



Harvard Law Record

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

VOL. 45 NO. 7
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FIFTEEN CENTS
NOV. 16, 1967

Highway Robbery

Auto Thefts Increase

Despite chronic parking problems, cars are a handy convenience in Cambridge, and nine students living on the second floor of Dane Hall last year had their own automobiles. Before the school year was over, three of those cars had been stolen.

A Mustang was never seen again after a student glanced out his window about midnight and wondered why his friend down the hall was in such a bumper-banging hurry to get out of his parking place on Everett Street.

A Pontiac GTO was recovered in Roxbury two months after the initial theft, but the police forgot to notify the owner for an additional two months, so the insurance company got the car and the storage bill. The student kept the security of his replacement Chevy II to offset the problems he was having with his stolen credit cards.

Another GTO, left locked in a Law School parking lot, was found on the streets of Cambridge the same day it was stolen, but

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Letters to the President

Acting Dean Casner has indicated that President Pusey will be glad to consider thoughtful letters from students concerning the needs of the Law School and the qualities to be sought in the new Dean of the School.

Given in response to a request from the Student-Faculty Committee, the Dean's statement stressed that the letters should be typewritten, brief, and carefully considered. They should be mailed to President Nathan Pusey, Massachusetts Hall, before the middle of December. Students should indicate their name and class.

Israeli Ambassador Scores U.N. Efforts

"If you will agree to commit suicide, I will agree not to kill you" summarizes the attitude towards Israel taken by most current United Nations resolutions, complained Avraham Harman, Israeli ambassador to the United States, Nov. 8.

"We're not buying that," Ambassador Harman explained to the group of over 100 students in the Ames Courtroom. "Under



Ambassador Avraham Harman

the charter of the U.N., we don't have to, and we shouldn't be expected to."

The ambassador surveyed the prospects for peace in the Middle East at a program sponsored by the Law-Grad Democrats. Mr. Harman reviewed the history leading up to the current conflict, evaluated the peace proposals from India and from the United States, and concluded that only the Israeli proposal, which insists upon direct negotia-

tion and agreement between Israel and the Arab nations, would succeed in assuring an enduring peace.

The Indian proposal, according to Harman, would require Israel to withdraw from all occupied territory in return for an agreement,

(Continued on Page 13)

Boston is 'Hub' Capital of U. S. Auto Theft

(Continued from Page 1)

it was broken into two more times during the year just to keep the owner on guard.

And to complete the Dane Hall tale of woe, a fourth car, a new Pontiac, was broken into the very first day it was brought to Cambridge.

The Dane Hall saga was not typical of all the dorms or law student apartments, but it illustrates the very real threat posed to student and faculty automobiles left on or around the Harvard campus.

Twelve Official Thefts

Already this school year, University Police records list twelve reported auto thefts. Police officials point out, however, that these records relate primarily to those cars reported stolen by students residing in one of the Harvard dormitories, since auto thefts and recoveries are normally the concern of the Cambridge Police Department.

Cambridge Police records were not available for scrutiny, but an article in the *Boston Herald Traveler* last week characterized the Boston area as the "Hub" of car thievery in the United States on a per capita basis. The story pointed out that from a low of under 4,000 thefts in 1960, experts predict a record 13,000 auto thefts in the Boston area by the end of this year.

Events this fall seem to bear out the statistics. Two weeks ago, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, a secretary in Langdell had her 4-year-old Buick stolen from the parking lot by ILS. Police found the car in Cambridge three days later with the brakes and the ignition wrecked.

Even the Dean

A friend of hers was not so lucky. His car, stolen one evening last week while he was studying in the library, was found completely stripped of parts of any value. Even the seats were gone.

Examples are endless — a ten-year-old bomb stolen for a joy ride last month; Dean Griswold's car, stolen during a Forum program last year; or a law student last week watching a probable stolen car race by on Mt. Auburn Street and make three senseless, dangerous panic stops and starts in less

than four blocks.

For student car owners it means more than possible inconvenience or the danger of surprising a would-be thief. Theft insurance rates for new cars in Boston run 15 to 20 per cent higher than for other cities of comparable size, and there is an additional increment for sporty or stylish cars.

