



Harvard Law Record

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FIFTEEN CENTS

Law Students March In Washington Protest

About 50 Harvard Law students (almost eighty per cent in their first year) joined in the march on Washington last Saturday to protest the Administration's Vietnam policy.

Arriving at the Lincoln Memorial about 10 a.m., after an all-night bus ride, a group of 20 of the law students set up a Harvard Law School banner and listened to several "peace" speakers.

From the Memorial the law students embarked, with many thousands of fellow protesters, on a four-hour trek to the Pentagon, a walk that normally would take 30 minutes.

According to Jeff Petrucelly, 1L, one of the three organizers of the law student trip, the Harvard Law School group sang rousing songs such as "We Shall Overcome," "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?", "Down By the Riverside," and one which they themselves initiated — "Every Man Beneath His Vine and Fig Tree."

Petrucelly did not say whether the law students joined in the chanting of slogans such as "Hell No We Won't Go," and "Peace Now!"

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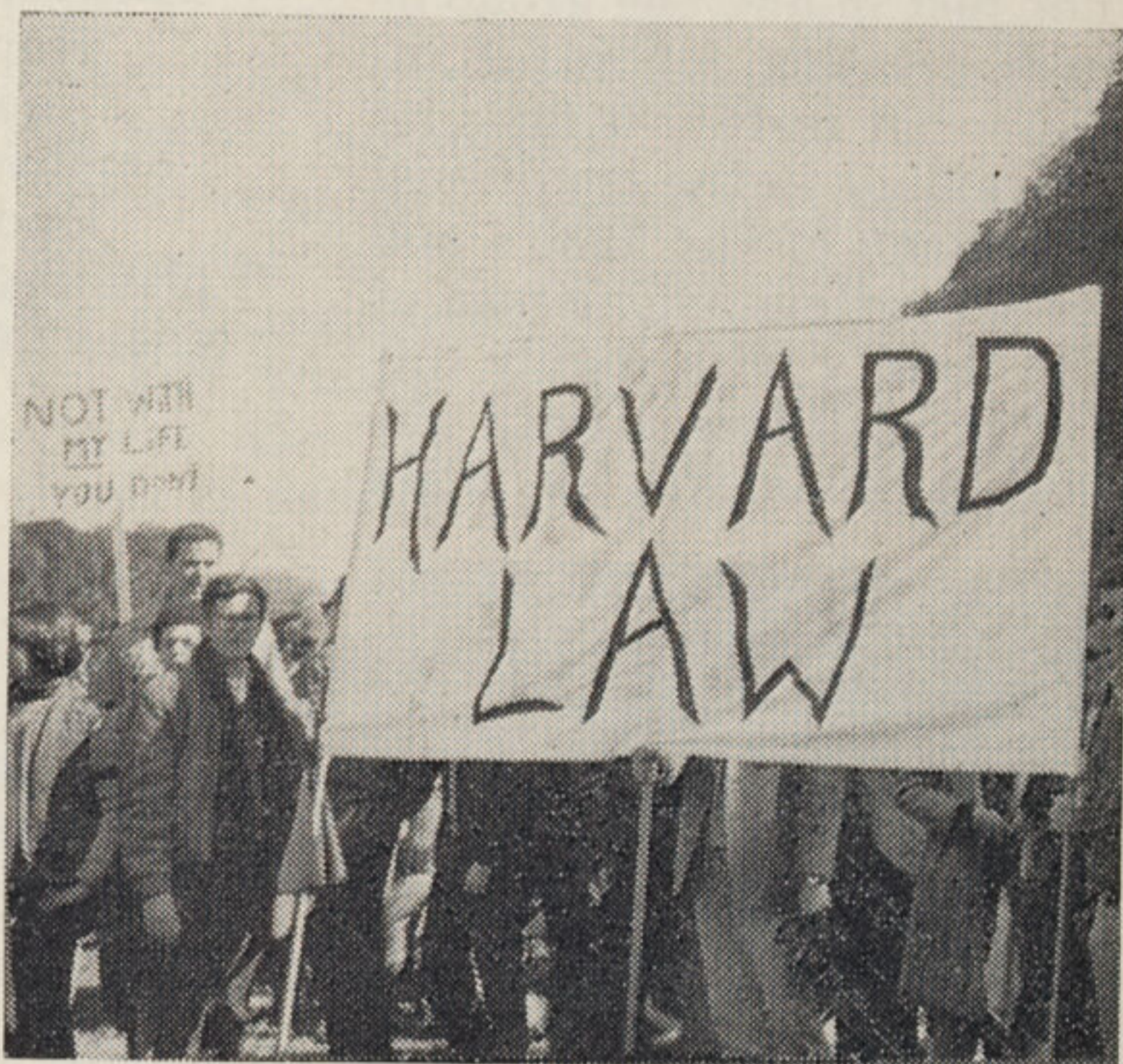


Photo by Saul Schapiro

Where Have All the Students Gone: At least some of them to Washington.

