

HARVARD LAW RECORD

VOL. 48 NO. 1

JANUARY 30, 1969

FIFTEEN CENTS



Photos by David Walsh and Michael Lurey

Professors Vorenberg (left) and Ohlin were named to head new criminal justice center.

\$1 Million Grant Given For Criminal Law Study

By Robert Patterson

A Ford Foundation grant of \$1 million will enable Harvard Law School to establish a Center for the Advancement of Criminal Justice.

The program now being developed includes two closely related aspects: (1) research relating to crime and the administration of criminal justice; (2) up to 10 fellowships each year for advanced study by key officials of criminal justice agencies. James Vorenberg, professor of law at Harvard since 1962, will be director of the center; and Lloyd E. Ohlin, professor of criminology at Harvard since 1967, will be director of research.

"Law students will be offered opportunities to participate in the research program of the center, to collaborate with criminal justice fellows who come here as part of the fellowship program, and to serve internships in criminal justice agencies," Professor Vorenberg said.

(Continued on Page 10)

Meeting Debates Student Power

By Kevin Kane

Participatory democracy versus representative democracy was the main topic of discussion at an open meeting of the Joint Student-Faculty Committee December 13. Highlights of the three-hour meeting included comments and speeches by Professors Sacks, Mundheim, Turner, Byse, Michelman, Hart, and Dawson, as well as several students. All spoke about student participation in Law School decision-making.

The committee plans to hold another open meeting soon.

Committee chairman John P. Dawson called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. He began by indicating that the primary mission of the committee this year is to determine methods of student representation on Law School problems.

Associate Dean Albert M. Sacks gave an explanation of how the present committee system works and listed the major committees now considering various problems.

He pointed out that past student contributions have been on an informal, often haphazard basis and that this may account for a student sense of nonparticipation.

Prof. Dawson feels that "students should have a voice in matters that rather clearly and directly affect their present and future lives." He indicated that he would like to see a limited number of students work either as regular members of the existing committees or as members of a parallel committee with liaison contact.

Prof. Robert H. Mundheim supported a similar idea of limited student participation through selection of representatives from class sections. He suggested a "committee on committees" to procure, recruit, or entice students to serve on other committees. For Prof. Mundheim, however, the main objective isn't to enhance student power but "to bring about legal education in a humane atmosphere."

Prof. Frank I. Michelman supported a "significant student presence" on a representative basis. He denounced participatory democracy in which all students have the power to vote at all committee

(Continued on Page 10)

TREASURY
ROOM

Dean Concerned Over Pillsbury's Practices

By Lawrence Gartner

Dean Derek Bok has sent a letter expressing concern to Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, a large San Francisco law firm which withdrew allegedly firm offers to two 3Ls.

The firm itself has indicated a desire to come to the Law School to talk to students about its practice of making a greater number of offers than positions it has open. Pillsbury has written a letter to *The RECORD* (p. 9) defending its hiring practice.

The Faculty Committee on Placement has "expressed concern over the matter," its chairman, Professor Richard H. Field, told *The RECORD*. The panel has already talked to the two 3L's at considerable length.

The students charged that Pillsbury made 31 offers for only 15 positions, and when the positions were filled, the other 16 students, including the two Harvard 3L's, were telegraphed withdrawals of the original offers.

The withdrawal of the offers directly violated an agreement with the Placement Office that offers made to third-year students during the fall would not be withdrawn until at least December 15.

Professor Field said that the students' complaint appeared to be "an accurate story, not, so far as I understand it, significantly denied." Speaking for himself, Mr. Field said he considered that the making of more firm offers than places to be filled to be "both unusual and unfair to the students."

A law firm might want to make a greater number of offers than positions it had open, he said, but it should not dishonor a formal offer. If more students accept than it had expected, the law firm should hire them and just do less hiring next year. This method is similar to how schools accept students, Professor Field added.

The letter to *The RECORD* from Paul Davies '57 of Pillsbury contends that the present hiring

system at Harvard — where employers must keep offers open until a certain date — is "grossly unfair to the great majority of students."

Mr. Davies argues that many students would not receive offers until after the December 15 date if law firms could only make as many offers as they had positions open.

He also questions whether it is "fair under these circumstances to limit each firm's first-round offers to the exact number of positions available, and to foreclose that firm, perhaps for a period of as long as three months, from making other offers to other stu-

dents perhaps equally desirable and welcome?"

Pillsbury argues further that most other firms, to the best of its knowledge, follow a similar hiring practice.

However, Professor Field has received "expressions of dismay and surprise, from other law firms on the propositions that a firm should make more offers than it intends to accept."

According to Miss Eleanor Appel, director of the Placement Office, some students have commented unfavorably on the Pillsbury practice in summer job questionnaires sent out last month by the office.

Students Picket Milbank, Tweed

A small number of law students gathered outside the Placement Office at 23 Everett Street last December 13 to protest the indirect involvement of a law firm with economic activities in South Africa and to discourage other students from interviewing with that firm.

The students picketed the building for half an hour, contending that the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy "has played a leading role in furnishing American economic and political support to South Africa" by representing Chase Manhattan Bank, which does business with South African firms, and by personal involvement of two of its partners.

It was reportedly the first time in the history of the Law School that law students had picketed a law firm interviewing here.

Several students cancelled interviews with the firm because of the protest. One, Merle Wood, 2L, said the Milbank interviewer was "quite agreeable" and told Wood that economic activity with South Africa was an infinitesimal part of Chase Manhattan's and Milbank's business.

The picket line of 20 to 30 students was peaceful. At first, word was received that the inter-

viewers from Milbank would speak to the protesting students during a break for lunch. However, the interviewers later decided not to make a statement.

One of the interviewers, Roger B. Oresman, told the *RECORD* as he left the Placement Office that they felt they didn't have anything to say to the protesters.

Asked about the demonstration, Oresman said it "seems a perfectly valid way of expressing student opinion."

A sign placed in the Student Bar Association office, which overlooks the street, did appear to cause some difficulty, however.

Mike Haroz, 2L, told the demonstrators that Joseph Leininger, vice-dean of the Law School, attempted to take down the sign, and, when Haroz stood in front of it, threatened Haroz with force if he did not move.

"I'm sure that Dean Leininger believes in the First Amendment," Haroz said, "but not where it becomes inconvenient."

Haroz had planned to bring legal action against the vice-dean, but the matter has ended with a private apology.

In the January issue of the Republican Club's newsletter, Charles Lynch, 2L, deplored the Milbank demonstration.