For the thief, American automobiles provide no real challenge. On payment of a modest charge, certain mail order companies will send sets of universal keys to fit the ignition of any American car. Add a long screw driver to wedge beneath door locks or force vent windows, and a thief can be riding in style in a matter of minutes.

For those less well equipped, that same screw driver can be used to pop the ignition.

Commercial locks and alarm systems to reduce theft risk are available on the mar-

Auto owners aren't the only persons threatened by theft and violence. Even without figures on book and bicycle thefts, recent events suggest that a small scale crime wave may be sweeping the campus.

Last week the statue of the discus thrower located outside Hemenway Gym was vandalized. It is still off its pedestal, lying on the ground wrapped in a dark protective shroud.

And last weekend the Harkness news and candy stand was broken into and robbed twice. Between 10 and 11 p.m. on both Friday and Saturday evening, the locked display counters were pried open and merchandise valued near \$80 was taken.

ket, but most are vulnerable to the really determined thief. In the Concord Prison Program last year, an inmate with some experience in the field was asked what he would do if he owned and wanted to keep a sporty new GTO. He was quick to point out that few thieves would drive away in a car that had the steering wheel chained and padlocked to an eyebolt under the seat so that the car couldn't be steered.

Liberalized Parietal Hours Begin Immediately

By Richard Hoffman

New parietal regulations announced this week, effective immediately, allow women in the men's law dormitories for 103 1/2 hours a week, which represents a 172 per cent boost from the old schedule.

Acting Dean A. James Casner's approval of a Dormitory Council request for liberalization of the rules followed a council poll in which more than 93 per cent of all dorm residents voted to abolish all restrictions.

The new hours are:

Sun.-Thurs.	11:30 a.m. — 2 a.m.
Fri.-Sat.	11:30 a.m. — 3 a.m.
Days preceding holidays	11:30 a.m. — 3 a.m.
Vacations through Saturdays	11:30 a.m. — 3 a.m.

The biggest change was in the weekday rules, which formerly permitted women in the dormitories only between 5 and 7 p.m.

Although the council, feeling that students should be allowed to manage their own social lives, originally sought to eliminate all parietal rules, the student group agreed to the liberalized schedule after the administration contended that total abolition would cause the school both legal and community problems.

According to a dormitory council-approved memorandum of understanding with the school, "It is felt that these visiting hours are reasonable and sufficiently extensive so that dormitory residents can live with them without undue inconvenience.

"In any event," the council added, "Dean Casner has agreed to review the rules again in the spring, either to expand the visiting hours or — if it is found necessary — to reduce them."

Observing that the new hours "are as liberal as any at Harvard," the council warned that "violations of these rules are likely to endanger their continuation for all dormitory residents. The Dormitory Council, therefore, will be less sympathetic to violations than it may have been in the past."

The school's main concern in extending the

hours, according to the council, was that a few residents might abuse the privilege and disturb others. But the school reaffirmed the competence of the council to deal with disturbances — whether involving women or not — and the deans also expressed the hope that any incidents can be handled entirely by the council.

Proctors, at a meeting set for today, will be asked to warn residents creating disturbances to stop. "If a student persists in disturbing his neighbors, the proctors will be



Dean William Bruce

O Mores! O Tempora!

expected to report him to the Dormitory Council," the statement said.

"Similarly, the law school hopes that any resident who might be subject to such a disturbance will report the incident to the council (if the offender persists after a request to stop), rather than continuing to suffer in silence," the council added.

William L. Bruce, Secretary of the Law School, said he couldn't remember when the old parietal rules were established, but he estimated that the familiar red-and-white dorm regulation card had been posted for about 30 years.

Freedom Brings Microstates Macrowoes

"What happens to a tiny island when it declares its independence? How can microstates function in the modern international community?" asked Professor Roger D. Fisher Nov. 10 at an International Law Club luncheon.

Prof. Fisher said that many problems of the microstate simply do not fit into the classical system of international law. He hoped that the United Nations, whatever its difficulties in settling the major problems of the major powers, would be able to aid the microstate achieve a proper place in the contemporary world.

