

Vietnam Concern Grows at Law School

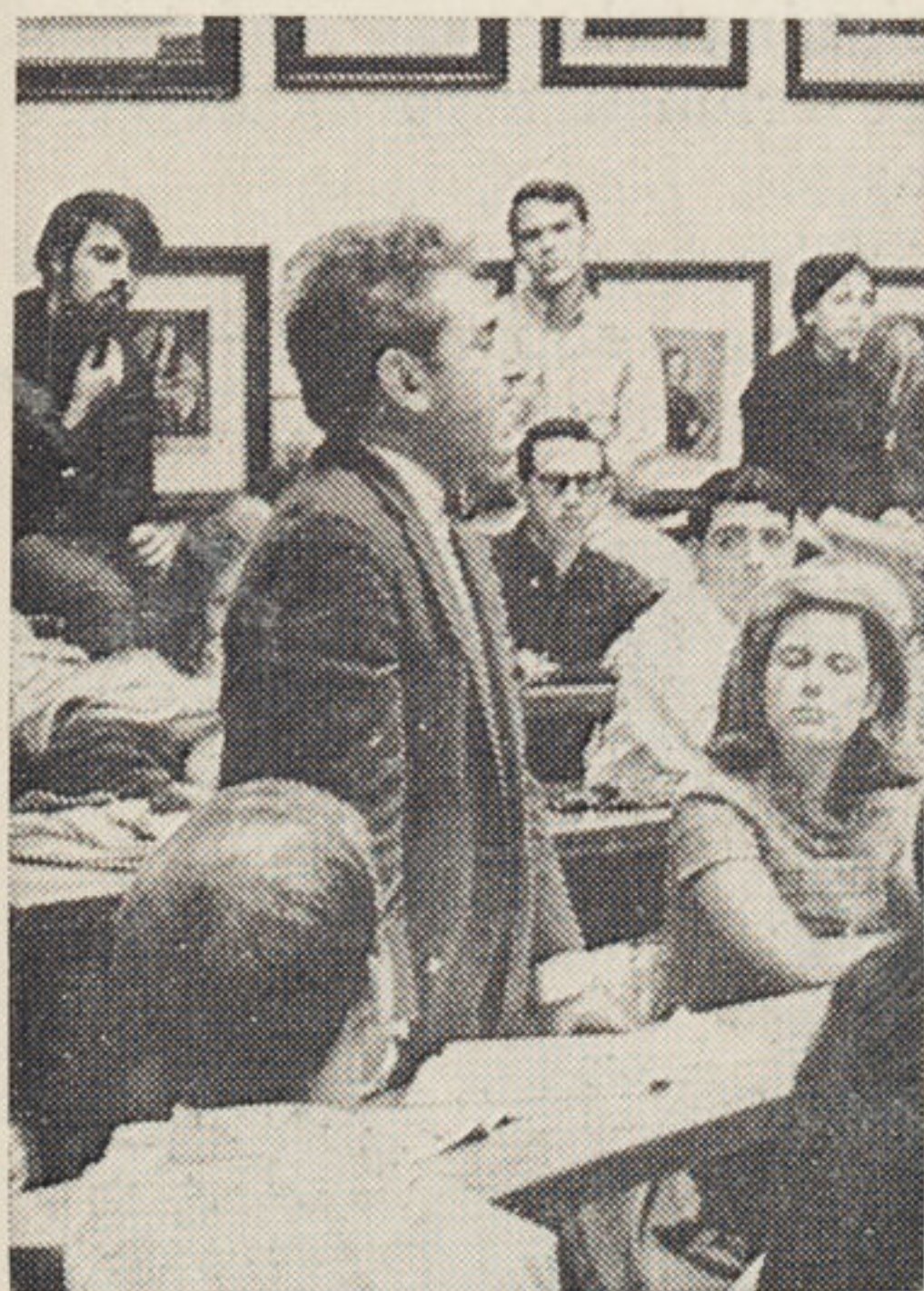
Meeting Explores Methods Of Expressing Opposition to War

By Ira Finkelstein and Steve Goddard

The growing anger and frustration over the war in Vietnam found expression at Harvard Law School last Wednesday night at a student-organized open meeting held in Langdell Hall.

A standing-room-only crowd of 400 students and at least 21 faculty members engaged for almost three hours in a spirited airing of "ideas for action" against the war.