The New Wave

By Jack Tate

The crescendoing intensity of social consciousness within the political fabric of America has strikingly manifested itself within the last five years in the composition and attitudes of the Harvard Law School faculty and in the curriculum offered by the school.

Across the spectrum of the faculty, from Professor

Charles R. Nesson, who has taught here only one year, to Professor Albert M. Sacks, who has taught here for 15 years to Dean Erwin N. Griswold, who has been on the faculty for almost a third of a century, awareness of the problems of the poor and oppressed seems to be competing with the natural concern for the powerful

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Horizons of Social Consciousness Expand

(Continued from Page 1)

and the affluent in American society.

The Dean's work as a member of the United States Civil Rights Commission since 1961 in part symbolizes the strong movement of the Harvard Law faculty into active roles in the arena of social change.

This movement has its roots not just in the present, not just in any one group of men pressing for social reform, but instead it finds its beginnings in the traditional liberalism of the 1930's and its supporters among men of the faculty with highly differing attitudes toward the best possible way to build

has caused great fragmentation or polarization within the faculty.

Students, however, confronting the first year property course in the 1966-1967 school year, were surprised by the gulf between the ap-

He pointed out that although all of the professors on the list could be called "socially conscious" they manifested their concern in different ways.

This professor did not suggest that there was any

**Professor
Michelman's
property
course
emphasizes
land use
planning and
tenant unions**



proaches and materials of the Professors Nesson and Frank I. Michelman, on the one hand, and Professors W. Barton Leach and A. James Casner on the other.

Professors Nesson and Michelman spent large blocks of time on land use planning, New York Property Law and tenant unions while Professors Casner and Leach emphasized estates in land and the recording systems.

One professor, when presented with a list of seven names of faculty members considered by students to be members of a sort of "New Wave," said that he would not like to see his name associated with four of the seven names.

personal animosity among the professors, but he did point out that from a given set of facts the seven men listed would likely reach very different conclusions.

"My greatest enemies," he stated, "are the traditional liberals of the 1930's. I am a member of the new left while some members of the faculty think like New Dealers."

The most certain reflection of the changes sweeping Harvard Law School is The Catalogue of the Law School, which publishes annually all course and seminar offerings.

In the 1961-1962 school year, for example, there were no seminars in Urban-

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Professor Dershowitz

a society which protects both the weak and the mighty.

Professor Nesson views the growth of social consciousness at the Harvard Law School as broadly based within the faculty. He does not think that the movement

The Two Lives of Walter Winshall

By Richard Hoffman

Men who lead two or more lives may not be all that uncommon at Harvard or M.I.T., but their stories, when revealed, still cause consternation.

That's what happened when the various activities of Walter A. Winshall, who was enrolled at both Harvard Law School and M.I.T.'s Sloan School of Management (besides owning a data processing firm and engaging in investment research) became widely known last June.

No LL.B. Yet

Among the ranks of the surprised was the Law School, which reacted by holding up Mr. Winshall's LL.B. pending an investigation into "certain matters" regarding his status. Precisely when this probe will be completed is not known. Both the investigators and Winshall seem reticent at this time to discuss the situation.

Although now studying at M.I.T. for his doctorate, Winshall is employed by the New York brokerage house of Oppenheimer & Co., which employs him in its institutional research division. He reportedly flies to the New York office weekly.

His record, as outlined by the wires and magazines, remains an extraordinary one. Since he came to M.I.T. to study electrical engineering from his Detroit home at the age of sixteen, Winshall edited the weekly paper at Tech, played intercollegiate freshman hockey as well as intramural football and softball, was rushing chairman and resident tutor at his fraternity house, played bridge and the stock market, and was known to have had two dates a night now and then.

M.I.T. No Challenge

After graduating from M.I.T. in 1964, he apparently had plenty of extra hours, so while remaining at M.I.T. to earn his master's degree in management, Mr. Winshall entered the Law School.

Although he then founded his own data processing company (which won a computer programming contract with the First National Bank of Boston) and worked as a teaching assistant at M.I.T., he found time to win the Bull & Bear Club's investment contest with a 68 per cent gain in four months.

Friends interviewed in June said Mr. Winshall commonly elected 12 courses a term, with two or three conflicting.

It's apparent that revelation of Mr. Winshall's assorted endeavors didn't please the law school. Certainly his mode of studying law is not consonant with the total involvement method advocated by the "Instructions for Applicants" pamphlet, and also by Dean Griswold as quoted in Martin Mayer's *The Lawyers*.

If Mr. Winshall is to receive his degree, the whole controversy must eventually come before the faculty, where something more than a skirmish may be in the offing, no matter what course of action the investigation report recommends.

Prof. Alan M. Dershowitz admits he is "distressed" by the situation, and it is probably not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Winshall himself is slowly learning what happens once the klieg lights dim and the wheels of administrators begin to grind.



Dean Erwin Griswold receives a gift presented by Gerald Gleason, 3L, on behalf of the student body at a farewell gathering Tuesday, Oct. 17. Mr. Griswold has now taken his oath as Solicitor General.