Although there are a number of microstates presently in existence or about to come into being, Prof. Fisher elaborated in particular on the situation of the tiny Carib-

'It is difficult to advise by phone — particularly when there is no phone'

bean island of Anguilla, to which he is an adviser. Anguilla this year declared its independence from a Caribbean state which had also included St. Kitts and Nevis.

This association was unsatisfactory, according to Prof. Fisher. For example, the people of Anguilla had

for many years wanted a pier. At length, Great Britain sent money to St. Kitts to build a pier on Anguilla.

"The pier was built, but on St. Kitts," said Fisher. "They call it Anguilla Pier."

At last, by a referendum of its people, Anguilla declared its independence. The vote was over 1,100 for secession and only five against.

Full membership in the United Nations is not a pressing concern for Anguilla, Prof. Fisher said. What Anguilla really wants and needs from the international community is guidance in solving its problems without "dictation" from the outside.

Some of the problems facing Anguilla are implied by its present stage of progress. At present Anguilla has neither paved roads nor telephones. ("It is difficult to advise by phone," Fisher said, "particularly when there is no phone"). Among the population of six thousand there are two college graduates and only one doctor.

Besides such problems, Anguilla needs assistance on other matters, such as setting up and regulating banks, marketing and controlling coins and stamps, and issuing ship registrations.

To accomplish these goals, Prof. Fisher has suggested some type of associate membership within the United

Nations; under such a plan, Anguilla would be able to turn to the U.N. for guidance, while the U.N. would perhaps require the island to seek its advice on some issues before taking action.

Advising a microstate can sometimes raise difficulties, Prof. Fisher observed. Once



Prof. Roger Fisher

A Peerless Island

an emergency message which really had to get to the island seemed stalled by the lack of telephones. Finally the message was sent by plane from another somewhat larger island nearby which did manage to possess a phone.

Question Romney Eligibility

By Ned Hines

"It would not make sense to distinguish between children born in the U. S. and children of U. S. citizens born abroad, especially with so many U. S. citizens traveling abroad today," commented Professor Paul A. Freund on the current speculation about the eligibility

power to establish uniform laws of naturalization.

Prof. Freund felt that "naturalization is not a term found in the Constitutional clause about eligibility to the Presidency and thus the Supreme Court would not be likely to put undue emphasis on it."

He observed that the relevant distinction was that between *born* citizens and those who later underwent the naturalization process. He said that "natural born" was not in every case antithetical to "naturalized."

Professor Henry J. Steiner, whose course in International Transactions and Relations is concerned with problems of international citizenship, said his visceral reaction was that citizenship by birth rather than acquired citizenship corresponded to the distinction created by the term "natural born."

"Although indicating that he would wish to do some historical research before reaching a firm opinion, he said that, "purposely viewed, any other reading would not make sense."

He continued, "Isn't the real reason for the rule that we want people with strong links to this country's traditions and aren't links through ancestry more significant than the territory into which one is haphazardly born?"

Isidor Blum, a former professor of constitutional law



Governor Romney

Chihuahua Born

at New York Law School, arrived at an opposite conclusion, however, in a recent **New York Law Journal** article. Citing an array of early English statutes, Blum argues that in England at the time of the American Revolution, children of English subjects "born without the ligeance of the King" were not English subjects by virtue of the common law.

He argues that the English naturalization statutes "deemed" such children "natural born subjects" and that these statutes were not declaratory of common law, but established a new rule.

Blum argues that the language of early American statutes and of the Fourteenth Amendment implies that foreign-born children of citizens are citizens only by virtue of naturalization statutes.

U. S. Constitution

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 4

"No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President."

Amendment XII (1804)

"... no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

Amendment XIV (1868)

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States . . ."

of Governor George Romney for the office of President.

Governor Romney, born on July 8, 1907 in Chihuahua, Mexico, of American parents, has been a U. S. citizen from birth by virtue of a statute passed under the authority of Article I, sec. 8, par. 4 of the U. S. Constitution which gives Congress

Students Aid Southern Negro Candidates

For most Harvard Law students the recent Boston political campaign, in which Tom Atkins, 2L, was elected to the City Council, totally eclipsed more remote political battles, especially those in the delta counties of northwestern Mississippi.