Pervading the meeting was a sense of the national importance of whatever actions the Harvard Law community eventually decides to undertake. Professor David Cavers expressed the view that "anything started here ought to radiate throughout the law schools of the coun-



Discussion From Floor

try. What we do could be very influential."

About 120 students and 10 faculty members signed up for work on an Anti-Vietnam War committee, indicating

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Draft Rules Confuse Many

There's only one word that adequately describes the present draft situation — confused.

Interpretations of the new Military Selective Service
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Clark Warns: Law Must Adapt

By Thomas Geisler

"The American legal system will be tested severely in the last third of the Twentieth Century, and to date the grades are barely passing," said Attorney General Ramsey Clark at a Harvard Law School Forum meeting last Sunday in Lowell Lecture Hall. He was introduced by the recently appointed Solicitor General, Erwin N. Griswold.

Contemporary challenges to the law result from the necessity of law to adapt and respond to the society which it seeks to order. And change is the fundamental fact of the century. Greater changes in human life have occurred in the past 67 years than in all previous recorded history, and the last third of

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Elections

Tom Atkins, 1L, won a place on Boston's nine-man City Council in Tuesday's elections.

In the same balloting, Secretary William L. Bruce won a 3rd term as Alderman in Newton, and Professor Harold J. Berman was re-elected to the Newton School Committee.

An Idea: Make Waves that Wash

(Continued from Page 1)
the amount of effective action that could result from the meeting.

Edward Haber, 2L, who chaired the meeting, thought

hardest part is to do the work of thinking of what is effective."

Prof. Bator challenged Prof. Fisher's thesis by pointing out that "We can-

he will start behaving like one." He went on to criticize all of the Republican Presidential candidates as being a "good deal more hawkish" than the present Administration.

Prof. Bator, however, immediately retorted that he considered the suggestion that all the Republicans are more hawkish than the present Administration "fantastic." He mentioned the name of General James Gavin as one example.

Indicating the need for "action now" was Professor John Mansfield, who urged that we not wait for the 1968 elections to change the Administration's policy. Prof. Mansfield suggested that instead of joining the government, Harvard Law School people should be resigning because of that government's policy in Vietnam.

The proposal that drew the most support during the evening was Prof. Bator's

Professors Mansfield and Yarmolinsky: Vantages Which Differ



this committee would be organized as soon as the referendum vote in Cambridge is over on Tuesday. "The first task will be long and detailed discussion on means to work effectively as Professor Fisher suggested," Mr. Haber said. "Since the meeting, I have been approached by many persons who asked, 'Will it die?' I'm sure it won't."

Professors Paul Bator, Roger Fisher and Adam Yarmolinsky voiced conflicting ideas about the type of approach that should be followed by the Law School's students and faculty in expressing their opposition to the war.

Prof. Fisher emphasized that students must go beyond looking at Vietnam in terms of right and wrong, thinking that approach too simplistic and too apt to lead into the choice of the wrong means of exerting political influence. He said that "the

not let the lawyer's cult of effectiveness reduce us to immobility. I do think that it is imperative that we start to make waves. The original bus demonstrators . . . didn't go through a lawyer-like screening process and yet they started a revolution. We have to be a little bit bold."

Prof. Yarmolinsky won-

Faculty and Students: An Exchange Of Ideas



dered if "we have given enough thought to the proposition that if we treat a man like an all-out hawk

suggestion that students and faculty put pressure on Harvard Law alumni "in Washington and Wall Street who

On Wall Street and Washington

have been silent." Both Profs. Bator and Mansfield indicated that they would be willing to serve on a responsible student-faculty committee seeking a peaceful solution to the war.

In a later interview, Prof. Bator stated that he was hoping for students to take

situation could develop before sufficient public opinion was mobilized."

A number of faculty and student speakers expressed support for several possible Presidential candidates. Professor Louis Jaffe urged the group to support Governor Nelson Rockefeller, while

phen Schlesinger, 3L, proposed support for Senator Eugene McCarthy (D., Wis.) as a possible opponent of President Johnson in the upcoming primaries.

This week's referendum in Cambridge on the war drew support from many of those in attendance. Professor Jerome A. Cohen advocated faculty participation in the free defense of persons resisting the draft in response to an appeal for legal assistance by a student on behalf of the Boston Draft Resistance League.

A petition giving notice to the Government that "We won't go!" drew 21 signatures, although not all of the signatories were law students.

