty in anywhere near the same manner in which the American leadership greeted the Kellogg-Briand pact.

Eleanor Dulles relates the record of Soviet pressure on Berlin as a barometer of detente and suggests that continued American dedication to Germany and German reunification might discourage future Soviet pressures. To a large extent this has been borne out since the Cuban crisis, but unfortunately none of the essays deals with what is clearly the main barometer of nearly everything international today, Viet Nam.

### Conflagration Control

In fact, the most serious defect of this fine book is that the question of local conflagration control is not treated. In the Pandora's box of Viet Nam, et. al., will probably lie the most serious tests of all; tests requiring great prudence and even more fundamental rethinking than now seems to be the case.

The external questions of disarmament and arms control are

dealt with in two essays by James Dougherty. General and complete disarmament is exploded for the empty phrase that it has come to be, while no reasonable solution seems available.

Although Mr. Dougherty emphasizes the political aims of Soviet arms negotiations, it has been manifestly clear that neither side has taken even its own proposals very seriously. As he points out, the technical problems alone stagger the imagination, while such preliminary steps as the hot line, the test ban, and the United Nations resolution prohibiting the orbiting of weapons merely scratch the surface. Significant steps will not be taken until basic attitudes evolve towards a much greater degree of mutual trust. Meanwhile, proliferation takes the ability to decide the issue out of US-USSR hands for good.

### An Emotional Plea

The final section deals with the Western alliance. Mr. Mehnert presents an emotional plea for European integration while Pierre Gallois submits a fascinating article giving the straight-line Gaullist viewpoint.

The Gaullist notion is quite simple: since American protection of Europe is no longer guaranteed by massive retaliation, but focuses on graduated (and credible) response systems, France considers the US nuclear umbrella completely unreliable.

Johnson, according to Gallois, is not trustworthy: "how can one believe that he is prepared to wage 'general war' when it is not for the vital interest of the US, but rather to further the interest of his allies?" Mehnert articulates the predominant German view that Germany cannot and will not choose between Paris and Washington, and seeks European economic and political integration.

(Continued on following page)

# Detente

(Continued from preceding page)

The emotionalism of Mehnert and other Germans' arguments leads one to the question of the German course of action regarding nuclear weapons if France (a) continues to stymie the integration of Europe and (b) continues building her independent nuclear force. The unquestionable German reaction is the building of her own force in order not to be relegated to the status of a second class power on the continent.

What does all this mean for American strategy? The final essay by David Abshire is an indictment of American policy: "In this century, American leadership has seldom achieved a truly grand strategy." Containment is inadequate, he says, because competition is much more than geopolitical and because successful strategies must be more than negative. But the first priority must lie with NATO: "Any Russian detente must be with the entire Atlantic Community . . .

not just with us while the rest of that community is being subverted . . . real and genuine detente cannot precede a successful strategy of alliance."

Overall, *Detente* is a highly successful and readable attempt to isolate the relevant issues of the current international situation. However, it has three shortcomings. First, while presenting the internal factors mitigating for detente policies on the Russian side, there is no treatment of similar underlying factors in the U.S. One wishes an article on evolution of official and non-official American attitudes toward the rest of the world had been included, for alarmingly strong "isolationist" tendencies in Washington have been noted by many observers, and the American reading public's attitudes toward Viet Nam and NATO are virtually unknown.

Secondly, the developing relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet in the underdeveloped world is not given the priority it deserves.

Third, no solution to the prob-

lems of the Alliance is offered. Initiative must come from this side of the Atlantic. This will require the U.S. to look at nuclear control sharing within NATO in a fresher light, for only when our allies are allowed the responsibility we now hold exclusively will centripetal forces in the Atlantic be checked. The option of continued U.S. unified control is no longer genuine since there is no prospect of retaining monopoly and since the maintenance of French and British independent forces will eventually lead to a German broaching of the question.

Development of national nuclear forces places a strain on the unity of Europe and the Alliance, and thus mitigates against the U.S. policy that the more united a Europe the more effective the security against Soviet probes. Emphasis must currently be given to greatly stepped-up consultation and negotiation.

If the U.S. wants to exert control over developments in the Alliance, it is time for dynamic leadership, not inward turning.

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# Volumes Trace Law Career of John Adams

By Thomas J. Kelley

November 1, 1965 marked the date of publication of *The Legal Papers of John Adams* by the Harvard University Press and the culmination of a work of "archeological reconstruction" in which several people from the Law School took part.

The volumes were compiled from a "jumbled mass of stitched and loose leaves of various sizes that commonly showed wear from being carried in the lawyer's pocket," according to the two editors, Professor L. Kinvin Wroth, LL.B. '60, of the University of Maine Law School, and Mr. Hiller Zobel LL.B. '59 of the Boston Bar. By cataloguing they have produced a three-volume work that promises valuable new insights into Adams' legal affairs and early American legal thought and practice.