But for eight Harvard Law students such names as Bolivar, Issaquena, Sunflower and Holmes meant more than just flat cotton growing counties in Mississippi.

For one week, Nov. 2 through 8, these students lent their support to the Negro community as these counties became the focal points for black-white political struggles where white backlash and black power determine who gets the welfare, who gets the patronage jobs and where the roads are built.

Explaining the law students' role in Mississippi, Lowell Dodge, 2L, stated: "We went there to keep an eye on Whitey."

In Bolivar County alone three Harvard Law students including Dodge, Rinaldo Glover, 3L, and Rose Mary Gaines, 2L, joined nine other law students, eight lawyers and federal government observer team in closely watching the election process in the four "beats" or political subdivisions of the county.

In four of the Bolivar beats, Negro candidates were running against whites for the important position of County Supervisor, but only one of these candidates, Kermit Stanton, stood a good chance against the white competition.

The white community was not oblivious to Mr. Stanton's election potential, and, according to Dodge, the tactics of the white community in attempting to decrease Mr. Stanton's chance of victory included or appeared to include:

- Cutting off Stanton's tele-

phone three days before the election and not turning it on again until one day after elections.

- Cutting off telephones important to Negro candidates during all or part of the election day.

- Working Negro cotton pickers and field hands extra long hours on election day.

- Refraining from distribution of food stamps for one week before elections and then reopening the distribution on election day to cause the many Negroes in the food stamp program to have to spend most of the day in lines.

Other election irregularities included not allowing challenge ballots when Negroes, who contended they had properly registered, were denied the right to vote and arresting Negro campaign workers near the polls for littering the surrounding grounds with sample election ballots.

Nonetheless Kermit Stanton won his election, but the three other Negro candidates lost.

During their one-day orienta-

tion program in Jackson, Miss., over 50 law students, many from Northern schools, were told to avoid all contact with the delta counties' white community unless absolutely necessary, according to Dodge.

The Negro community, however, was not entirely friendly to the efforts of the white members of the law student group. Some of the more radical Negroes frequently asked the white student to explain their motives in intervening in the Mississippi Negro battle for political power.

Other Harvard Law students spending a week in the delta counties included Peggy Cooper, 3L, Clifford Case, 2L, Richard Parker, 1L, Alexis Jackson, 2L and Marva Jones, 3L.

The eight students sent to Mississippi were selected from 32 law school applicants and were sponsored by the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council in New York and by Harvard Law's Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Research Committee.

Events of Note

"The Mass Media and the Riots" will be the subject of a Harvard Law School Forum meeting Friday, Nov. 17, at 8:30 p.m., in the Ames Courtroom. Participants will include Louis Cassels, Martin Hayden, and Richard Neustadt.

Next Monday is a Friday!

The Harvard Law Wives will sponsor "Game Night," Nov. 18 at 8 p.m. in the Wheeler Room of Homes Hall. The no-admission charge affair will feature games such as Monopoly, Stocks and Bonds, Empire. Cider will be served and set-ups will be available.

Boston University Prof. Neil Chayet will speak on "Law and the Mentally Ill," Nov. 20, at 1 p.m. in the Mallory Smith room in Harkness Commons.

Classes will not be held Thursday Nov. 23, because of the Thanksgiving Holiday.

The Harvard Law RECORD will not be published Thursday, Nov. 23.

A "Wig Demonstration" will be held by the Harvard Law Wives Nov. 21 at 8 p.m. in the Harkness Meeting Room. Mrs. Mary Avalon from a local beauty salon will conduct the demonstration.

Aftermath of Dow Incident:

Greater 'Due Process' for Students Urged

By Roger Lowenstein

Escalation of anti-war activity at Harvard has not left the Law School untouched or uninvolved.

Last week, in reaction to the seven hour imprisonment in Mallinckrodt Hall of a recruiter from the Dow Chemical Company, a manu-



Prof. Countryman

facturer of napalm, the faculty of the College voted to put 74 students on probation and admonish 171 others. Those admonished had turned in their bursar's cards to the administration in support of the protest, while those on probation had actually "sat-in."

A year's probation was given those who had actually blocked the recruiter at the door.