A number of committees and action groups appear to

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Professor
Louis Jaffe:
Support for
Rockefeller



the initiative and that the actions to be taken remained an open issue until a committee can be formed. He also indicated that when he spoke of "making waves" he had in mind lawyer-like waves, such as enlisting alumni support, and expressed his displeasure of disruptive forms of unlawful protest such as the recent sit-in against Dow Chemical Company at Harvard.

Another faculty member stated after the meeting, "I think many high administration officials are doves, but are presently swallowing their conscience." Commenting on the danger of suggested resignations, he stated, "If McNamara were to resign, it might have great effect, but without his moderating influence in the Pentagon, a Dr. Strangelove

Professor Frank Michelman touted the qualifications of General James Gavin. Ste-

The Five Faces of Law

The comparative advantages of five basic ways to practice law were analyzed on Nov. 1 in a Boston Bar Association panel discussion moderated by Professor Andrew Kaufman and co-sponsored by the Harvard Student Bar.

Five Boston attorneys extolled the virtues of the large firm, the small firm, the individual practice, the association and the corporation, with each of the five representing one of these types of practice.

About 20 Harvard Law Students attended the meet-

ing held at the Suffolk Law School.

Norman Burns, partner in Ely, Bartlett, Brown & Proctor pointed out that the large firm offers a steadier and higher income, a great deal of personal freedom as compared to a corporation, opportunity to specialize, large libraries, good clientele, and ease in taking vacations.

Mr. Paul Sargent, individual practitioner, explained that the first few years are "tough, — real tough" if you choose to practice alone. "You don't have the prestige

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'Remember: Only Once a Month'

The Growing Pains of the American Cinema

By Richard Hoffman

"Sidney Poitier is now allowed a bad temper," conceded movie critic Judith Crist Oct. 27, as she, together with director Joshua Logan and underground filmmaker Shirley Clarke, sought to answer the question posed by the Harvard Law School Forum: "American Movies: Growing Up At Last?"

Although Mr. Logan cited the medium's escape from censorship as a sign of newfound maturity, Mrs. Crist doubted that the American film industry has grown appreciably.

"Audiences, I think, are changing, but not films," she said. "But I hope that with this change movies will catch up with their audience."

Take the Underground

Both Mr. Logan and Mrs. Crist saw in experimental filmmakers, such as Miss Clarke, the main hope for improved motion pictures. "Hollywood almost thinks it's stylish for movies to have Negroes now, but almost entirely in 'heroic' roles," noted Mrs. Crist, "so you'll have to look to independent filmmakers for balanced realism."

Mr. Logan admitted that he envied independent producers like Miss Clarke and rather regretted that "pressures, like sending my kids to college," prevent him from joining the avant-garde sector of movie-making.

Mr. Logan (who won a Pulitzer Prize for his part in writing *South Pacific*) drew scattered hisses when he praised such film classics as *Wuthering Heights* and *The Best Years of Our Lives* but condemned as adolescent *Dr. Strangelove*. He redeemed himself with the Lowell Lecture Hall audience, however, by lauding *Bonnie and Clyde*.

'Closet Art' Attacked

He criticized the "closet art" of artists who create works designed to please only themselves, calling it "a form of masturbation." "Real art is intercourse," he hastened to add.

The panel sidestepped intensive discussion of particular movies and gave scant attention to one questioner, who (after describing her own "European" education) asked, "Why

can't Hollywood just do things right?"

"By distributing our films ourselves," Miss Clarke responded, "we hope to allow filmmakers to make movies entirely financed by themselves," thus obviating any connection with the major studios.

Mrs. Crist pointed out the influence exerted on movies by social values: "You



Mrs. Crist and Mr. Logan
Joshing with Judith

can say what kind of social irresponsibility is displayed by making the kind of movies we see so frequently. By making those films, you can also make a million dollars. Well, in our society, that's not irresponsible."

The critic, who has reviewed films for NBC-TV and *TV Guide* since the demise of the New York *World Journal Tribune*, gave the audience a peripatetic view of her general attitude toward movies by way of random comments. "*High Noon* was an adult western because it wasn't a cliché western. . . . There was many a parent who needed someone of 17 along to tell them what was happening at *Virginia Woolf*."

Concluded Mrs. Crist: "Movies reflect and don't set styles—except in hairdos and home furnishings."

Democratic Club Votes to Disavow Johnson

By Lawrence Gartner

The Harvard Law-Graduate Democratic Club added its name to the growing list of antiwar, anti-Lyndon B. Johnson Democrats when it passed a "Dump LBJ" resolution at its October 25 general membership meeting.