## Assisted By Foundation

Mr. Zobel first began working on the cataloguing while in his third year at the Law School, and continued the project along with Prof. Wroth while they each pursued their own careers. Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe was an advisory editor for the work, which was completed under the auspices of the Law School and supported by a grant from the William Nelson Cromwell Foundation of New York. Dean Erwin N. Griswold was also instrumental in providing a great deal of the initial impetus.

## A Vagabond Life

Adams characterized his legal practice as "a rambling, roving, vagrant, vagabond life" which took him throughout eastern Massachusetts in pursuit of a tremendous variety of legal problems. Among the cases presented in *The Legal Papers* is one dealing with a mob which, in the words of Adams, "Like Savages from the Wilderness, or like Legions from the Blackness of Darkness" broke into a man's home at night frightening his wife and children.

One case, which might produce a very interesting first-year Ames argument, involved disputed property rights to a dead whale harpooned by two separate crews. Another concerned the rights of a Mariner to tar and feather an unfortunate custom's official who was "then and there dragged . . . through

diverse Streets of said Town of Boston, and from one End of said Town to the other."

John Adams' most famous case, the one to which the entire third volume of *The Legal Papers* is devoted, was his defense of the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre. Although the transcript of the second of the trials has always been an important source of information, Wroth and Zobel have for the first time brought to light the entire defense of the first trial along with the working notes of the attorneys involved.

Adams' defense was both successful and unpopular; he characterized it as "one of the most gallant, generous, manly, and disinterested Actions of my whole life."

Although *The Legal Papers* reveal much that is unique about the practice of law on the eve of the Revolution, the work also contains thought that is timeless. When young Adams was beginning his career he was told: "The next is, not to marry early. For an early Marriage will obstruct your Improvement, and in the next Place, twill involve you in Expence."

On October 19, 1965, at the Boston Bar Association, a reception was held in honor of the publication of this work. Dean Erwin N. Griswold introduced Prof. Howe, editors Wroth and Zobel, and Mr. Lyman Butterfield, general editor of the *Adams Papers*. The *Adams Papers* series, of which *The Legal Papers* is a part, will eventually consist of between 80 and 100 volumes.

## RECORD Board Adds Five

At 11:17 p.m. last Tuesday evening, after hours of desperate political maneuvering and cigar-chewing, the Board of Directors of the Harvard Law Record Corporation retired from the convention floor to a smoky room in the attic to elect five law students to directorships.

The new bosses are Lionel Etra, 2L; Martin E. Robins, 2L; Frank L. Simonie, 3L; J. Fred Simpson, 3L; and Keith S. Watson, 2L.

Director Simonie, an astute political warrior, was also elected Corporation Secretary.

Paul M. Branzburg, President of the RECORD, has appointed Martin E. Robins to the post of Asst. Managing Editor.

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## Ghetto Sojourn

(Continued from page 9)

we reached the hospital, however, the victim changed his mind and said that his assassin was a middle-aged white man whom he couldn't identify. Finally, he changed his mind again and announced that he had no idea whatever who had slashed him.

While some other policemen were questioning the victim in the treatment room of Boston City Hospital, Simpson said that the man had changed his mind and had become uncooperative because he had decided to take revenge on the youth and didn't want the police to interfere.

### "I want protection"

At 9:45 p.m. we were back at division nine headquarters where Moynihan and Simpson made their report about the incident. While they were so engaged, a drunk, middle-aged Negro woman came through the front door and made her unsteady way to the desk.

"I wanna go home," she asserted.

"Go ahead," answered the sergeant.

"I want protection," she replied.

"From what?" asked the sergeant, looking up.

"What you askin' so many questions fo'?" she shouted angrily.

The sergeant got up, took the woman by the arm, and led her further into the station, saying "Don't worry. We'll take you home."

"I don't wanna go to jail," the woman wailed.

"We're taking you home," said the sergeant as she was being booked.

### An Unexpected Delay

At 10:05 p.m. the two partners again left the station house. Fifteen minutes later they stopped to pick up some hamburgers and coffee. While Moynihan was in the cafeteria, Simpson received a call to proceed to an address where two men were breaking into the back of a hardware store. I rushed into the cafeteria and told Moynihan, and after I returned to the patrol car I noted carefully that Moynihan stayed in the cafeteria two minutes longer so that he could get his food.

On the way to the hardware store, car 9-x received word that two drunks had been

(Continued on following page)

# Roxbury Was Quiet for a Saturday Evening

*(Continued from preceding page)*

picked up behind the store. "See how it is!" said Moynihan with a grin. "You can't rush into these things."

At 10:30 p.m. Moynihan and Simpson were drinking their coffee when they received a call about a fight. They spent over two minutes finishing their coffee, and then drove to the scene of the fight. By the time they arrived, everybody looked very innocent and angelic and assured us that nothing whatsoever had happened.