Fire Causes Little Damage to New Building

By John York

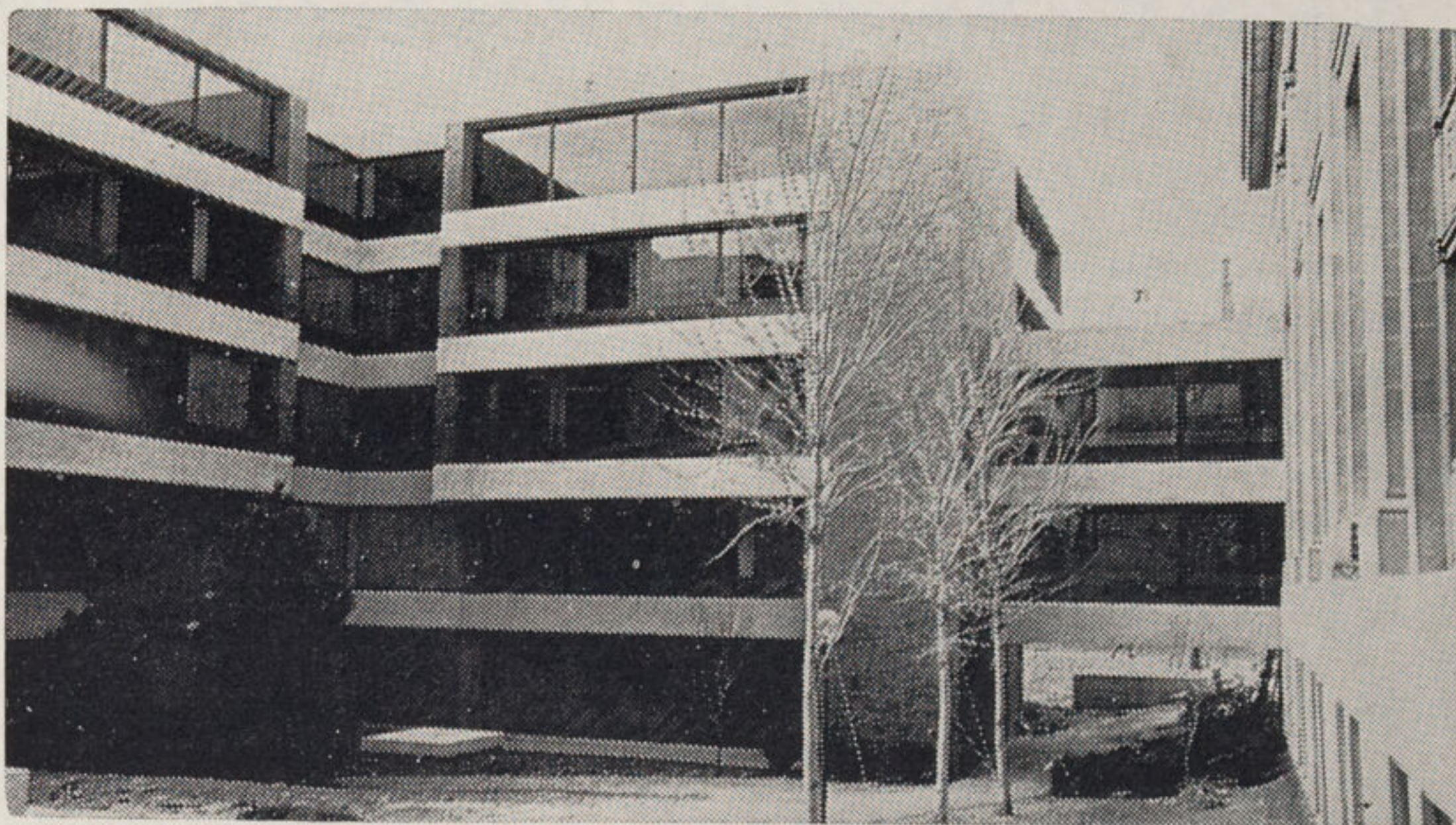
Only the boarded-up entrance and a few shattered slate tiles remain as evidence of last month's fire in the new faculty office building. The fire was discovered at 11:45 p.m. on December 20, and was confined to a small area.

"If you had to have a fire in the new building," said Warren J. Thibodeau, administrator of plant and services, "this was about the best place to have it." Even so the damage is estimated in excess of \$5,000.

Officially, spontaneous combustion was the cause. Workmen cleaning the slate floors with linseed oil left their oil-soaked rags in a pile and the thermal build-up apparently ignited them. Empty cardboard cartons served as additional fuel.

"At the time the firemen arrived," Thibodeau explained, "the heat — relative to the colder temperatures outside — had become such that windows in the area on both the first and second floors were ready to break out. Windows were also smashed to free the area of an intense smoke concentration."

The damage was held down by the flawless operation of fire-deterrent devices in the \$1.2 million building. According to Thibodeau, in their trial by fire, "the smoke



Howard Sweet

New Administration Building Is Ready for Action

detectors worked and sounded the alarm, and the fuseable links in the fire doors successfully melted." The latter operate by disintegrating when a certain temperature is reached, allowing the fire doors — if open — to swing shut and seal off the two wings of the building.

Although much of the plush structure is carpeted and some furniture had already been uncrated, there was no damage to these items. Smoke damage was eradicated by professional washers who cleaned in time for faculty and administration to occupy their new quarters before the beginning of spring semester.

The new building has been occupied since the new semester began, as students looking for familiar service offices, such as those of Secretary William Bruce and Registrar Margaret Quinn, found locked doors at the Langdell locations. (Both offices are now on the first floor of the new building, which is one flight below the first floor of Langdell.)

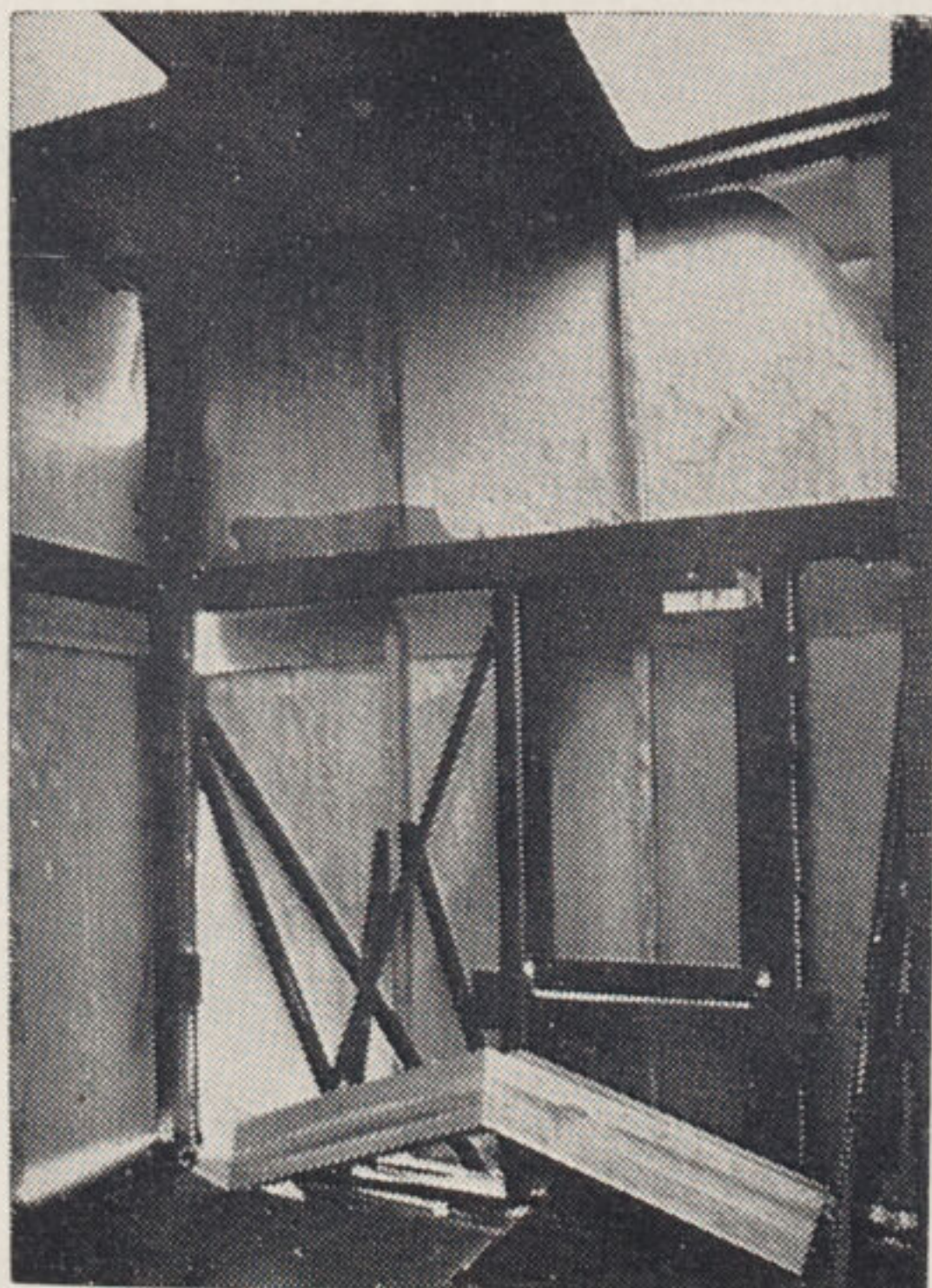
At least one professor lucky enough to be relocated in the new structure, however, has complained that possible disruption of heating control has forced him to end his "open door" policy for students. He says he's still around as often, though.