Although none of the handful of law students involved had been at the doorway, and the one law student who turned in his card in

support had it returned by the administration without comment, four members of the faculty were active in representing the undergraduates. Regardless of the merits of the controversy, the professors agreed that due to the possible severity of the sanctions the demonstrators were entitled to a fair hearing.

They insisted that implicit in a fair hearing is presence of counsel before the Administrative Board, whose recommendations to the faculty are traditionally followed.

According to one of the lawyers involved, Professor Vern Countryman, full administrative hearing including presence of counsel was denied the students for little apparent reason other than "it has always been done this way." "This way" is an informal hearing in which the student does not appear; instead his College tutor pleads his case for him, having interviewed the student beforehand. Prof. Countryman points out that the Law School, on the rare occasions when disciplinary matters come before the faculty, always permits representation by counsel when requested.

The greater administrative burden of legal representation at such hearings, a possible factor in the Administrative Board's decision to maintain present procedures, is regarded by Countryman as part of the "fairness" obligation inherent in such a disciplinary panel.

Dean Fred Glimp explained that since "the facts are never in question" at an Administrative Board hearing lawyers are unnecessary, at the hearing and therefore a stay was not granted to give the demonstrators time to prepare a defense. Prof. Countryman rejects this as a narrow interpretation of the lawyer's role, especially in a situation where administrative procedures are ill-defined or non-existent.

Although he admits that no university could be expected to countenance an act of civil disobedience like the Mallinckrodt sit-in without some disciplinary reaction, Prof. Countryman feels that the year's probation given some students is too harsh a punishment.

Prof. Clark Byse, another of the four lawyers representing the students and a long-time advocate of procedural safeguards for students facing dismissal, feels that the Administrative Board hearings are probably fairer to students than commonly believed. Nevertheless, he commented, "the confusion over the facts of the incident should cause the Board to re-examine its procedures. At a minimum, it would seem that Harvard College students should be afforded the same safeguards that Radcliffe College affords its students, namely, the appearance of the student at the hearing with an advisor, if desired."

Selective Servitude

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has done it again.

Last week, he sent out a letter to 4,100 local draft boards recommending that student deferments be revoked for those who engage in "illegal activity which interferes with recruiting" by the armed forces on campus. Such activity, he said, "could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as being in support of the national interest."

Protest from academics and civil libertarians across the country, including one by the American Association of University Professors, suggesting that his recommendation is not in the national interest, have failed to sway General Hershey. Nor has a determination by attorneys in the Justice Department that an executive order he proposed to reinforce his recommendations would be unconstitutional. "I don't always accept the advice of my general counsel," he is reported to have said.

Perhaps the last time he rejected legal advice was in 1965, when he wrote to local boards suggesting that they reclassify students protesting the war in Vietnam. This was promptly knocked out by the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Fifth Circuits as an unconstitutional infringement on the right to freedom of speech.

Penalties for illegal actions protesting the war should take the form prescribed by the laws on the statute books, fines or incarceration. Violators have the right to a trial by a jury of their peers, not by an anonymous board of three. Furthermore, as pointed out recently by the **New York Times**, "to make induction into the military a counterpart of incarceration in a penal institution demeans the uniform and all who wear it."

Harvard Law Record

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Published on Thursdays ten times each semester by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Subscription price: \$2.50 per semester \$4.75 per year mailed; student subscription, \$2.25 per year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies 15c each at the Law School, 25c each mailed. Business and editorial offices, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephone 868-7600, extension 418.

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

TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

"Fenno, you've been looking particularly muscle bound lately," remarked a friend on the way to our 9:00 a.m. class.

"Yes, I have been having trouble ripping though some of my best shirts," I replied, flexing.

"Lot of time in the gym this year?"

"Mostly from just carrying books to class."

"You find it works better than weights?"

"Marvelous. Take Baker and Cary, for instance. Great for the shoulders and forearms when you carry it hanging from one side or the other. It's hard to estimate just how much it's done for my squash game this year."

"What do you do for your grip?"

"I tried some of those blue spring gadgets for awhile but I've found they're not nearly as effective as carrying a briefcase a couple hundred yards every day loaded with assorted legal tomes and multilithed materials. Never have trouble hanging on to the racquet during fast rallies now."