When we returned to the station house to report the "fight," I began to sympathize with the complaints of the two policemen about excessive paperwork. In Chicago, policemen either radio or phone their reports into tape recorders at headquarters and typists then transcribe them. This makes for more efficient use of the policeman's abilities in law enforcement.

## "Support Your Local Police"

While at the station, I examined the signs on the walls. "Support Your Local Police," was one message. Another said "Patrolmen. . . . For the betterment of all patrolmen and their families join your Boston Police Patrol Association. . . . Now. . . . See your representative." On an FBI "Wanted Poster" about Richard Black, a man accused of murdering a policeman, somebody had scrawled "Cop Killer" and "BMF."

After leaving the station at 11 p.m., Moynihan pointed out an apartment building which he claimed was owned by a Jew who refused to rent to Negroes. The landlord had left the entire top floor of the building vacant rather than lease an apartment to a Negro, said Moynihan.

At 11:40 p.m., Moynihan and Simpson were directed to go to another stabbing. We arrived at a completely darkened wooden building. Using their flashlights, the partners saw a trail of blood in the hallway which we followed up the stairs to the apartment on the second floor. With his nightstick, Moynihan banged on the door and, imitating the accent of the rural Southern Negro, he shouted, "We the PO-lice. Open de do'."

The apartment was covered with blood. It was on all the floors, on the doors, on many

of the walls, and on all of the occupants. One woman had been slashed on her forehead and both arms. Some of her hair had also been cut off. A man was badly cut on his forehead, and a huge welt had already formed. They both reported that they had been cut by a woman who, after sustaining some injuries, had fled. The other people in the apartment each offered a different account of what had happened. When other policemen arrived to assist Moynihan and Simpson, the atmosphere in the apartment turned into one of complete bedlam.

## "We fumigates it."

A policeman led the injured woman to his patrol car. On the way down the stairs she asked, "You gawn take me in the paddy wagon?" The officer replied, in his version of a Negro accent, "You gawn in patrol car. We fumigates it every week."

At midnight, Moynihan and Simpson returned to the station to fill out their forms. The building was relatively crowded now, because the men on the first tour of duty were about to go home, and the second tour would then take over. Most of the policemen were telling each other about their work that evening and remarking about how quiet Roxbury was for a Saturday evening. Others were discussing their "details"—jobs as guards at Roxbury bars and stores. Details are approved and assigned by the police station to policemen who want to work during off-duty hours. A policeman on a detail is paid by the owner of the business establishment.

## "Cabbie in Trouble"

I arranged to go out in another car, and at 12:35 a.m. I left with policemen Corbin and Perkins (the names have been changed). Three minutes later they were directed to go to a "cabbie in trouble." The cabdriver explained that a young man who lived on the top floor of the building in front of which he was parked had refused to pay a fare of \$1.20. On the third floor of the dark building, the fellow admitted that he had not paid his fare, and his mother said she had no money to pay the driver. Corbin and Perkins were about to arrest the man, when one of

*(Continued on following page)*

## Police Patrol

*(Continued from preceding page)*

his "girlfriends" came up the stairs and paid the fare.

After filling out a report form at the station, the partners cruised around until some boys on the street hailed them at 1:15 a.m. They directed us to the top floor of an old wooden building, where a Negro lady told the policemen to get rid of a man who was living with her 22-year old daughter. She complained that the man had thrown her daughter's illegitimate children out of the house. She also charged that he was out on parole and should therefore be sent back to prison. He said he was on probation for non-support of the woman he had divorced.

Corbin and Perkins first tried to negotiate a peace treaty between the disputants, and then asked the man to accompany them to the station to investigate the matter of parole. At the station they discovered that the man had correctly reported that he was on probation.

The man said that "the old lady" kept doing this to him and that it was getting

"pretty monotonous." He was nervous about going into the apartment alone, and the patrolmen accompanied him upstairs. There he was told to call the police if there was any further trouble.

At 2:45 a.m., a sergeant got into the patrol car. Outspoken, opinionated and vociferous, he seemed eager to tell me about Roxbury Negroes.

"When I first came to the district," he said, "I thought colored was colored. What did I know? Then I learned that there are all kinds of colored. There is dark skin, light skin, medium skin, brown skin, black skin. When I ask someone [white] to describe the [Negro] man who robbed him — dark, light, brown, black — they say 'I never realized there were so many different types of colored.' They don't know."

Working himself into a frenzy, he shouted: "They're animals! Absolute animals! Do you know that last summer I found some smokies barbecuing a dog in their back-yard. That's cannibalism! Absolute cannibalism!"

"See that street," roared the sergeant, pointing at a deserted main thoroughfare in Roxbury, "you could not walk four blocks at this hour without being assaulted."