Haar Returns

Charles M. Haar, authority on land use planning, is returning as Professor of Law to the Harvard Law School from Washington, D.C., where he has been Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Professor Haar, who joined the Harvard faculty in 1952 and became Professor of Law in 1955, was granted leave of absence in 1966 when he joined the Department of Housing and Urban Development. At the expiration of his leave of absence he resigned from Harvard University in order to continue his service in the Federal Government.

A long-time advisor on urban problems to President Kennedy and President Johnson, he was Chairman of President Johnson's 1964 Task Force on the Preservation of Natural Beauty, and he served in 1965-66 on President Johnson's Task Force on Urban Affairs and Housing. He was director of the task force which prepared the 1964 Report on the Effectiveness of Metropolitan Planning for the U. S. Senate Committee on Government Operations.



Howard Sweet

Fire Damage

Ames Competition Replaced by Writing for 100 1L's

By R. W. S. Schmidt

For 1Ls, spring means another round of Ames: not by choice, but by edict. In the past, very few were able to avoid this ungraded extracurricular activity, even if they wished. Some 1L's who didn't complete Ames registration cards before classes began, discovered that the Board of Student Advisers still doesn't know they exist; for the rest, it is required advocacy.

The sensibilities of law students have begun to change; seldom was Ames participation seriously challenged until two or three years ago. Whatever the nature of this awakening, the Board of Student Advisers this year took cognizance of the value of alternative projects during the spring Ames competition. Tim S. Ellis, 3L, who heads the board, explains that ironclad rules once governed Ames activities. Realizing now, however, that its major function is to serve students in learning advocacy, new methods are being considered.

Professor Donald Trautman, formerly the faculty adviser to the board and on leave the second semester, issued a memorandum last December 10, stating that alternatives to participation in spring Ames would be considered if they involved "a substantial piece of research and writing subjected to scrutiny by someone else."

The job of clarifying this ambiguity was given to Mr. Walter Reiser, director of the Legal

Method program, to whom fell the task of administration while Professor Trautman was away. Mr. Reiser says, "Apparently it's got to be at least the length of an average Ames brief. But it could be on almost any subject."

The memo remained silent on who was to read the pieces of substantial writing. Mr. Reiser continues, "I'd rather from a learning standpoint see that whatever writing is done be supervised and criticized by a professor. But with a lot of these alternatives we are allowing various people to review. We are making no effort to check out the credentials of the people who will criticize."

In frankness he adds, "We require that it be done by someone who has knowledge of the subject, or represented to us as having knowledge. The problems connected with it are determining who should be excused and how to exercise some control over the readers."

"Frankly, I don't know what the answer to Ames is. It probably would be best if we had some group here in the Law School that would read the topics, but some are pretty exotic. The board alone would, for instance, have difficulty determining whether misinterpretation or omissions had occurred. One proposal might be to suggest a list of topics for students, with assigned and approved readers: lawyers, graduate students, 3L's. This would give leeway and yet permit some control which we are presently lacking."

Approximately 100 first year students have been excused. Another dozen were for standard reasons: sickness, reserves, maternity. Twenty won't participate because they are working in connection with the Committee of Legal Research on the Draft; several are working with the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*. The latter was announced as an alternative after the first deadline (Jan. 10) was past, but before the deadline extension (Jan. 24).

One 1L proposes to write a paper on water pollution, and have two 2Ls read it for him. Another student intends to prepare a memo on a welfare problem for the Boston Legal Assistance Project. Another 1L will write on innocent infringement of copyright law, but hasn't found himself a reader. Two others, on the other hand, have solved their problem of critiques. Both hold graduate degrees in philosophy; they will read one another's papers on the philosophy of law.

A Canadian 1L found a fellow Canadian graduate student to read a forthcoming paper on his native law with regard to strict product liability in property damage. Bringing up the feminine end of things, one 1L is having a *Law Review* editor read her "Use of Electronic Surveillance Devices in Law Enforcement."

"There was one wholesale approval," states Mr. Reiser. "Professor Shapiro's entire small section in Civil Procedure has been excused from Ames. The original agreement was between Professors Trautman and Shapiro. I do not know whether Professor Trautman made an offer to all professors or whether Professor Shapiro originated the idea."

(Continued on Page 15)

BRODIE AUTO RENTALS

Lowest Rates
in Harvard Square
491-7600
90 Winthrop Street

Specializing in European
and Razor Cutting

Gino & Mike
Barber Shop

Opposite Holiday Inn
ONE BLOCK FROM
LAW SCHOOL

1638 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
354-9790

THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

HARVARD SQUARE

Professional
Typist

Room 306

4 Brattle Street

TR 6-7495

Credit/No Credit Replaces Traditional Grades

"I didn't study less — but I worried less."

That was the way one student at Yale Law School phrased his post-exam reaction to the new "credit/no-credit" grading system for first-term students, which went into effect for the current first year class. The term ended in mid-January.

For all but first-term students, the shift to a new Yale Law grading system meant a change from an eight-tier structure (A, B+, B, C+, C, C-, D, F) to a four-level ladder of "honors, pass, low-pass, fail." First-term students will only be evaluated by awarding of credit or denial of same.

The Yale Law faculty approved the switches at a lengthy meeting in December, capping a fall term filled with student discussion and lobbying for reforms in the grading mechanism.

The history of the move goes back at least two years, when entering students expressed dissatisfaction with the eight-tier system. This, they claimed, led prospective employers to attach significance to meaningless distinctions made to attain a proper grade "curve" in each class.

The movement gained momentum last year when students threatened a boycott of classes. The protest failed to materialize, resulting partially from a lack of unified student opinion. But a faculty-student committee was established to study and report

on the advisability of grading reforms.

The report of that group recommended a change and, coupled with a concerted effort by the first year class, led to faculty adoption of the new system. The faculty study group reported that the eight-tier system was badly flawed by the lack of uniform meaning attached to the letter grades; each teacher appeared to have his own definition of A, B, C and D work.

Students in this year's first year class responded to a questionnaire by overwhelmingly favoring some type of reform, with half of the 170 members of the class favoring a strict pass-fail system for the first year.

A day-long faculty meeting ended with the decision to adopt one grading system for first-term students taking four required courses (Constitutional Law, Torts, Contracts, Civil Procedure) and a four-level grading system for the next five terms. Although further guidelines may be issued for grading along the lines of the four levels, theoretically, "honors" will include work which would have previously merited A, pass will incorporate B+, B, C+, C and low-pass will be C-, D.

Faculty opposition to the strict pass-fail formula for three years was based on two major considerations. One faculty member reiterated the view that the grading system had "imposed a meritocracy" on outside law firms recruiting students. That

is, the firms were encouraged by grades to seek out and hire the best students, instead of selecting students on the basis of family name and background. In addition, it was said that without grades but with the continuing need for letters of recommendation, students would resort to "buttering-up" professors.