After a fair amount of generally low-key debate, the vote was 45 to 20 in favor of the motion. Many in the audience applauded when the vote was announced.

The club also voted unanimously to endorse the candidacy of Thomas Atkins, a second-year law student who ran for the Boston City Council. A third motion supporting Kevin White, candidate for Boston mayor, was also passed.

The anti-Johnson resolution, introduced by Thomas O'Brien, a graduate student in chemistry, said that "to secure the best interests of our party and of the United States of America, we urge the Democratic Party not to

of . . . good faith, stemming from broken promises at home and false assurances abroad."

- "the drastic reversal of national priorities over the past two years and by the increasing withdrawal of our resources from vital domestic programs directly necessary to the well-being of millions of Americans."

- "the President's deepening involvement and preoccupation with an increasingly costly and futile war."

Debate on the resolution generally centered around those who believed the club should take a policy stand on the ending of the war and those who thought the resolution was futile and would hurt the party and the club.

Opponents of the resolution called it negative, charging that the resolution was against the war and against the president but not for another candidate for the Democratic nomination.

But O'Brien argued that it would be premature to announce another candidate at this time. He said another candidate would eventually emerge.

Another objection was that the resolution meant a split with the Democratic national organization.

"It would be hypocritical for us to pass this resolution and remain in the national committee," a first-year law student argued.

But proponents of the resolution said that the need

to speak out and try to influence policy on Vietnam was greater than the need to keep party unity.

"I think the issue which faces us is whether to speak out, whether to take a stand. We have to say something; we have to begin to do some-

**Atkins and
Kevin White
Endorsed by Dems**

thing," said Eric Copeland, vice-president of the club.

Another pro-resolution speaker contended that to turn down the resolution would be "to underwrite a leadership and a policy with which we cannot agree."

There was a suggestion to have the vote taken by mail ballots sent to each club member. The club has almost 400 hundred dues-paying members.

But this suggestion was ruled improper by the chairman, club president Jim Conahan, 3L, and an objection to this ruling was overwhelmingly defeated. There was widespread publicity that the motion would be introduced at the meeting.

A resolution similar to the one passed at the meeting has also been passed by the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democrats and other clubs in the Boston area.

'A Drastic Reversal of National Priorities'

renominate Lyndon B. Johnson for President in 1968."

Some of the reasons stated in the resolution were:

- "the current administration's repeated sacrifice

An Afternoon Visit With Erich Leinsdorf

by Thomas Geisler

"American symphony orchestras are in great need of strings, but not when they are political," said Erich Leinsdorf, Music Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at a press conference last week.

Mr. Leinsdorf, now in his sixth year with the Orchestra, discussed a wide variety of subjects, including the difficulty of obtaining tickets to hear him conduct and the generally poor financial conditions of American orchestras today.

One reason for these financial difficulties is the widespread shortage of musicians in this country, which means that those who are available are in correspondingly better bargaining positions. The communications revolution which put a

hi-fi and a radio in every home had the unfortunate subsidiary result of removing many of the pianos, Mr. Leinsdorf said.

People one learned to play the piano, violin, or viola to entertain their friends. Today, however, it seems that if a person can't be a Rubinstein, he gives up altogether.

Mr. Leinsdorf also noted that some traditional ways in which professional musicians augmented their salaries, such as teaching, are not as available as they once were. Besides, he said, teachers are notoriously underpaid.

Since no public performance of the Orchestra is fully covered by ticket revenue, it is essential that outside funds be forthcoming. Unfortunately, American corporations have not, on the whole, risen to the opportunity of becoming today's musical patrons.

Mr. Leinsdorf said that governmental subsidies were quite definitely not the answer, since they would inevitably be accompanied by political strings. He emphasized that this was his personal view and did not necessarily represent the official view of the Orchestra. In any event, he said, neither the federal nor state governments seemed to be racing to give massive subsidies.

The legendary difficulty of obtaining tickets to Symphony is, in Mr. Leinsdorf's view, merely legend. Only the Friday afternoon series (where seats are reportedly passed on from generation

to generation) is completely sold out. A number of subscriptions are available to the other series. Moreover, subscribers unable to attend a concert are requested to release their tickets, and this results in a goodly number of tickets available for most concerts. "Anyone who really wants to attend generally can," Leinsdorf said. He called particular attention to the Orchestra's series of open rehearsals, for which many seats are available.