*(Continued on page 20)*

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# Poverty Act Held Ineffectual In W. Va.

By Robert L. Clarke

"The Economic Opportunity Act will have no effect whatsoever on the problem of poverty in West Virginia," Congressman Arch Moore told a luncheon audience of the Law and Graduate Republican Club on October 30.

Elaborating on his concern that the benefits of the recently enacted legislation are not reaching the people, the West Virginia Congressman charged that there is "poverty of leadership" on the state and local levels in his state which has so far prevented the implementation of any programs other than "Operation Headstart" which, he said, had been quite successful.

As an example of the inactivity in the West Virginia poverty effort, he noted that "not a single small business loan has been processed under the section of the bill providing such aid to businesses. There is not even an agency to which applications for such loans may be sent," he added.

As the representative of West Virginia's First District, which has a heavy concentration of labor, Congressman Moore has been singularly successful as a Republican politician in his state. Outnumbered in his district by 81,000 registered Democrats, he has managed to win five consecutive elections and has increased his margin in each—including 1964 when many of his colleagues were being defeated.

Congressman Moore's success at the polls is even more impressive considering his willingness to take positions opposed by his labor-oriented constituency. In 1964, he

supported the GOP Presidential nominee, Senator Barry Goldwater, "openly and above board"; last month, he voted against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, one of labor's prime targets.

Of course, this independence has not endeared him to the union leadership—"COPE (the political arm of the AFL-CIO) has no use for me at all, and they have spent a great deal of time, money, and effort in an attempt to bring about my defeat."

But Congressman Moore finds much comfort in the support which he receives from the labor rank and file. In fact this support is so significant that he is considering a run for the U.S. Senate in 1966.

Commenting on the just concluded First Session of the 89th Congress, Moore termed it "productive" but suggested that many

of the Congressmen are "just now getting around to reading the legislation they voted on, it all happened so fast. They are not sure whether to return to their districts to justify it or to attack it."

## Letters

(Continued from page 11)

like the rest of us, is striving manfully to develop the delicate equitable balance of the finest chancellor. Far be it from me to accuse him of prematurely tipping his scales in Scott's Case. But for the readers, why not keep Parker leashed to only the civil rights stories, so that we may read of blind, bigoted, unthinking prejudice without being treated to a subjective demonstration.

Yours very truly,

Charles W. Babcock, 3L  
Butler, Mo.

## Events of Note at the Law School

The most recent addition to the Law School's extracurricular life is the Russian Club, already being dubbed "Beria Club" and "Vishinsky Club" by some of its 25 members. It was founded to help law students retain their college Russian. Meetings are scheduled for 1 p.m. in the Harkness Guest Dining Room on Nov. 5, 15 and 23, and Dec. 1 and 7.

\* \* \*

Lester Hyman, Democratic contender for the office of Mass. Attorney General, will speak to the Democratic Club at a 1 p.m.

luncheon in the Mallory Smith Room on Tues., Nov. 9. He will recruit staff members and discuss Mass. politics.

\* \* \*

Mr. Leonard M. Leiman, executive assistant to the chairman of the SEC, will hold a meeting for all students interested in working for his employer. Tues., Nov. 9, 2-3 p.m., LNM.

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# Roxbury Patrol

(Continued from page 18)

Later, when Corbin and the sergeant were having coffee in a cafeteria, Perkins said, trying to moderate the sergeant's remarks, "Most of the people in Roxbury are good hard-working people. Just look at the people who take the buses and trains in and out of Roxbury every day on their way to work. A small percentage, however, are really rotten."

When the sergeant returned to the car, he boomed "They have no morals. They're like animals." Referring to all of the incest he had seen, he concluded that "it's hard to have any good feelings toward the colored when you see what we see everyday."

At 3:35 a.m. the patrol car was heading for the Dudley Station of the MTA where I could get a cab back to Cambridge. A burglar alarm was ringing, however, and we had to stop. Somebody had thrown an automobile tire through the window of a furniture store and taken some merchandise.

Once this was reported to headquarters, we again headed toward Dudley Station.

On the way, the policemen found a lonely, forlorn cab-driver who looked as if he hadn't had a fare in hours. "You busy?" they asked.

"No, not too busy," he answered with a broad grin.

Getting out of the patrol car, I thanked them and told them I would return in a few months. Stepping into the cab, I was now back in my old, familiar, safe world.

It took an hour over coffee at Hayes-Bickford's in Harvard Square before I gathered strength to return, through the fragrant Cambridge dawn, to the ivy-covered halls of the Harvard Law School.

## Grad Wins Essay Prize

Jerome Martin LeWine, LL.B. '64 has been awarded the \$4000 Ross Essay Contest prize for an essay entitled "What Constitutes Prejudicial Publicity in Pending Cases." The essay is printed in the October 1965 ABA Journal.

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Nov. 10

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