The faculty vote was close, with several members abstaining. At least one professor said he would have to "seek a new career" if the pass-fail system were adopted. Others expressed the view that a change in grading systems would be a first step towards better student-faculty communication in general. Some professors have already acted on this latter view. They have asked first-term students whom they teach to indicate whether they would wish an informal evaluation, communicated either in writing or in conference with the student, in addition to an official credit/no-credit evaluation.

— Seth S. Goldschlager,
Yale Law '71

"MUSTARD KUP DELI"

1695 Mass. Ave.
(across from Brigham's)
Cambridge, Mass.

N.Y. Style Restaurant
and Deli

Hours: Mon - Thurs
6 AM - 11:30 PM
Fri & Sat — 6 AM - 1 AM
Sun — 7 AM - 11 PM
Phone 354-8852

CHICKEN DELIGHT

UN 4-0520



Home
Delivery
Available
Complete
Chicken,
Shrimp, Fish
Rib and Clam
Dinners
Also Pizza
Hrs. Mon. 4-8
Tues. - Sat. 4-11
Sundays &
Holidays 11-11

Professional Dry Cleaning
and Shirt Laundry

at

Rite-Way
CLEANERS

KI 7-8008

4 Hudson St., Cambridge
(off 1672 Mass. Ave.)

Research Finds J.D. Valuable,

By Larry Pressler

A group of Harvard Law students, convinced that a Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree should be given instead of an LL.B., have been conducting research to support their contention. The loosely organized group enjoys no official status, but it hopes to influence the faculty which, according to Dean Derek Bok, plans to vote on the issue this spring. Dean Bok says that if the faculty votes "yes" the class of '69 will probably receive J.D.'s — barring opposition from the Harvard Corporation, which seems highly unlikely since the corporation seldom interferes with faculty decisions.

"We are now preparing a brief summarizing the arguments for the change which we will present to each faculty member," says Kathy Imholz, 3L, who has been coordinating the research effort. "Too often people dismiss the J.D.-LL.B. debate as trivial and a mere argument about labels. Our research is showing that not to be the case. In many instances, Harvard Law graduates are being put to a disadvantage by not having a J.D.," says Miss Imholz.

The group has collected nearly forty articles on the J.D. issue — including one S.J.D. thesis on the J.D. movement. The arguments are currently being compressed into a brief that hopefully will not exceed fifteen pages. Miss Imholz summarizes the group's findings as follows:

"Our research shows that nearly 80% of the A.B.A.-approved Law schools in the U. S. now grant the J.D. degree instead of the LL.B. — in-

'Nearly 80% of Law Schools Grant the J.D.'

cluding Chicago, Michigan, Duke, Cornell, Texas, Hastings, N.Y.U., and all California state law schools.

"The designation of the law degree as a bachelor's stems from the days when one did not need a B.A. or a B.S. to enter law school and from the European practice of calling the undergraduate law degree a bachelor's. A movement in the 19th century to change professional degrees to doctorates occurred — and resulted in the changing of the bachelors in medicine and dentistry to M.D.'s and D.D.S.'s respectively.

"Chicago has granted a J.D. since 1904. Other law schools, such as Michigan and North Carolina, gave the J.D. to honor graduates. The situation remained patchy until 1964 when the American Bar Association passed a resolution without a single dissenting vote, recommending the adoption of the J.D. by all law schools. Since then most law schools have changed and the J.D. is fast becoming the

standard recognized law degree. Only last month the committee on legal education of the New York City Bar recommended that all law schools that haven't yet changed should do so.

"We don't propose to change just because everyone else is changing," continued Miss Imholz, "but because of the fact that a number of Harvard Law graduates are being hurt by not having a J.D. Graduates going into non-legal fields — such as the armed forces; teaching other than in a law school; working for the government, state or federal; or working overseas are frequently put at a disadvantage both in terms of salary and promotion opportunities. Admittedly if one goes to work for a law firm or teaches law, it makes little difference. But if the graduate goes into almost anything quasi-legal or non-legal it can make a great difference to him."

Another member of the group, Michael Fleming, 3L, has been assessing the effect a change to a J.D. would have upon those seeking teaching position in quasi-law or non-law areas. He observes: "If the degree were changed, those of us seeking appointments on levels other than law school would no longer be at a disadvantage solely due to the title of our degree. Some state university systems, for example Minnesota, pay and promote J.D.'s equal with the other doctorates, while treating LL.B.'s equivalent only to M.A.'s. The confusion with the present designation of our degree as bachelor's places the job applicant in the position of explaining (or defending) his degree and causes needless delays. The whole process would be simplified by Harvard's adoption of the J.D."

Fleming, who is also president of the Dorm Council, noted that the faculty committee appointed by Dean Bok to study the J.D. proposal doesn't include any students. The chairman of the committee is Professor Ernest J. Brown. This past November, the Dorm Council unanimously recommended that, "Since the question of the title of the degree conferred is of great concern to students, any faculty committee appointed to study the question should have active student participation in all phases of consideration and discussion. We recommend the immediate appointment of students to the committee."

Frank MwIne, 2L, from Uganda, is the only overseas student involved in the research effort. He reports: "In most of our countries an LL.B. degree is regarded much like a B.A. degree because it takes the same number of years to earn either of them. If Harvard, like most other American law schools, granted a J.D. instead of an LL.B., Harvard lawyers would legitimately be considered in the same category as graduate students. As it is, they have to accept the status and pay of undergraduates if they want to practice law in most of these countries."

Charles Hodge, 1L, who is assisting in preparing

LL.B Regarded as Unfair to Many

the brief, expresses his interest as follows: "For a blind student such as myself, the debate over the awarding of the J.D. instead of an LL.B. is not, as many have categorized it, a tempest in a teapot, an argument between six of one kind and half a dozen of another, or a conflict without substance over inconsequential academic trappings.

"We may well end up either in government work or in teaching on the undergraduate collegiate level; and in both areas, the awarding of the J.D. degree would undoubtedly contribute to a higher starting salary, more rapid and insured promotion, and a more secure future. It just seems to me that a great law school should recognize its responsibility not only to its normal, average students but also to its handicapped students; its foreign students who would be greatly aided by the awarding of a J.D. degree; and those of its students who wish to pursue careers in other than the strictly legal profession."

One of the most interesting items the research has produced thus far is an editorial in the 1904 *Harvard Law Review* calling for the adoption of

J. D. Assertedly Would Aid Teachers, Blind, Foreigners

the J.D. The article was written by Felix Frankfurter and a group of his *Law Review* colleagues. "We hope that some of the senior members of the faculty, who are not moved by contemporary arguments, might heed it," concludes Miss Imholz.

A RECORD article of November 7, 1968, page 1, reported: "Harvard Law students have resoundingly endorsed the Juris Doctorate degree as their preference over the LL.B. in a recent RECORD poll of over 600 students." The percentage was well over 70%.

Joint Government-Law Degree Under Discussion

A joint degree program with the Kennedy School of Government is under discussion between the Law School and the Kennedy School. Participants would spend four years in the program and end up with an LL.B. and a newly-established master's degree in public policy.

The program would be designed for students who contemplate careers in the public sector. To this end, the Kennedy School part of the program would be organized around four specially-designed courses, covering one year's work, that would be required for all participants.

One course would be in economic theory, including both macro- and micro-economics. A second would be in statistical and quantitative techniques. The third would deal with analytic approaches to decision-making: game theory, linear programming, cost-benefit analysis, program budgeting and the like. The fourth would consider the operations of bureaucracy and government organizations.