"That's amazing. I always wondered why the Law School had so many good squash players around. Do you find that the logistics of getting the proper books to class for a last minute panic-search when you're called on has done anything for your coordination?"

"My brief case gets stolen or the bottom falls through every couple weeks, so I have to assemble for business planning class a text, the Tax Code, two volumes of regulations, the 1966 supplement, the 1967 additions to the 1966 supplement, a memorandum assignment and a notebook—you'll have to admit that's quite a balancing act."

"And by the way, Fenno, what are you doing with the cement block under your arm?"

"Oh my god! I was so sleepy this morning that I must have just grabbed the heaviest thing in sight."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

'Fair Play' For Law Students

To the Editor:

In his letter (RECORD, Nov. 9) concerning the Walter Winshall episode (RECORD, Oct. 26), Christopher Walker, 2L, states, "Harvard . . . has never recognized due process for a student." Fortunately, Mr. Walker is simply wrong.

During the nine years I have been a member of this faculty, I have not known of a single serious disciplinary case in which the Board or the faculty acted without affording the student an opportunity to be heard. Indeed, only this June in another case the Administrative Board conducted a full due process proceeding at which the student was represented by counsel. The School's disciplinary proceedings traditionally are confidential in order that the affected

student not be needlessly harmed by adverse publicity.

Let Mr. Walker, and those who may have read this letter, thus be informed not only that the "cranky professors" to whom he referred have as deep a concern as he that there be fair play for our students but, more important, that fair play and due process are in fact recognized and practiced by the Harvard Law School. The Winshall case is no exception.

Clark Byse
Professor of Law

Criticism of Anti-War 'Pressurings'

To the Editor:

Not every member of the "Harvard Law community" is willing to join an "Anti-Vietnam War Committee" and to help it "put pressure" on our alumni (RECORD, November 9). I am an alumnus, my views do not entirely coincide

with the reported mood of the meeting at which these proposals drew support, and I hope I will be utterly impervious to any such pressure. Although I have no objections to public discussion of public affairs by anyone, I am troubled by the concept of a Law School pressure group on an entirely non-legal subject.

When we act as lawyers, we should focus on matters on which lawyers have special competence. I claim some modest understanding of military strategy as a result of years of service as a fighter pilot, an officer in the Military Intelligence Service and later in the Strategic Bombing Survey (Pacific), as an active reserve officer, and as a consultant to the Office of Secretary of the Air Force during the Korean war.

As for morality, I have for years participated actively in the affairs of the Unitarian Universalist denomination; as for politics, I am a duly elected member of a Republican town committee and chairman of a school committee. In none of these fields did I achieve understanding through study at the Harvard Law School, admission to the bar, or even appointment to the Faculty.

Robert Braucher
Professor of Law

'Penumbra's' For Law Students

To the Editor:

Once more (though earlier than last year) it becomes somebody's duty to report to the administration that penguins and polar bears threaten to make their home in the Langdell Reading Room. While some provision might be made for these creatures, the rights of law students (surely we have some rights emanating from some penumbra or other) require that they be provided a comfy place for study. Now, however, the annual icy blasts have descended on the

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Hold
everything,
you guys!
United
States v.
Wade says
counsel
goes to
the lineup,
not in it!

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

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Openings Available In Writing Program

Applications for the Second-Year Writing Program will be available shortly at the Receptionist's Desk in Langdell Hall.

Approximately 75 students will be accepted by the program; if more than 75 apply, students will be chosen by lot.

The program entails an exhaustive series of case note writing and re-writing under the supervision of the program's editors and members of the faculty. The editors are either "graduates" of the program or are members of the **Harvard Law Review**. Final papers by the participants are published each year in the **Harvard Legal Commentary**.

The program begins after mid-year examinations and ends just before Spring vacation, and requires a substantial time commitment by the participants. According to Raymond T. Sawyer III, chairman of the program, the time is well spent since "the program is an especially fine opportunity to develop the skills of legal analysis and expression."