Engle Awarded Tax Fellowship

The first Tax Management Fellowship for graduate study at the Law School for 1967-68 has been awarded to Howard E. Engle, Jr., who is currently teaching law at Willamette.

The Fellowship is granted by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D.C., publishers of *Tax Management*, to encourage the continuing study of tax law and the written analysis of tax subjects as a career. It is to be awarded each year to a candidate for graduate study here who, in the judgment of the Committee on Graduate Study, shows interest, proficiency, and potential in this area.

Mr. Engle, of Salem, Oregon, received his LL.B. from the University of Washington in 1961 and is a C.P.A.

Students interested in the Fellowship for 1968-69 should apply to Professor D. F. Cavers, Chairman of the Division of Graduate Study.

Dorm Survey Slams Parietals

Harvard Law School Dormitory residents have expressed overwhelming support for major liberalization of parietal hours, according to the results of a recent survey involving the majority of the dorm residents.

About 93 per cent of 409 students returning the survey favored complete abolition of specified hours during which women are allowed to visit law students' rooms, Jeffrey Liss, 3L, President of the Dormitory Council reported.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark Sounds Warning Of Severe Tests for the American Legal System

(Continued from Page 1)

the century is likely to see change of at least equal magnitude. Attorney General Clark saw two powerful dynamisms for change in men's lives: the population boom and the scientific explosion.

The Attorney General stated that the 250 per cent population increase in America since 1900 has inevitably produced strains and stresses, particularly as human beings are increasingly packed tighter and tighter in urban areas. While America at the turn of the century was largely agricultural and hence rural, today 80 per cent of the population is located in metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more.

Equally significant are the statistics that 75 per cent of the Negro population today lives in urban areas of 100,000 or more. The corresponding figures for 1900 were 23 per cent in urban areas of only 25,000 or greater.

The advances of science have been equally disruptive of the old and simpler ways. Mr. Clark said that man's knowledge through the physical sciences of the universe in which he resides is currently doubling every decade.

One has only to think how improbable "television" seemed in 1900 and yet how pervasive an influence it exerts upon the great majority of Americans in 1967

to realize that technology has in store for us surprises which will require considerable adjustment.

"Basically, the question facing the lawyer is whether the law can adapt to these changes. "The leisurely pace



Attorney General Clark
Poor Are Resigned No More

of yesteryear will simply not suffice," said Mr. Clark.

He noted that nine years after the *Brown* decision only 1 per cent of Negro students in states which had comprised the Confederacy were in desegregated schools. By 1966 this percentage had risen to 12½. "This," Mr. Clark stated, "gives us some reason for hope and encouragement."

At the same time, however, the population shifts of the last sixty years have

generated the problem of *de facto* segregation, which has most if not all the objectionable consequences of *de jure* segregation. Untangling this problem will take extraordinary effort, said the Attorney General, and represents one of the crucial problems which contemporary lawyers must face.

According to the French philosopher Lamennais, "every ordered society has depended on the resignation of the poor." Mr. Clark stated that, while that opinion may have some historical truth, the sweeping changes now extant in our society imply quite definitely that the poor will be resigned no more.

Thus, there is more behind a massive poverty program than altruism alone: the fact is that the times will simply no longer tolerate poverty.

The Attorney General suggested four ways in which law schools might help the profession meet the current crisis. First, they must train a greater number of lawyers to fulfill society's obligations to the unrepresented and the under-represented.

Second, schools must prepare students to look to contemporary needs, rather than impose upon them the mummified curriculum of bygone days. Specifically, Mr. Clark looked to courses relating the law to problems of poverty, science and technology in general, and the

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A Model Meeting

Meetings at the Law School generally are not very well attended. But the topic and format of last week's open meeting on Vietnam led to a notable exception to that general rule.

The presence of roughly 400 students and 20 faculty members testified to a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the present course of the Vietnam War.

And their presence was hardly in a passive role, nor was the meeting a spectator sport. The number of speakers, the lively discussion attending most proposals, the frequent clapping and occasional hissing, all showed the audience's involvement in the substance of the meeting.

By the close of the evening, roughly 120 students had opted to convert their words into action by offering their services as volunteer workers.

For a gathering organized hurriedly by a small group and having the sponsorship of no recognized Law School organization, the results were impressive indeed.

Of additional significance was the impromptu, yet moderate, tone of the meeting. The exchange of ideas did not degenerate into a name-calling session. Nor did unpopular views suffer undue hissing or interruption.