The courses would be developed

at a rigorous intellectual level, but would be designed primarily for practitioners rather than as advanced preparation for those desiring to pursue academic careers. Ultimately some or all of these courses might be available on a cross-registration basis for students not involved in the joint program.

Developmental work on these courses is scheduled to begin this summer under interdisciplinary groups of professors. It is planned that at least one member of the Law School faculty will be a part of each course development group to insure that the special needs and backgrounds of law students are taken into account.

The present hope is to introduce these courses on an experimental basis for a very small group of students during the coming academic year. If an experimental program is approved, it should include about 10 law students: six or seven from this year's second year class and three or four from this year's third year class. The students would participate heavily in the course

development work. Current second and third year students who are interested in adding such a year should notify Professor Abram Chayes.

The remainder of the master's program would consist of two problem-oriented seminars in such special fields as urban affairs, international affairs, and economic development. The student would fill out this fourth year with courses from the Law School to complete his LL.B. requirements. Exact details as to the division of the fourth year between the two schools haven't yet been worked out. The possibility of clinical assignments and other kinds of practical work is being considered. The program must be approved by both faculties before going into effect.

Join The Record

With the start of a new term, The RECORD invites any students interested in joining the staff as writers, cartoonists, photographers or business staffers to call Randall Schmidt at 868-3209 between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Who's on First?

Did you know that students at the Law School are more equipped to have a say in the school's budget-making process than in determination of financial aid policy? Or were you aware that class sections are coherent constituencies suitable as units of representation?

But those were just two statements made at the three-hour open meeting of the Joint Student-Faculty Committee in December, one might argue. Wasn't more accomplished to justify the time spent by all interested in reshaping the Law School?

Perhaps something valuable did emerge from the session: an improved perception of the Harvard Law School personality. And using that meeting as a basis for forming conclusions, the Law School-produced personality seems less than attractive.

We observed students who felt they knew everything about everything and others who apparently attributed this quality to the faculty. Many students have acquired one professorial characteristic: win a laugh any way you can and appreciate the talent in others.

Of course, those who planned (we're exceedingly unhappy with that word) the meeting helped a bit. They obviously felt that the agenda — the student role in law school decision-making — was one which the proverbial legal mind would organize for itself. Instead, the multitude lashed out in all directions: discussion topics were selected almost by whim.

After the meeting, there was much smug talk about the meeting's death blow to participatory democracy. After all, opined one glib fellow, doesn't this meeting prove the impossibility of such a scheme? Yes, indeed, if no one thinks ahead sufficiently to set out in advance what the meeting will consider.

And if the advocates of participatory democracy show as much tactical incompetence as they displayed at the meeting, there's little hope for such a system's adoption. When the vote to call the question was taken, the radicals wanted to talk more, so ignoring the time and the fact that they were voting with conservatives who didn't want any vote to be taken ever, the participatory-democracy crowd voted against halting discussion.

We're not ready to count out either participatory or representative democracy, or some combination, at the Law School. Right now, we haven't been convinced of the workability of either scheme. But if future meetings provide no more than a chance to see Law School wiseguys, both faculty and student versions, in action, we'll be tempted to rejoin: let's call the whole thing off.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

RICHARD HOFFMAN	President
LAWRENCE GARTNER	Managing Editor
RANDALL SCHMIDT	News Editor
MICHAEL LUREY	Photography Editor
JACK TATE	Executive Editor
RICHARD GOLDMAN	Business Manager
JOHN YORK	Corporation Secretary

Staff: Ned Hines, Chris Walker, Kevin Kane, Ronald Kadden, Barry Chase, Ronald Nussbaum, Jared Stamell, Norman Barclay, Robert Patterson, Ronald Patterson, Larry Pressler, Beverly Bair and Joseph Rafalowicz.

Photographers: Howard Sweet, David Walsh and Andrew Levin.

Secretary: Sylvia Sirignano.

Published Thursdays ten times each semester by The Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 868-7600, extension 4418. Subscription price: \$2.50 semester, \$5 year mailed; students, \$2.50 year distributed at the law school. Individual copies: 15 cents at the law school, 25 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

Fenno

"Gosh, Fenno, haven't you got a summer job yet?" screeched my second year pal on Legal Aid as I tossed 27 creamy-colored envelopes containing "We do not think it would serve any useful purpose for you to continue interviewing with us" letters from America's most prestigious firms into my fireplace modeled after Dante's Fifth Bolgia in Story Hall.

"Nope," I answered, "but I just got back from vacation and the phone hasn't been reconnected, so maybe they'll think I'm playing hard to get."

"But you don't ever study, Fenno, and you're at the bottom of the class. They know all about you."

"Don't be ridiculous," I snapped. "For all they know, now that Harvard's stopped shooting its mouth off about us hack-offs, I could've taken Brown's tax course three times. Every time I go, I *think* I've already taken it three times!"

\$300 a Week

"Fenno, you've got to be aggressive. They don't need you. Don't you want \$300 a week — oops, they told me to keep quiet about that," he gurgled.

"Actually," I mused, "I sort of liked that piece in the Herald-Traveler on being an MBTA trolley driver. If I do that this summer, maybe I can total somebody else's XKE like the Arborway car totaled mine."

"Traction companies are a thing of the past, Fenno. When the new Prosser comes out, even the Torts profs won't know what trolley cars are any more."

Highway Tool

"You're a tool of the highway lobby," I shot back. "Didn't you even sign an anti-Hickel petition or write the Globe to say you agreed that it was nice of Volpe to clear out of the state?"

"Fenno, you're really out of it. Just because they took Nixon's name off the front door doesn't mean that he doesn't cut it around Wall St. And look how LBJ's getting all that cash for those illiterate memories. Hasn't Harvard Law taught you anything about power in America?"

"I suppose it has. Vorenberg's a snappy dresser, but I never would've figured Gentleman Jim to become the faculty's first millionaire."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Law Review Boo-Boo

To the Editor:

While perusing Abe Krash's review of Abraham S. Goldstein's *The Insanity Defense* (1967) in 82 *Harvard Law Review* 504, 509 n.16 (Dec. 1968), this reader was outraged by a note referring to Professor Alan M. Dershowitz's article, "Psychiatry in the Legal Process: 'A Knife That Cuts Both Ways,'" as an "unpublished address delivered at the Harvard Law School Sesquicentennial Exercises, Sept. 23, 1967. . . ."