Alumni Financial Charts and Figures

The income of Harvard Law School graduates depends more on the size of the law firm they choose to join and the size of city in which they practice than on their academic average, according to Alumni reports ranging over 35 years of practice.

In most class reports C plus and B minus averages correlate with the highest incomes, but in some of the reports graduates with A averages who were in legal practice or industry showed slightly higher income averages.

However, whatever a student's average, he faces three decisions upon graduation that are likely to have

Those decisions in order of influence on income are: (1) whether to practice law or go into industry, teaching or other fields, (2) whether to practice alone or join a large or small partnership, and (3) whether to practice in a small, medium size or large city.

As the accompanying charts demonstrate, the highest incomes correlate uniformly with going into business or industry, joining a very large law firm, and practicing in a city of 1,000,000 or more.

Whatever the value of money to Harvard Law graduates, they plan to make plenty of it. The average in-

figures compare with their 1966 income of about \$25,000.

CLASSES OF 1944 and 1945 INCOME PROFILE BY LIVING AREA

City Size	Average Income
1,000,000 and up	\$45,160
500,000 to 1,000,000	\$35,140
100,000 to 500,000	\$37,480
25,000 to 100,000	\$30,500
Under 25,000	\$25,000

The combined present net worth of the class of 1961 as of summer 1966 averaged \$151,780, and about 86 per cent already owned their homes. They had, typically, 1.65 automobiles.

But despite the general prosperity of the class, there were a few malcontents. When responding to the question: "Would you go to Law School again?", 36 answered "no" and 12 said "undecided."

These graduates, however, were not yet worried about disposing of their estates in an orderly fashion upon death. Fifty-three of 298 reported that they did not yet have a will.

In general, alumni do not have to worry about the source of their next meal. One affluent 1961 graduate,

CLASS OF 1951 INCOME PROFILE BY TYPE OF PRACTICE

Practice	Law Practice Income	Total Average Income	Median Income
Private Practice:			
Alone	\$22,850	\$25,850	\$21,000
2 — 10	28,270	32,960	29,500
11 — 25	37,920	41,920	35,000
26 — 50	35,540	41,290	34,500
51 and up	47,140	50,390	46,000
Government	17,000	21,180	19,000
Business and Industry	27,440	28,840	25,250
Law Teaching	18,110	22,110	20,000
Class Average:	<u>\$30,360</u>	<u>\$34,360</u>	<u>\$30,000</u>

a far more dramatic influence on his annual income than his academic performance at the Law School.

come expectation of the class of 1961 was that they would be making \$45,550 by 1971 and \$57,960 by 1976. These

Show Harvard Solution to Destitution

for instance, lists himself as "retired." His income? — \$75,000.

Graduates of 10 years ago earn an average of \$23,000. For those out for 25 years,

a year, "money isn't everything."

To cite some typical conclusions from data for the class of 1936:

Average income in the

non-practitioners (25%), \$54,000.

Among attorneys, income varies in direct proportion to size of firm. Thus the average progresses by firm size from 37,000 (single) to 96,500 (51 and more).

Among practitioners income also varies in direct proportion to size of city. The average progresses from \$25,600 (small town) to 50,000 (large metropolitan area).

In all classes, those reporting themselves in business and industry did considerably better than the average practitioner. Finance was only slightly less prosperous on the average, but education and government were the least lucrative occupations by far. The net result is that those leaving law for allied fields did about as well on the average as the practitioner.

CLASS OF 1932
INCOME PROFILE BY TYPE OF PRACTICE

Practice	Law Practice Income	Total Average Income	Median Income
Private			
Alone	\$32,700	\$43,300	\$36,500
2 — 10	32,500	44,400	35,000
11 — 25	61,400	75,000	65,000
26 — 50	73,400	89,800	87,000
51 and up	97,800	147,000	104,000
Government	23,000	30,900	27,000
Industry and Business	34,600	48,700	42,000
Class Average:	<u>\$41,900</u>	<u>\$55,900</u>	<u>\$44,000</u>

the income average increases to \$42,000 and to \$59,000 by the 35th reunion. In all years, the median income was lower, however, indicating that a fortunate few were striking it rich indeed. For the class of 1942, the range was between \$9,000 and \$810,000.

This information comes from questionnaires which each class sends out every five years. The rate of response was over 50 percent in most cases, but it is a well-known sampling fact that the successful are more likely to answer such inquiries. Furthermore, as one Class Secretary points out in commenting on an "unhappy" classmate making \$170,000

group practicing law (75%) is 53,000, and among

English Legal Aid Discussed

The British have been handing out legal aid services since 1494 in the time of Henry VII, English solicitor Stephen Pyke, a member of the London Area Committee of the Legal Aid Society, reported last Friday afternoon in the Root Room.

But he was quick to point out that the British program has been updated, and the present system was set up in 1950 with the Legal Aid and Advice Act. As now administered, services are available in some form to about 75% of the British

people.

Depending on income and subsequent determinations by a government agency, many clients make some contribution to the costs of their services. In addition to these contributions, the loser pays into the legal aid fund the legal expenses of the winner, and the fund also takes a part of damage judgments. Then the state bears the rest of the costs — by far the greatest share — according to Mr. Pyke.