Now in its fifth year of operation, the program is sponsored by the Writing Committee of the Law School, headed by Professor David L. Shapiro. Professors David Herzitz, Charles Nesson and Frank Sander are the other members of the committee. Publication of the **Harvard Legal Commentary** is underwritten with funds from the Law School budget.

Students who participate in the Program research and write up three "prelims" and a longer "comment." The prelims this year will be brief analyses of recent, significant cases, with the emphases on their suitability as the subject of a more detailed comment. Each prelim and comment is criticized by one of the third-year editors, and the comment undergoes faculty scrutiny as well.

Besides Mr. Sawyer, the program's officers this year are Turner Smith and Warren Cohen, Topics Editors and Carolyn Cochran and Allan R. Freedman, Publications Editors.

Vorenberg Views Crime Bill

"I have a feeling — actually a foreboding — that crime will be a major issue in the 1968 elections. But the way in which it's an issue will depend on who the candidates are," Professor James Vorenberg told members of the Harvard Law Wives, Nov. 8.

Prof. Vorenberg, executive director of the President's Commission on Law

ward being tougher on the criminals.

Professor Vorenberg suggested that during the coming elections the crime issue may be used to play on people's anti-Negro feelings. "As the Commission's report indicates, though," he said, "the Negro is not the cause of crime." He added that the Negro is six times as likely to be victimized by crime as is the white person.

Crime issue may be used to play on anti-Negro feelings

Enforcement and Administration of Justice, explained that Pres. Johnson would probably follow the recommendations in the Crime Commissions' report. Among the Republican hopefuls, Reagan would probably take a highly punitive position, similar to that of Barry Goldwater in 1964, while Romney, Rockefeller and Percy lean more toward providing resources to persons working with crime than to-

The Crime Commission presented its report as an entire package — including legislation aimed at attacking the crime problem — to Pres. Johnson, who then started the legislative process rolling. "I think the President sincerely believes in what is contained in the report," Prof. Vorenberg stated, "but this legislation was massacred in the House and now is being torn apart in the Senate." As the bill now stands, he said, the main emphasis is on large equipment and weapons for handling riots and, if it goes through in this form, it will do little to meet the crime problem. Prof. Vorenberg added, however, that the situation is not hopeless.

The main emphasis in the problem of crime, Vorenberg said, should be on delinquency of persons between the ages of 15 and 22. It is important to deal with young first offenders, he said, and to fit them back into society.

To explain how this can be done, he cited an experimental program used in California for five years. Convicted youths were assigned at random either to a correctional institution or to a special program aimed at putting them back with their families and into society. On the special program, they were subjected to group therapy, counseling sessions, and other means of personal attention. They were sent back to school or placed in jobs. Almost twice as many of those sent directly to correctional institutions had returned to crime at the end of the experimental period, Prof. Vorenberg stated. If positive results like these could be projected across the country, he stressed, they would surely decrease the crime problem.

In his suggested priority projects for reducing the crime rate, Prof. Vorenberg

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Letters

(Continued from Page 9)

Reading Room, and blow through it with the carefree abandon that I dare say only the aforementioned species can properly appreciate.

At Expo, they had a thing called "Man and the Polar Regions." Here at Harvard, man's mettle is tested no less: he must learn to write, underline, and turn pages in gloves, scarf, and parka. The

Penguins Are Coming! The Penguins Are Coming! Another winter our discomfort is upon us, and my fingers are freezing.

J. David Gernant, 3L

Hall Describes Admissions Factors

To the Editor:

I should like to reply through your columns to the letter from

Peyton Randolph Harris, '15, in your issue of October 26, to correct his misunderstanding that "the Admissions Office at our Law School is interested only in academic standing achieved by the applicant during his undergraduate years." For the Committee on Admissions is just as much interested as Mr. Harris in "the character of the applicant, and/or his possession of the qualities of leadership."

The Committee on Admissions
(Continued on Page 15)



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Israel in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

among the Middle East countries to recognize each other's existence. The ambassador objected to this arrangement as being non-reciprocal, not a contract between the parties, and not in any way aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to Middle East problems.