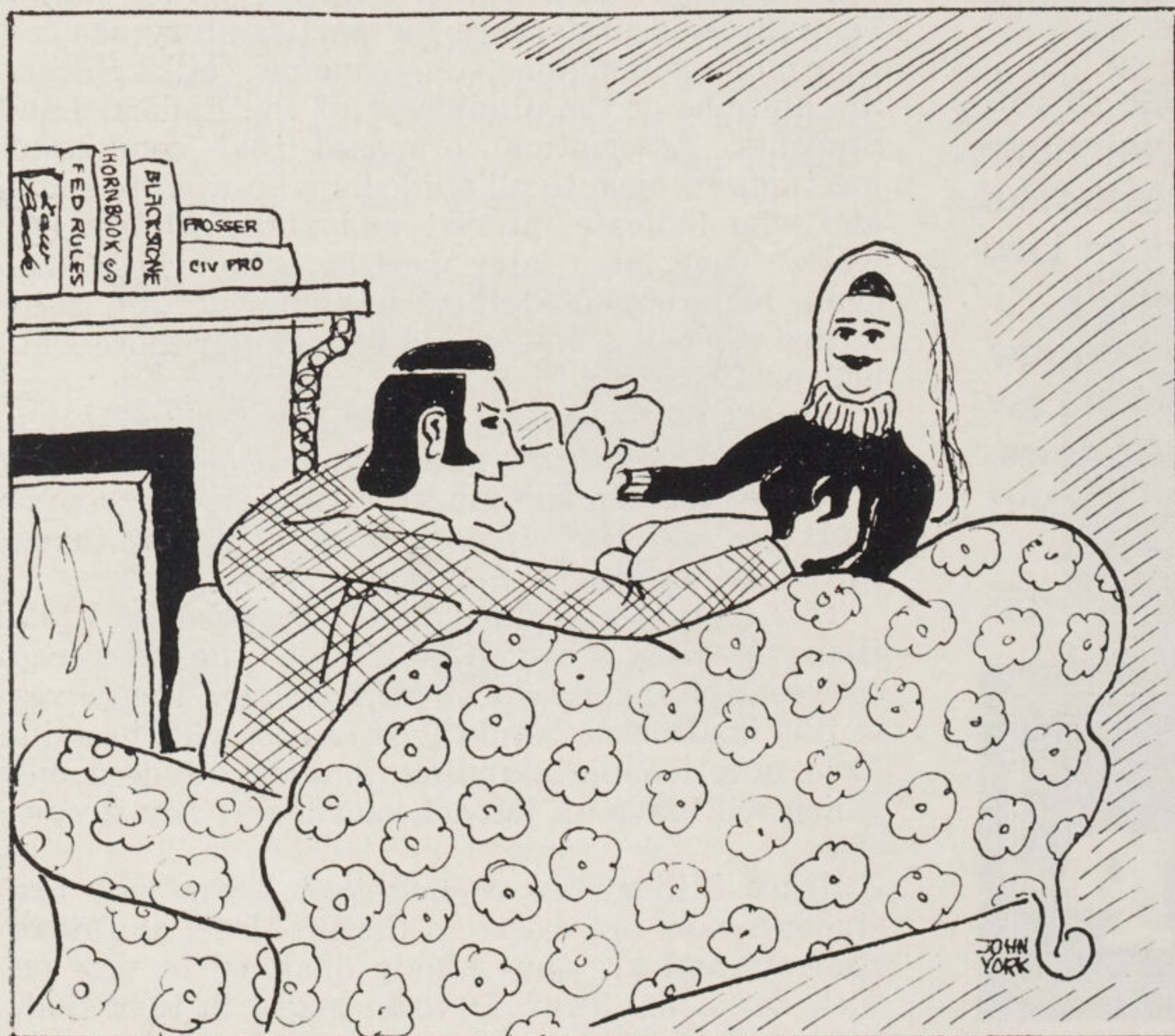
What especially piques one's sensitivity is not the seemingly unintentional libel of an illuminating as well as an oft-published article [51 *Judicature* 370 (1967-68), 4 *Trial*, Feb./Mar. 1968, at 29, *The Path of the Law from 1967*, at 71 (A. Sutherland ed. 1968) — all of which appeared in print well in advance of the December publication date of the *Review*]. Rather, it was the contradistinction that the esteemed editors of 117 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 75 n.*, 82 n.22 (Nov. 1968) did take — what in view of the above sources appear to be unexcruciating — pains to insure that

this "particularly perceptive" article was cited (4 *Trial*, Feb./Mar. 1968, at 29) in a proper and, more importantly to a successful journal's clientele, useful fashion; Professor Dershowitz's status as a respected member of Harvard's own faculty makes this oversight all the more telling.

Had the honorable editors taxed their admittedly busy schedules, they surely would not have been flabbergasted to learn that a casual browsing of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* September 1967-August 1968, at 119 (1968) reveals that Professor Dershowitz's article is listed under no less than three subject headings: Criminal Responsibility 111, 112, Mental Health 240, Psychiatry 276.

Another inelegance which is surprising — not to mention failures of proofreading and slips of stylistic nicety which pervade Number 2 — was the disregard of Rule 9:1 of *A Uniform System of Citation* 36 (11th ed. 1967) specifying that "works not formally printed, such as typed and mimeographed materials, and printed material of limited circulation" should be "cited in regular roman by exact

(Continued on Page 12)



"I think this case calls for compulsory rather than permissive joinder of parties, my dear. . . ."

Law Notes

Third year students should immediately check the requirements for admission to the Bar of the state in which they plan to practice, if they have not already done so. The information is available in a booklet entitled "Rules for Admission to the Bar," copies of which are available at the Placement Office. Any questions should be directed to Miss Eleanor Appel, placement director.

* * *

Professor Clark Byse has been appointed to an alumni chair in law at the University of Minnesota Law School, Dean William B. Lockhart of that law school has announced. Professor Robert Braucher is now spending one year at Minnesota as holder of the first such chair.

* * *

Whatever your politics, the luncheon talks sponsored by the law-grad Republican Club have been most stimulating of late. Not surprisingly, Mr. Nixon has been the general topic, but both Prof. Areeda, stressing the overall shape of the new administration, and Prof. Jaffe, looking at the effects on administrative agencies, have been in fine form. Add Prof. Jaffe's opening remarks on Nixon and the agencies to the canon: "I don't know what he's going to do and I don't know what he can do."

* * *

Hastings residents have been treated to a lot of talk about a planned laundry depot in their dorm. Our Dorm Council informant, however, warns us that the weekly trek to Child Hall may not be over, because the buildings & grounds dept. wants \$500 to install the depot. Negotiations remain stalled.

* * *

We're glad to see that others at the Law School have broken into print. We refer to *Boo*, a "journal written and published by an oligarchy of iconoclastic extremists." Five pages, mimeo. "Rationality in the service of playfulness characterizes part of our attitude. We are also interested in revolution, mind expansion, subversion, language, and the savoy truffle." Welcome *Boo*. Stick around.

* * *

The Harvard Voluntary Defenders also have discovered the mimeograph machine, with the "HVD News" as a result. The 7-page newsletter has been sent to HVD alumni and contains four

(Continued on Page 12)

Law books

Try US.

It's logical. You'll save time and steps if you go to the most convenient source for law books in Cambridge: The Coop bookstore, 3rd floor.

For Harvard law students, we have all the essential case-books, course books and supplements.

For the permanent use of the serious law student, we have law reference books, textbooks (Hornbooks) and American Law Institute (ALI) pamphlets.

For extra help, we have law study aids including: Smith Law Reviews, Burby Law Reviews, Bar Notes, Coif Notes, Gilbert and Cambridge Reviews. Bring your list. Our advice is free.



HARVARD SQUARE

Open Thurs. 'til 9.

\$1 Million for Center

(Continued from Page 1)

"This should help attract more young lawyers to careers in criminal justice," he continued.

Professor Vorenberg hopes to have some projects underway by summer with the full program working next fall.

Dean Derek Bok, in announcing the program, set out its object: "to develop ways of combining active involvement in improving the fairness and effectiveness of criminal administration with more basic research of the sort that clearly needs doing in the law schools."

The program will employ a full-time professional research staff of five, and will obtain additional professional assistance on a part-time basis. In addition, students at Harvard and other law schools and in graduate programs in other parts of Harvard and other universities in the Boston area are encouraged to participate in research projects, and a modest number of summer internships for work with the program and collaborating criminal justice agencies are envisioned.

Student Power Debated

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings on either a one-man-one vote or weighted-vote basis as a "burdensome, boring, annoying, costly process" which weights the scale too much for the political activists and which drastically delays decisions.