The legal aid program,
(Continued on Page 13)

Law School Speculators Vie for Club Prize

By Robert Bares

INVEST \$50,000 in the stock market in late October, watch it grow to 60, 70 or even 100 thousand dollars by late April only to find yourself invariably "wiped out" by the end of the contest.

This is the alluring opportunity offered each year by the Bull and Bear Club, a group of Harvard Law School's stock market aficionados.

One lucky investor survives the contest, according to Lawrence Mages, 3L, president of the Club, with a jumbo \$25 prize for his financial wizardry at investing the hypothetical \$50,000.

Robert Rein, general vice-president of the club, is charged with conducting this

year's contest, the most avidly followed activity of the 350 member club.

Participants send Rein post cards with directions about what to buy and sell. On the day the card is received Rein carries out the specified transaction at the stock's prices as listed on that day. Even the broker's commissions are computed and deducted.

"Several years ago one winner reached \$112,000 by buying and selling stocks daily," Mages recounted, "It must have cost him a fortune in postcards."

BULL AND BEAR, now in its 15th year, sponsors a speaker series which brings many outstanding representatives from government and business to the Law School.

"I hope to invite someone from the food industry — particularly from Stop and Shop, Allied, or Beatrice. The food industry has experienced fantastic growth in the last year," mused the president of the club.

William McChesney Martin, head of the Federal Reserve Board, and David Kreeger, who founded the Government Employees Insurance Company have already responded favorably to Club invitations. No dates for their appearances have been set.

Mr. Louis Gilbert, a professional minority stock holder of independent means, will speak to the club December 12. Mr. Gilbert is known for his frequent and memorable appearances at stock holder's meetings, where he consistently suggests and votes for proposals that limit the control of the executives of the board, or that force reluctant corporations not to renege on (or refuse to increase) dividends.

IN SUCH a role he has been called, by Professor Loss, "the great democratizer of the American corporations." In the opinion of Larry Mages, "Gilbert's appearance will be one of the high points of the club's year."

"The club's officers are also investigating the possibility of holding a series of five 'investment seminars' that would be open to all members of the club," said Mages.

Events of Note

Opportunities in the Army for the June, 1968, graduating class will be discussed Tuesday, October 31, at 1:45 p.m. in Langdell North. Sergeant Patrick Howley will discuss present programs and answer students' questions.

* * *

The Harvard Law Wives have announced a Bake Sale to be held today from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in Harkness.

The Law Wives are also sponsoring a Beer Party on Saturday, Oct. 28, starting at 8:30 p.m. in Harkness. The admission price is \$2.00 per couple, and live music will be provided.

The next issue of the RECORD will be distributed on November 9.

* * *

Attorney General Ramsey Clark will speak on November 5, at 4 p.m., in Lowell Lecture Hall in a program sponsored by the Forum.

* * *

Joshua Logan, Judith Crist, and Shirley Clarke will explore the new trends in American movies tomorrow evening at 8:30 in Lowell Lecture Hall. The discussion, the Law School Forum's first program of the year, is entitled "American Movies: Growing up at Last?"

Lawyers Discuss:

Expropriation in the Banana Republics

"The bell tolls for you, lawyer," intoned Mr. Henry Harfield, alluding to the fact that if South Americans continue expropriating American business firms, lawyers will suffer also.

Mr. Harfield, a counsel for Shearman and Sterling, joined George Howard, Assistant

start with the natives owning plantations. We've taught the Columbians, and the Guatemalans how to run banana plantations, and now most of their bananas are grown on land which the natives own. Fifty years ago this would not have been possible."

Candid Capitalist

Another student asked, "Doesn't the continuation of American companies' large profits from foreign operations increase the gap between the haves and the have-nots and the resentment it breeds?"

Mr. Harfield, candidly replied: "You're going to have that problem as long as there is greed in the human heart. The only solution I see is to give everyone the same amount of property, and I'm not about to share mine."

An important distinction suggested by both men was that between expropriation for the public good, and for private benefit. Drawing an analogy to the use by our government of eminent domain proceedings, Mr. Howard pointed out that there was a continuum of forms of governmental impairment of property rights. The place which the usual forms of expropriation take in this continuum was not, however, immediately clear.

International Poker

The problem of valuation loomed large in the discussion. Mr. Harfield explained that the big contribution of the American firm is know-how, and to deny the value of know-how, in the evaluation of a business which the government has taken over, is to strike at the very essence of the contribution of the lawyer.

Probably no better summary of the meeting could have been provided than that of Mr. Harfield: "It's not really an issue of law, but of philosophy." Or more succinctly, as he explained how agreements about valuation are usually settled, "that's not law, that's poker."



Mr. Henry Harfield

General Counsel for the United Fruit Company, in addressing the International Law Club on "Expropriation!" last Monday.

After brief statements by the speakers which developed some general themes — the nature of property, the rights of ownership, and the nature of the public good — the floor was opened for questions — many of which suggested antipathy to the positions espoused.