But perhaps most notable of all was the format of the meeting. Students and faculty were able to meet and exchange ideas on an equal plane, a situation not found in discussions after class or at Ames club luncheons.

The Law School community should stay aware of the opportunity for similar meetings whenever events and attitudes set an appropriate stage.

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

"Fenno, your newspaper needs more life," blurted a friend amidst the hub-bub before class in Langdell North Middle.

"Oh come on. What more can you ask than fascinating professor profiles, Forum recapitulations, or crusading editorial positions on Law School reform?"

"A society page, for instance. Run N.Y. Times-type stories as: 'Anne Damrosch became engaged to Andy Krotinger last weekend. He is a member of the Civil Rights Committee and the Harvard Coop.' That'll start things going."

"And I suppose we ought to send a photographer around to some of the weekend parties?"

"Of course. Some pictures of a couple of guys passed out on a living room floor will do wonders for the image of our school. It might even become fashionable to date Law School men again, get some school spirit rolling."

"Not a bad idea—it might even be a good idea to drop some of the curriculum features and substitute some cooking articles for the girls. Bring people up to date on what Harkness Commons is doing with Salisbury steaks these days, perhaps a recipe for their apple pie."

"You're catching on now, Fenno. Comics, crossword puzzles, and fuller sports coverage will easily follow. Want ads are also a must."

"Want ads? They're lots of bulletin boards around here."

"Not enough. Besides the usual things like ski cabins for rent, Yale tickets being scalped, you need want ads for students to advertise rewards for stolen cars, offers to buy a new car to replace a stolen one—to say nothing of a thief's need to dispose of his hot cars among the affluent student body."

"I guess that has some merit. Anything else?"

"Yeah, how about a humor column?!"

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

'Due Process' For Law Students

To the Editor:

The Walter Winshall episode (RECORD, Oct. 26) would be amusing were it not such a sordid reflection of institutional attitudes at this law school.

Harvard has traditionally focused on due process for the rich. It is now waking up to the concept of due process for the poor. It has never recognized due process for a student. Harvard reserves the right to deny a diploma to any student for any reason. The student has no right of appeal in this matter.

He is just as much at the mercy of the "organization" as corporate employees who fear that telling the truth to investigators will lose them their jobs. In both instances the individual is at the mercy of an administrative decision which

affects his basic rights but which cannot be effectively challenged.

Whatever the equities of the Winshall situation, I find it intolerable that the Law School still clings to this vestigial paternalism. If a student has fulfilled all formal requirements for a degree, should he not get his diploma? Or should his future be dictated by cranky professors whose sensibilities are offended by an unusual academic style?

Christopher Walker, 2L

Cohen Supports Ad Hoc Meetings

To the Editor:

Even if it fails to yield a program of action, last night's ad hoc meeting of students and faculty on Vietnam will be regarded, by most faculty as a worthwhile experience.

Many exciting things are under way at Harvard Law School. Many

exciting things are happening outside the Law School. Yet students and faculty often have the feeling that life at the school is not as stimulating as it might be.

Last night confirmed what I had previously suspected—that this kind of informal, "open" meeting can serve as one useful means to improve communication within the law school community and to add to our understanding of the major issues of the day. Many faculty members would welcome student initiative to call such impromptu meetings from time to time as events warrant, and the school might then come closer to seeming the interesting place that it is.

Jerome A. Cohen
Professor of Law

'Non Sub Homine . . .'

To the Editor:

Unable to attend the Sesquicentennial celebration in Cambridge, I examined with more than usual interest your Sesquicentennial issue and the other materials mailed by the Law School.

In one of the pictures I noticed that Lord Coke's proud boast "Non Sub Homine Sed Sub Deo Et Leges" still appears over the main entrance to Langdell Hall.

I venture to inquire whether, as the Law School reorganizes itself in embarking upon the next 150 years, intellectual honesty may suggest that this legend be chiseled out of the stone, or at the very least, that it be covered up pending a return to its principles.

Herman T. Van Mell '38
Chicago, Illinois

The Dormitories Return to Normalcy

To the Editor:

You will be pleased to hear that we are returning to our
(Continued on Page 15)



Photo by John Harris

Making Waves . . .

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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II-S Draft Deferments

(Continued from Page 1)

Act, passed June 30, 1967, and the Executive Order amending the Selective Service Regulations issued on July 4, 1967, vary greatly depending on whom you talk to. The only issue on which there is any substantial agreement is that the outlook for students is bleak.