Student opinion was more varied. Bruce Kahn, 1L, expressed preference for participatory democracy on a one-man-one vote principle. Mike Haroz, 2L, and one of the organizers of the Radical Law Students' Association, proposed that committee meetings be open to all students who wish to come and who indicate interest and responsibility for work. Then, at a later meeting, after those students had completed their assignments and submitted reports, a vote would be taken of those who had participated.

After a motion to end all debate failed to receive a necessary two-thirds majority, Haroz moved that a referendum of the student body on the representative and participatory alternatives be taken in the third week of January.

This motion was immediately opposed by Prof. Henry M. Hart. Prof. Hart stressed the difference between the faculty, "who have devoted their lives to this institution," and the students, who, he said, have questionable standing to vote on decisions which will have an impact long after they graduate.

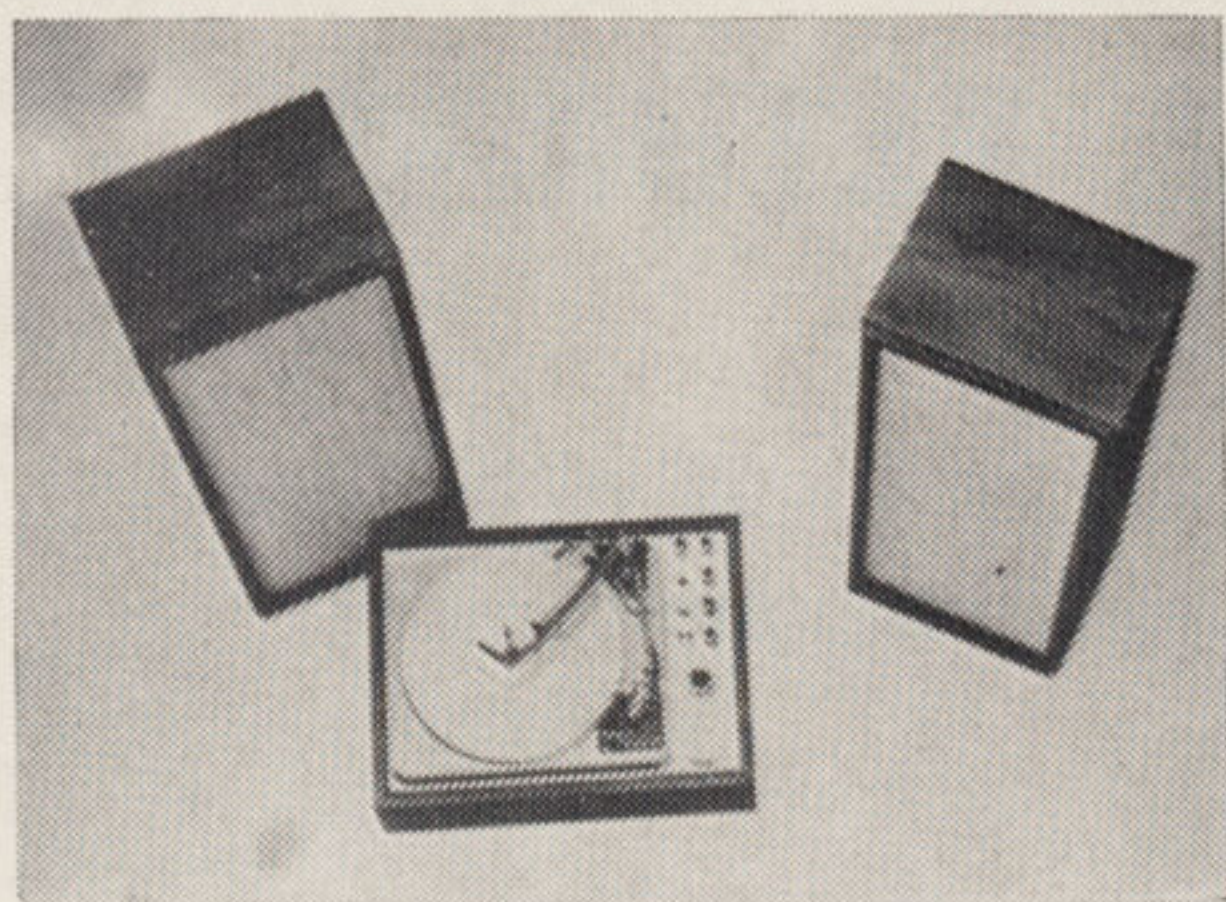
Bruce Miller, 3L, replied that those who are students now are closer to the problems of future students and are thus highly qualified to vote on such decisions. Prof. Dawson urged in turn that, before considering such a referendum, the committee should subject all issues to a careful drafting process for presentation to the students.

If a major university has
\$50,000 worth of confidence
in Audio Lab . . .

*Shouldn't you trust us with
only \$400?*

Audio Lab, a small business in a basement off Harvard Square, Cambridge, has installed language labs and music systems in the major New England colleges and universities.

Although we are proud of these large installations, the backbone of our business remains home stereo systems. In comfortable surroundings we display the major brands of stereo equipment. Audio Lab sells equipment with guarantees backed up by our own professional service department.



¹Our KLH Model Twenty costs only \$399.95, and —like all Audio Lab systems— it's guaranteed: you can't spend a penny on repairs for two full years!

audio lab



One of our favorite systems is the KLH Model Twenty. This is a complete system for playing stereo records and stereo FM broadcasts with truly excellent fidelity. To gain an appreciably better sound, you have to spend over twice as much money.¹

Why not drop into the Lab,² and audition our KLH Twenty? For over thirteen years, people (and institutions) who really care about their music systems have been visiting Audio Lab.



²There's nothing like a good music system to make studying long hours during a cold, grey winter bearable. Drop into Audio Lab: we'll be glad to discuss the matter further.

16 ELIOT STREET CAMBRIDGE 491-0930

Letters . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

date. Special information that may help to locate such a work may be included parenthetically." This direction notwithstanding, Professor Dershowitz's article is cited in italics; the "information that may help to locate" it is, of course, printed in "regular roman" but is not inclosed by parentheses. Thus, the fault is compounded by formal errors within an erroneous citation.

These omissions ("omission" being a generous euphemism for plain indifference) may seem trivial, but they do

Law Notes . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

lengthy articles: a description of how the group's growth has been aided by its tie with Massachusetts Defenders Committee, another tracing the group's Research & Appeals division's aim to take cases "which present the best proposals for making new law in state and federal jurisdictions," a report on activities to aid Bridgewater inmates in winning release, and a story on a new HVD program to help sponsor rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

* * *

The following Ames prizes have been awarded: First-Year fall round — Best brief: 1st, James H. Rice; 2nd (tie), Stephen J. Hausman, David M. Doret; hon. men.: John W. DuVall, Stephen B. Presser, Robert V. Mendelsohn, Don Howarth. Best oral: 1st, Gary A. Malasky; 2nd, Robert Stoller; 3rd, John T. Rose. Second-year qualifying round — Best oralist: James J. Foster; hon. men.: Bruce C. Davidson, C. Thomas Long, Gordon M. Stevenson; Best club: Griswold-Kaplan; Best brief: Pipp M. Boyls, James H. Breay; hon. men.: James J. Foster and John M. Payne, Jay S. Kenoff and Arthur Rogers.

Used & New Law Books

LAW SCHOOL AIDS
GILBERT OUTLINES

Bought — Sold

HARVARD BOOK STORE

1248 MASS. OPP. LAMONT

TR 6-9069

provide to current and former officers of rival periodicals a chink in the pontifical armor of the Prometheus of Gannett House.