"You discussed the property rights involved in matters of expropriation," said one student, "but you didn't deal with problems of social organization."

Mr. Howard explained: "You just can't

surf's up

World events, government decisions, and social upheavals all can drastically affect the emphasis and evolution of legal studies.

Immediately after World War II there was a surge in international law course offerings. Perhaps in a generation or less the Law School Catalog will list a number of courses in space law.

At the present time, the needs of a society in flux have forced into the limelight the many-faceted field of urban law—from individual rights and crime prevention to city planning and increasing federal regulation.

In addition, current Supreme Court decisions, new government programs, and recent additions to the Law School curriculum suggest that a wave of new demands is challenging the legal profession and American law schools.

Although several professors have denied the existence of any "new wave" as such among the personnel at the Law School (See Story, Page 1), they seem to agree that a trend toward some emphasis on a broadly defined urban law is taking place.

Problems of semantics probably underlie the reluctance to categorize these changes as a "new wave," especially since the individuality of the faculty members, "this melange of prima donnas" (to use the phrase of Dean Griswold), is a jealously guarded quality of the Law School.

What is important, both for the School and for the students, is the fact that the faculty has recognized the general need and is responding to it individually and collectively with new approaches and new course offerings.

Harvard Law Record

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Bleary eyed from an all-night business planning memorandum session, I had to ask a friend what the wild trumpeting and hoopla in front of Langdell was all about.

"Fenno! Haven't you heard!" he exclaimed. "Students are going to elect the new dean."

"Oh come on. That sort of thing would never get past the faculty."

"Easier than we thought. Our ad hoc Student Committee for a Democratic Dean announced last night to faculty representatives that they were getting sick and tired of the mumbo-jumbo behind the dean selection process.

They threatened a study strike unless a student election was held. Resistance from some professors of third-year courses (who claimed a study strike wouldn't make any difference in their classes) soon crumbled and the faculty capitulated."

"How's your man doing so far?"

"Got off to a slow start this morning with a brisk hand-shaking tour through Ames Hall. Apparently he woke up one of the students who has already filed suit for invasion of privacy."

"How are you going to recoup your losses in Ames then?"

"They're already more than offset by the five-point rat control program we have proposed."

"But that will still never get you the broad student appeal your candidate is going to need to win."

"The issues are on our side. Support is mushrooming beneath our 'No Saturday Classes' plank and a promise to distribute free coffee and donuts outside the classrooms in Langdell and Austin every morning of the week!"

He ran away to join the throngs around his candidate while I was left behind to pick up assorted campaign buttons on the ground, some of which read: "The Byse is Right," "All the Way with L.L.J.," and "Blow the Horn for Thorne."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Bruce Explains Dormitory Conditions

(The RECORD on October 13 published a letter from Fred Eppenberger, 3L, which criticized lack of servicing in the dormitories. The following is in substantial form a letter distributed to all proctors in response to a letter to Dean Bruce from Robert E. Sawyer, 3L, proctor in Ames Hall, which raised similar problems. — Ed. Note)

To the Editor:

Prior to the receipt of [Mr. Sawyer's] letter and acting on individual complaints that I have received, I lodged a complaint with Buildings and Grounds. In reply, I was told the following:

Two management consultant firms together with a committee of employees, Faculty members and union officers reviewed the house keeping situation in the University. The result is the mess with which we find ourselves, but they tell us that this is a transitional

stage in a move to improve maintenance and supervision.

The first question raised by Mr. Sawyer concerns dormitory walls. These are now being washed and touched up. They are on a four year washing and touch up schedule and a seven year painting schedule.

Mr. Sawyer mentioned that the windows have just been washed. The maids wash the insides of the windows four times per year. The windows are washed by maintenance crews outside once per year.

One and one half janitors have been assigned to all of the lavatories. The management consultants are aiming for an overall standard of cleanliness that will equal in each dormitory the high standards that the dormitories serviced by the best janitors used to have. Obviously in its inception the program is dismal, but we are assured that the standards will be raised and that supervision will be constant.

The maids will receive increased supervision. A head maid has been named but she has just begun work. There was confusion at the beginning of the new system because of the sequence of room numbers, and a few maids were assigned more work than the program called for.

The work loads have been adjusted. The maids are supposed to make the beds, dust the whole room and dry mop the room thoroughly. They are supposed to vacuum clean the rooms once per week. They are supposed to wash the windows inside four times per year. They do not wet mop the rooms, but they are supposed to clean up spills in the rooms.

The rooms are wet mopped and waxed by the janitors four times per year, once at Christmas, once at Easter, once in the fall, and once after the close of school.

The new trash system is supposed to work as follows. Students are supposed to put the trash out in the morning. They are not supposed to put the trash out the night before. The janitor is supposed to come through the hall and empty the waste baskets and then is supposed to put the waste baskets back in the rooms.

In this way all trash can be removed from all buildings each day. This avoids storing very much trash in the buildings overnight. Anyone who rises late may empty his own trash in containers provided if he does not want to wait until the next morning to put out his trash.

The management consultants and efficiency experts assure us that this system will work beautifully. They are on notice, however, that if it doesn't work the system will have to be changed.