Ambassador Harman was less critical of the United States proposal, which provides for a special representative of the U.N. to work with the countries involved,

to carry out a withdrawal by Israel to agreed points with secured borders which will assure peace. The ambassador admitted that the goal of this proposal was peace, but that intervention by the U.N. would make a truly peaceful solution impossible.

Harman insisted that the only way to actually achieve peace is for the two parties involved "to sit down and agree on the contract." Otherwise, he argued, the extra party can always be used as a way of delaying a solution and evading peace, as has consistently happened in the past. He pointed as an example to the attempted solution of 1957 which turned out to be lacking in endurance and reliability.

Israel, he said, cannot rely for its peace and security

upon multi-party enforcement arrangements that are totally dependent on the current state of affairs in the Security Council; the only agreement Israel can rely upon is a direct one with its own procedures of enforcement.

A direct arrangement, he stated, would be much more difficult for the parties to break, and would demand more earnest negotiations, for the parties would be trying harder to strike a deal — to make a settlement.

The ambassador conceded that under the Israeli proposal there might be a problem due to the Arabs' reluctance to enter direct negotiations. He was convinced, however, that the negotiations would come about as the Arabs become more realistic about the situation.

This reality, as Mr. Harman explained it, involves not only the seriousness of delaying a peaceful settle-

(Continued on Page 16)

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Letters

(Continued from Page 12)

has actively sought to inform itself on these matters. The application form asks for information about non-academic activities and positions of employment. In addition to filling out this form, each applicant must submit a College Questionnaire signed by the dean or administrative officer in charge of students at each institution he has attended. Recognizing the truth of Mr. Harris' observation that grades do not per se indicate character or leadership, the College Questionnaire specifically states:

"The Committee would be grateful for any information you may have which is not likely to reach us from other sources and which you feel may be helpful in considering the application of the above named student. We hope you will also include any information which would reflect on this applicant's character and fitness to practice law."

In addition, the Committee on Admissions welcomes and actively solicits letters of recommendation

which provide relevant information not found elsewhere in the application. In some 25 colleges this fall, our faculty members are calling this to the attention of students interested in the law school and their pre-law advisers.

A statement sent with the application materials further tells each applicant that most letters of recommendation which have an effect on admission decisions will answer the following question, among others:

"1. What information do you have about this applicant which may be relevant when considering his application and which is not likely to be available from other sources?"

Finally, we want our alumni to know that we are interested in letters of recommendation from them which give us relevant information about applicants. In our deliberations, the good character of an applicant and his possession of qualities of leadership are important factors. But they cannot be conclusive, for the law is an intellectual profession, and we seek students for Harvard Law School

who can profit from instruction in the rigorous discipline of the law.

The question, whether having alumni recruit and screen the talent in their respective communities is the best way to determine these qualities, is raised but not answered by Mr. Harris. The Committee on Admissions believes that the primary source of information about character and leadership must be those who have known the applicant personally over a considerable period of time. Such information, we believe, may best come either from his college via the College Questionnaire and letters of recommendation from his teachers, or from letters of recommendation from alumni and others who have known him personally.

Professor Livingston Hall

Chairman, Admissions Committee

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Vorenberg...

(Continued from Page 11)

also included strengthening the courts. He said this is especially important in dealing with first offenders. He pointed out, however, that to deal successfully with the problem of youthful crime will take a long-range program involving great sums of money.

He described how Crime Commission observers rode in squad cars to discover the problems of the police in coping with crime. The observers, he reported, were

shocked by some of the practices they saw, including 21 cases of serious abuse to suspects and many examples of corruption. In fact, 15 to 22 per cent of the officers observed were engaged at least once in corrupt practices — rolling drunks, stealing from burglarized property, and taking bribes. A few of the police even offered a share of the "take" to the Commission observers. "This says to me," Prof. Vorenberg emphasized, "that these corrupt practices are such a way of life in some of our cities that it made no difference that the federal observers were there."

Middle East...

(Continued from Page 13)

ment, but also the benefits to both parties that could ensue from normal, peaceful relations and regional cooperation. Israel, he said, is trying to replace the present system of belligerence with the mutual gains that are possible from trade, communication, and transportation between the countries of the Middle East.

"Already," he concluded, "the Arabs' sense of realism is deepening. I think the Arab nations will talk to us."

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