For this year only, local boards will continue to grant II-S deferments to students in graduate and professional schools who request them. One of the consequences of a 1L or 3L receiving such a deferment this year, however, is that in June, 1968, he will be placed in the "prime age group." Moreover, a student receiving a II-S this year will no longer automatically be granted a III-A or fatherhood deferment if he has a child at some future time.

THOSE presently 2L will be allowed to continue their legal education, and will receive a II-S for an additional year. As of June, 1969, they too will be put into the "prime age group." Students in a program leading to a doctorate, who are in at least their second year, will also be granted student deferments until they complete the university requirements, provided they do not remain in school longer than five years from the year they began.

Otherwise, the II-S deferment will be continued only for full-time students under 24 pursuing their first-undergraduate degree, and for graduate study in 'medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry or other subjects . . . identified

Want Ad

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by the Director of Selective Service upon the advice of the National Security Council." The director is expected to make known which other subjects will receive deferments, as well as the list of critical deferrable occupations, by the end of this year.

The "prime age group" at present seems to be 19-26 year-olds and if the present classification continues, students within this group will continue to be called on an "oldest first" basis, starting with the almost-26 year-old. It is expected, however that the President will instead designate the 19-20 year-olds as the "prime age group" at some future date.

IN SUCH AN event, students who have received a II-S this year shall be "integrated and called according to the month and day of their birth, the oldest first," according to Executive Order 11360.

For example, Col. Paul Akst, director of the Selective Service System in New York, recently explained John Doe, who was born Nov. 21, 1940 and graduates in June, 1968, will be classified I-A and drafted as if he were a 19 year-old with his birthday on Nov. 21.

The regulations, however, are less than

clear as to how long a student older than 20 will remain in the prime age group. If, as Col. Akst stated, he will be treated as if he were a 19 year-old with his birthday on Nov. 21, presumably he would be out of the prime age group on Nov. 22, along with all other 19 year-olds born on Nov. 21.

While this seems unfair at first blush, since he is only in the group for about 5 months, on analysis, it is probably not. Draft calls are issued monthly, and given the assumption that the pool in the particular month is larger than the call, the time of greatest jeopardy is during the month before the registrant turns 20.

COL AKST'S reasoning therefore may be that as long as the previously-deferred registrant goes through this month with the 19-year olds, he has undergone as much of a chance of being drafted as they have.

On the other hand, the Association of American Law Schools envisions a system whereby, upon termination of a student or other deferment, the registrant would be assigned to the 19-20 group, irrespective of his actual age, for a 12-month period.

There has been much speculation that the President will not specify the 19-20 year-olds as the prime age group unless Congress grants his authority to choose within the

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THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

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Typist*

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AMES BRIEFS

are

OFF....

(over)

Draft . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

group by "random selection" instead of by the present system of "oldest first."

The bill passed in June specifically prohibits him from effecting "any change in the method of determining the relative order of induction . . . within such age groups," that is, from instituting random selection. According to the Association of American Law Schools, the President is expected to press for legislation abrogating this clause in the coming session of Congress.

If he does not ask for such legislation, or the Congress fails to respond, and the prime age group remains 19-26 year-olds, however, "between half and two-thirds of all men inducted by Selective Service will be college graduates or will have pursued their studies beyond the baccalaureate degree," the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education reported this past Sunday.

JOHAN PERRY MILLER, dean of Yale's graduate school, said that without some modification of presently outlined draft procedures, the United States would have "the oldest, best educated and probably not very desirable army in history." Studies by the Department of Defense and two civilian advisory panels advised rearrangement of induction priorities partially on the ground

that 19 year-olds are easier to train and make more effective soldiers than 26 year-olds.

Estimates of the new regulations' effect on graduate and professional schools vary. Dean Miller estimated that graduate schools would face a reduction of "easily 25 per cent" in their first year enrollment.

The Chancellor of New York University, Allan M. Carter, said that of the first-year enrollment at the law school of 300, between 50 and 100 would be taken by the armed forces. Virgil Whitaker, dean of Stanford's graduate school, said that "We would lose most of the first-year men."

THE IMPACT of the new regulations will be especially severe since they also apply to those over 26, so that someone with a II-S deferment this year, even though he will have passed his twenty-sixth birthday by June, will still be put at the top of the prime age group.