With respect to the last paragraph about expenses I can only say that the new system is not designed to save money but is designed to provide better service and standards of cleanliness for the

(Continued on Page 16)



Photo by Jack Tate

One generation passeth away,
And another generation cometh . . .

New Joint Committeemen Selected

Law Text and Reference Books: First Resort to the Coop.

Look no further than the new Coop Bookstore on Palmer Street for Law text and reference books. A special section on the Third Floor is devoted to Law text and reference material. All books are prominently displayed along wide carpeted aisles and arranged so that you can find what you're after as quickly and easily as possible.

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with a purchase of \$3.00 or more at the Coop.

New Members Selected For Joint Committee

Professor Clark Byse gave the democratic process a new twist in Langdell South last Friday afternoon by overseeing the out-of-hat selection of the six student members of this year's Joint Student Faculty Committee.

Selections included Jeffrey Berlin, 2L, Dana Ackerly, 2L, Steve Schlesinger, 3L, Jerry Gleason, 3L, Robert Mnookin, 3L and Keith Roberts, 3L.

Berlin did his undergraduate study at Oberlin and Ackerly at Williams. The remaining members are Harvard alumni.

No 1L's Yet

Mnookin and Roberts served on the Committee last year and were selected to provide continuity for the new committee. They will serve only half a term this year, stepping off the committee at the beginning of next semester when another round of drawings will select two first year students for membership.

Prof. Byse brought a white bunny rabbit and a rich green hat to the selection proceedings. Pouring the names of 41 law students nominated by student organizations and by petition into the hat, Prof. Byse held it high above his head as a member of last year's committee selected four new members.

Then, to continue the high suspense, two more names were drawn from the hat. This time it contained only the names of the three members who served last year, and the two carry-over members were determined.

The Joint Student Faculty committee served as the impetus for so much change at Harvard Law School last year that it soon became known as the "Reform" Committee.

Appease Conservatives

Prof. Byse preferred calling it the "Renewal Committee" — a term that he felt would be less offensive to the more conservative members of the faculty.

Areas for action by the committee this year include methods of selection to honoraries, means of eliminating the excessive influence of grades in placement, and ways to change the grading system to reflect more accurately the abilities of Harvard Law students.

Recent Book

Reflections On A Variegated Career

Challenges: Reflections of a Lawyer - at - Large. By James B. Donovan. Foreword by Erwin N. Griswold. 155 pp. New York: Atheneum, 1967. \$4.50.

By Roger Lowenstein

One would think that with a life jam-packed with the excitement of wartime legal service in the OSS, post-war participation in the Nuremberg prosecution, the defense of Rudolf Abel, the exchange of Abel for Francis Gary Powers, negotiation for Cuban prisoners after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and the presidency of the crisis-ridden New York City School Board, that James B. Donovan, '40, would never have the time to write an informative, factual and well-organized account of so variegated a career. Well, he didn't.

Instead he responded to his demanding schedule by putting together a disparate group of his speeches, updating them with pithy introductions, and calling them **Challenges: Reflections of a Lawyer at Large**.

Unfortunately, the book does not entirely succeed either as history or as autobiography. Though

many of his vignettes are fascinating, as history the book is chatty and too often polemical. As autobiography, it is abstract and incomplete.

Donovan does not like to inject his personality into his talks, an admirable trait except for the fact that he is usually discussing his

From Nuremberg to the Bay of Pigs

personal experiences. He often refers to himself, clumsily, in the third person.

In his 1966 speech at the Ohio State Law School entitled "Byways of Law," the author tantalizes the reader with mention of a variety of legal issues facing the OSS, without discussing his position in the controversy. For example, he raises the issue of the legality of potentially fatal medical experiments for national defense purposes, using human guinea pig volunteers in prisons:

"One might have believed that men so risking their lives would

qualify for heroes' medals. It will interest this audience that due to a profound legal opinion by the then Attorney General of New York, holding that volunteer participants in such programs might violate seventeenth-century laws against the crime of mayhem ("endangering the physical capacity of a person to serve in the armed forces"), the medical division of O.S.R.D. had to turn to prison populations in less learned states in order to undertake vitally needed research for national defense."

The conflict between a "profound legal opinion" and "vitally needed research" is not illuminated in such a glib fashion. If the author is using "profound" and "learned" sarcastically, it would seem that the moral problems involved in the use of volunteer convicts as human guinea pigs deserve fuller elaboration from a former associate prosecutor at Nuremberg.

Donovan's most controversial statements are made in support of the presently-harrassed intelligence community. He is upset that the C.I.A. is no longer being supported by the academicians. He asks:

"What has happened to our educational establishment that so many of them have abandoned their responsibilities to the nation? Do they really think that we are not at war? Do they honestly believe that it corrupts American youth to have those traveling abroad favorably represent our interests and report to our government any information which could be valuable in the formation of our foreign policy? Such reports should be the routine duty of every American traveler in other lands."