While the regulations seem to provide clearly that the category of I-S will only be available to those who have not previously had a I-S classification, or to those who have been II-S and have received their baccalaureate degree, graduate and law students may still be granted a I-S. According to the Association of American Law Schools, officials in the National Selective Service Board have indicated that, as a practical matter, most students would probably be permitted to

(Continued on Page 16)

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"Generalists" Needed to Avoid Legal Jungle

(Continued from Page 7)

exploration of outer space.

Third, he stressed that law schools must still train persons who can consider the legal system as a whole. While it is perhaps true that to be competent today in a field one must be a specialist, nonetheless only the "generalists" who have the larger picture in view can be the architects of a cohesive legal system. Without such generalists, the law will degenerate into an unorganized jungle, he said.

Fourth, law schools should try to produce an interest in public service and encourage students to tackle major social and legal causes.

The new generation of lawyers, perhaps with training in "neighborhood law programs," should have the will to lend themselves to causes they deem mighty. Yehudi Menuhin, speaking of

the requirements for musical excellence, once remarked that "one must have his eyes on a distant star." The words, Mr. Clark said, apply with equal force to lawyers.

Solicitor General Griswold, who was introduced as the most outstanding recent success of the Placement Office,

stated in his prefatory remarks that so far the Attorney General had been a "very gentle boss."

He noted some trepidations against entering Lowell Lecture Hall in view of the University sign there posted warning, "No Trespassers, No Solicitors."

Types of Law Practice . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

or power of the firm man. You can't take a vacation or retire and there is no security."

However, Mr. Sargent explained that the ability to be his own man, the privacy and the right to practice under his own name far outweighed the disadvantages.

The association of lawyers, according to Mr. Vincent Hennessy, combines the best of both of the partnership and the sole solo practice. This type of arrangement, Mr. Hennessy pointed out, provides the opportunity

to exchange ideas and have the comradeship of other attorneys along with the freedom to build your own clientele.

Corporation Counsel Ralph Bustin, of John Hancock Life Ins. Co., explained that his position offered better hours and benefits, more even work flow, the opportunity to learn a business, and the diversity of practice. He emphasized, however, that graduating law students should find an industry in which they are interested.

Joseph Oteri, member of a small partnership cautioned that those interested in developing a small law firm should make certain that they are compatible with their partners since it costs a great deal to break off.

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Vietnam . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

have been generated by the open meeting. Sign-up sheets for persons interested in these activities are located at the main desk in the foyer of the office complex across from the distribution center.

One such program is attempting a letter-writing campaign to Harvard Law alumni in the hopes of ascertaining and influencing their positions on the Vietnamese War. As of Monday night, thirty one students had volunteered on this project.

On another sign-up list ten students had offered their services as legal counsel for draft resisters. However, no

student had been found expressing willingness to sign complicity statements involving possible sanctions.

Support for alternatives to Johnson in 1968 splintered out into at least three groups. Eighteen students joined together to work for Senator McCarthy. Four volunteered to help Governor Rockefeller, and two decided to press hard for General Gavin.

The Civil Rights Committee, although not directly involved in political activities, is providing legal support for persons actively resisting Administration policy. Tom Shapiro, a member of the Committee, said that the group is doing extensive research on the fine line between civil disobedience and legal political activity.

"Ten or twelve students begin training this Wednesday as draft counsellors with the American Friends Service Committee," Shapiro stated. "Some faculty members have criticized this as practicing law. I don't anticipate any legal action, but some of these students may have trouble with their local bar associations."

Letters

(Continued from Page 9)

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Draft Law Grants One Crack at Bar Exams

(Continued from Page 12)

finish out the term either by the local board, or on appeal.

The registrant's right of appeal extends first to the local board, where appeal procedure gives him the right to appear personally to plead his case. The local board may then certify an appeal to the State appeal board.

THE REGISTRANT may appeal further to the State Director of Selective Service and to the Director of the Selective Service System in Washington, D.C. Finally, he may appeal to a presidential appeal board if the State appeal board has recorded a dissenting vote or the State Director requests review.

The appeal procedure is especially important since the new Selective Service Law

tells the President to establish "national criteria for classification" and to require that the "criteria be administered uniformly" throughout the United States by all local boards.

One example of this uniform administration is especially significant for law students: National headquarters has instructed local boards not to order for induction anyone between the time of graduation from law school and the taking of the bar examination at the next following opportunity.

The elaborate appeals procedure is also needed since the law provides that courts cannot review the classification until after the order for induction has issued and the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to the order.

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