A man of action, Donovan has

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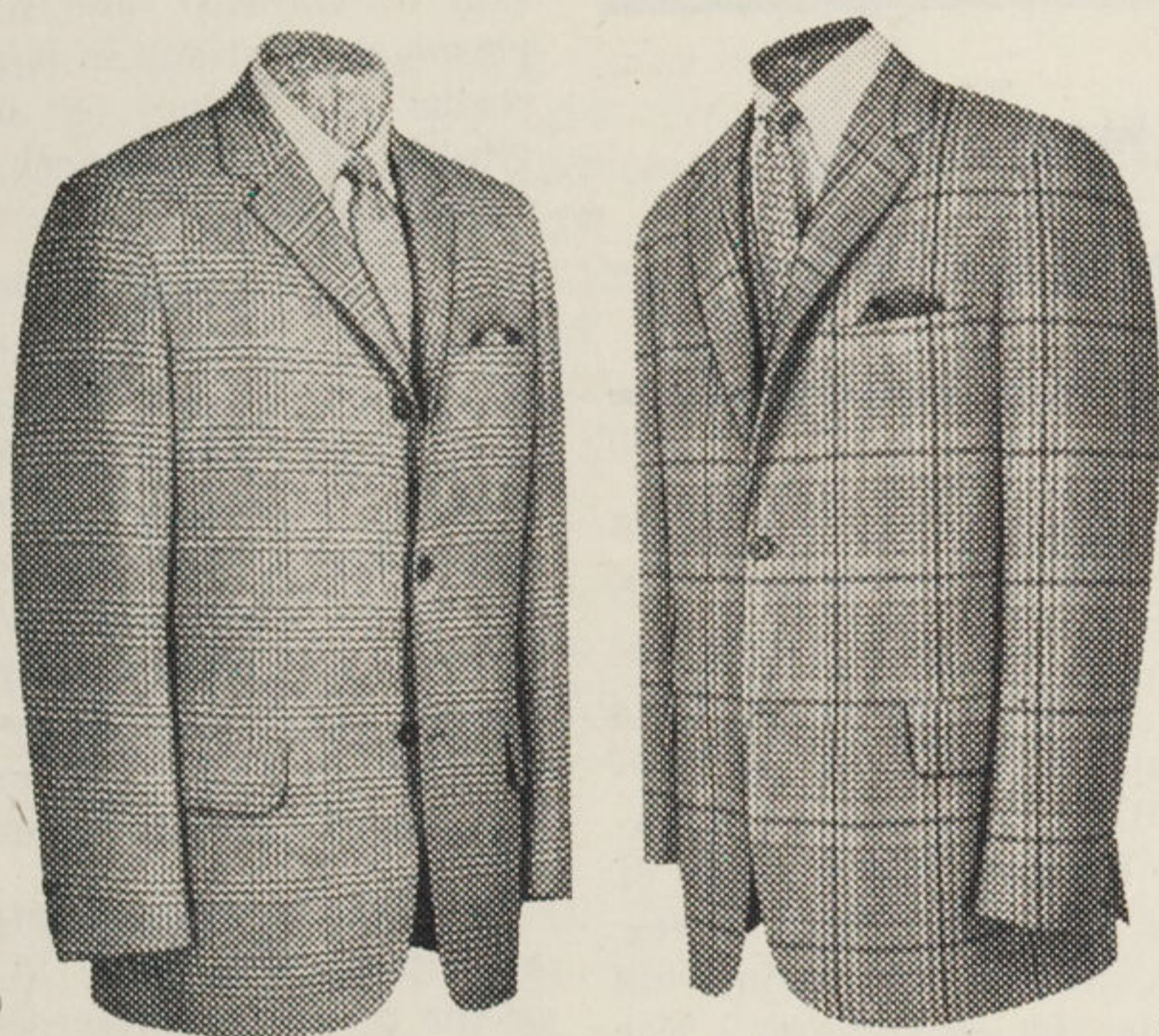
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New Wave . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Legal Studies; Youth and Crime; Civil Rights: Problems of Minorities and the Poor; or Civil Rights: Lowndes County, Alabama.

There were no courses in Psychoanalytic Theory and Legal Assumptions, in Issues in Law and Enforcement and Administration of Justice or Land Use Planning.

These new courses are but samples of the 20 to 30 course and seminar additions in the last five years.

Professor Nesson sees the growing social consciousness of the faculty as mirroring the political changes in society.

But beyond being merely reflectors of this change many members of the faculty are trying to be leaders in their own areas.

Professor Lloyd L. Weinreb emphasizes that it is very difficult to define the dimensions of what is happening at the Law School, especially when one is attempting to categorize members of the faculty into precise groups each representing a slightly different view of how society should be run.

Professor Allan M. Dershowitz points out, "Everybody likes to think of himself as a liberal. But the only 'new wave' that I can think of that is beginning to emerge at the Law School is the growing tendency of some members of the faculty to identify with the poor and the oppressed rather than the rich and the affluent."

Donovan Attacks Ivory Tower Intellectuals

(Continued from Page 11)

little sympathy for the ivory tower intellectual who considers it important to have an independent student association, not controlled, as in the Iron Curtain countries, by a government agency, even if this means that some "undesirables" are sent abroad representing American studentry, and that this espionage channel is denied to an organization with more efficient means of gathering information.

Anti-Communist

What seems to be a passion for national security is the natural outgrowth of years with the OSS, exposure to the ingenious techniques of Rudolf Abel, and some hard-nosed dealings with communist nations.

His viewpoints as otherwise expressed in his speeches are consistently liberal. He has a realistic assessment of Castro, and what the author tells of his experiences in Havana is interesting. He is conscious of the

great need for federal expenditure in the cities, and that Congress in the present mood is not about to do what is necessary.

Northern Invaders

He is a devout Christian in his belief that racial integration is the only hope for a troubled mankind. He deplores the fear that many lawyers have of handling controversial cases and is saddened that civil rights cases in the South are largely the product of Northern legal invaders.

All these positions are stated, but the speeches are too short to allow full elaboration. Much of the trouble is that he aims the speeches at an unsophisticated

audience. The following is typical of his rhetoric at its worst:

"Like so many other issues that today beset us, it has seemed at times as though a just determination were more appropriate for the Almighty than for men. But in a human world, decisions must be made."

Though *Challenges* may not be the first item on everybody's reading list this year, the book indicates that when the author has an opportunity for a lengthy autobiography, the experience will be well worth it. His speeches can give the reader only a taste of what has been and continues to be, a fascinating career.

English Legal Aid Service . . .

(Continued from Page 5) however, is not administered by the state, but by the legal profession itself, Mr. Pyke emphasized, and the lawyers who undertake work receive full and proper remuneration for their work — full fee less 10 percent to adjust for the absence of bad debts or expensive bill collection procedures.

Although corporations are excluded from the list of

eligible persons, the services are available to all individuals, even foreign visitors, and clients are given free choice in selecting the lawyer they prefer.

Legal Aid services are not available in cases of libel and slander or seduction, Mr. Pyke noted, and probably the major single category of cases handled are divorce actions initiated by female petitioners.

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Law School Contingent Scores Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 1)

He did say, however, that the group of twenty law students saw acts of civil disobedience taking place on a Pentagon terrace by the most radical of the marchers and that the group collectively decided that civil disobedience was not for them.

"Several thousand demonstrators were packed on this terrace and several of them, by megaphone, were attempting to incite others to violence," Petrucelly pointed out. "Several were burning their draft cards and then tossing what was left of them on the MP's below."

"Our feeling," Petrucelly said, "was that the people on the terrace were involved in political acts which were antiethical to a valid demonstration expressing our protest against the war."

"Because of our legal obligations and because we felt that the legitimate channels of democratic dissent are sufficient and more appropriate, we decided not to take part."

During the week before the march on the Pentagon, Petrucelly and the two other organizers, Henry Kaufman, 1L, and Saul Shapiro, 1L, solicited both active and passive support from law students.

Through their efforts, 50 students went to Washington, 250 signed a petition

The law student marchers are not uniform in their feelings about the war and the draft.

Kaufman said that at this point in his life, if drafted, he would refuse to go. He pointed out, however, that he did not agree with the type of civil disobedience being engaged in by the demon-



Photo by Saul Schapiro

supporting the march, and the Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Research Committee's executive committee passed a resolution supporting them.

strators on the Pentagon terrace.

"Though I personally would not now serve in our military forces in any capacity and hope that I will maintain the courage of my convictions, I have not found this sentiment widespread among the law students. They tend to be far more pragmatic than I am."

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Letters

(Continued from Page 9)

same money. If it does not, then the Law School will see that changes are made.

Specific complaints of the sort in Mr. Sawyer's letter are very helpful. Individual students who have complaints about their rooms should give me the complaints in writing stating their room number and the exact problem. The Building and Grounds people find such complaints very helpful in establishing adequate supervision.

This is a change that the University is instituting and we want to give it a fair trial. The written reports of students will be helpful in getting these matters sorted out.

William L. Bruce
Secretary of the Law School

'Character' As Admissions Factor

To the Editor:

Between September 27th and December 11th, 1967, the Assistant Dean of a competing law school will visit twenty colleges from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast to interview candidates for admission to his school.

The alumni of his school recruit and screen the talent in their respective communities.

In other words, his admissions office is interested in what Harvard College calls "that terribly important thing, — character."

As I understand it, the Admissions Office at our Law School is interested only in the academic standing achieved by the applicant during his undergraduate years.

I do not doubt that the Harvard Law School attracts the intellectual elite of the United States. Out of 543 taking the first year examinations, 5 were not successful. Compared to the 30 or 40 per cent failing 50 years ago, such a result is beyond praise.

I suggest however that grades achieved in College, where sometimes scum as well as cream rises to the top, should not be the sole standard for admission to the Law School of Harvard University. They do not per se indicate the character of the applicant, or his possession of the qualities of leadership! The importance attached to these attributes by the Committee on Admissions to Harvard College seems to me a wiser policy.

Peyton Randolph Harris, '15
New York, N.Y.

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