Krishna Mohan Sharma
S.J.D. Candidate
LL.M. '68

Law Review Outlines

To the Editor:

The level of the discussion of the infamous *Law Review* course outlines (RECORD, Dec. 5) is a vivid manifestation of the most significant defect in the Law School's educational environment. The practice of withholding materials of even arguable educational value from one's fellow students is a denial of the fundamental principles which should underlie and support an academic community. It is particularly invidious when it is accepted without question by those who (at least by one measure) have proved themselves superior students and, by virtue of their prestigious standing, are in positions of potential leadership. It is a symptom of a sickness in the Law School system which impedes its development and threatens its vitality.

The essence of an academic community is that the task of learning is approached in the spirit of mutual assistance. What is important is not the position of any one member of the community in relation to his fellows

but that the community as a whole should be effective in the pursuit of knowledge. It would be unthinkable that a professor who possessed materials of particular usefulness to students in his course would withhold them or release them only to a select group. As members of the same academic community, it would seem that students would consider themselves equally dedicated to the advancement of the whole, and at least insofar as it did not detract from their own efforts to learn, should feel bound to render every possible assistance to their fellows.

(Continued on Page 15)

RENTALS CAMBRIDGE
SALES TYPEWRITER CO.
IBM
Standards, Portables
Adders, Calculators
1722 Mass. Ave., Cambridge 354-6258

COIN — OPERATED

Dry Cleaning
POLY CLEAN

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

1685 MASS. AVE.

(between Harvard
& Porter Squares)

VISTA RETURNS!

Interviews for Positions with Vista
Legal Programs

Monday, February 10

See Placement Office for Application
and Interview Times

THE WINE CASK FEBRUARY SPECIALS

407 Washington Street

Somerville, Mass.

(corner Kirkland and Beacon Sts.)

625-2188

Seagram 7, Four Roses

Schenley, Melrose

5th	Qt.	1/2 Gal.
3.99	4.99	9.25

Lenox Club Vodka

80 proof 5ths 2.99

1/2 gallons 7.49

Gallons

Petri Burgundy 2.09

Spanish Burgundy 2.99

Beaujolais Village 1.14

Beaujolais Brouilly,
Fleurie, Moulin a Vent 1.49

Budweiser, Schlitz	
6-pack	1.12
case	4.45

WINE SPECIALS

Large assortment imports .88

Champagne, St. Emilie 1/2 bottle .99

Beaujolais Liebfraumilch,
Portuguese Rose .99

Grenache Rose 1.09

Bucalossi Tuscan Red 1.09

Anjou Rose 1.25

Orvieto, Bucalossi '64 1.19

Beaujolais Village 1.14

Beaujolais Fleurie,
Pinot Noir de Bourgogne 1.49

Qts. Proval Valpolicella,
Bardolino, Soave 1.49

Chateau Neuf de Pape,
Comilly Fuisse 1.99

We have one of New England's largest selections of Chateau and Estate Bottlings. Many of these we import direct at remarkable savings.

Expert wine consultation by Marvin Golden and Joseph Isenbergh

**"OUR PRICE POLICIES ARE CONSISTENT AND
THEY ARE LOW"**

Pillsbury Letter Replies to Unfair Hearing Charge

To the Editor:

The December 12, 1968, issue of the HARVARD LAW RECORD carried a story reporting a complaint about our hiring practices and an editorial criticizing our hiring practices, as reported, as unfair.

We believe that you will want to know the facts as we know them, and hope that you will want to set them forth in your next issue, before it is too late for any answer, and only an unpleasant impression remains.

We have in our office, as partners or associates, more graduates of Harvard Law School than of any other law school, and we hope to have many more. We value the good standing we have enjoyed for many years at Harvard, and wish to preserve it.

A difficult problem for law schools, law students, and law firms has been created, of course, by the development of nation-wide job opportunities for the students and the related growth on the part of prospective employers of the practice of interviewing in schools throughout the country, rather than waiting for graduates to call on the firms in which they may be interested, as was the practice for many years. I do not believe that anyone has yet come up with a perfect solution to this problem. A proper and equitable solu-

tion must take into account, of course, the interests of all three parties — schools, students, and employers.

Your editorial seems to suggest that the solution is for each law firm interviewing at the law schools (a) to extend only as many offers as it has positions available, and (b) keep these offers open, whether it receives any response from the offerees or not, at least until December 15. At the same time you say nothing about limiting the number of offers which a student may solicit and maintain under consideration.

We do not think that such a system would be fair either to the firms or to the students. In fact, we think it would be grossly *unfair* to the great majority of the students for the following reasons: as I am sure you are aware, the first choice of law firms all over the country is the student with an outstanding academic record, drive, ambition, a good personality, and a healthy interest in extra-legal activities. Those in this relatively small group generally receive offers from several firms, as well as other employers. If this group was limited as your editorial suggests, and if they all simply sat on their offers until December 15, it would mean that none of the students not in this small top group could receive any offers from any of

the firms involved — even though, because of the overlapping of offers, everyone knows that there will inevitably be many openings in these firms — until December 15, at which time a real scramble would take place.

As to the firms, the system your editorial suggests is similarly unfair. Each firm knows that it is not going to receive acceptances to all the "first-round" offers it makes, since many students receive and maintain under consideration more than one offer. Is it fair under these circumstances to limit each firm's first-round offers to the exact number of positions available, and to foreclose that firm, perhaps for a period of as long as three months, from making other offers to other students perhaps equally desirable and welcome?

We speak as we do from experience. Several years ago we limited our first offers closely to the number of positions available, and kept them open until January 1, the date then recommended by Harvard Law School. We received fewer acceptances than we had openings, and then found that other outstanding students whom we would have been delighted to employ

(Continued on Page 15)

W. T. Phelan & Co., Inc.

INSURANCE AGENCY

Harvard Square

at 11 Dunster Street

Telephone 876-0876

"Representing the best in insurance since 1898"

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.

Travelers Insurance Co.

Hartford A. & I. Group

Atlantic-Centennial Group

Commercial Union Insurance Co.

We invite you to visit our modern street floor offices, directly across from the new Holyoke Center.

No service charge for plates or insurance placement.

All policies issued by us as local company agents.

MOVING?

Reserve Your Date Now

Boston's Oldest Moving Company

United Van Lines Agent

Free Estimate and Advice on Packing, etc.

William McDonald Co.

34 E. Concord Street

Boston, Mass.

CO 6-3388

CRONIN'S

Famous for Steaks
Chops & Sea Food

soup or juice

HEAVY WESTERN STEER

SIRLOIN STEAK

french fries — vegetable

salad bowl — roll & butter

beverage — dessert

\$3.35

114 MT. AUBURN ST.

Tel. EL 4-1366

Pillsbury . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

had given up on us and accepted other offers less desirable to them than ours would have been. This they in fact told us later. We did not think these results were fair either to these other students or to us.

Accordingly, we adopted the practice of making a reasonable number of offers, greater than the number of positions available but based on the percentage of acceptances we might expect on the basis of past experience, leaving those offers open a reasonable length of time, and informing each offeree that the offer might be withdrawn if and when we receive acceptances sufficient to fill our requirements. Different people might have different ideas as to what is "reasonable" in the circumstances, and as I have said, we do not think our system is perfect, but we do think it is as fair to all concerned as any we have heard suggested.

Incidentally, so far as we are aware, most other firms follow a similar system. In your editorial you imply that it is the accepted practice among other law firms to extend only as many offers as they have openings. To the best of our knowledge, this is not accurate.

Turning now to the specific facts at Harvard this year: We were compelled to withdraw our offers to only two students in the third year class. Both had been specifically told that the offers were conditional on positions remaining open and urged to accept them. In your editorial you say "One of the two students was hired after Placement Office interviews but the firm withdrew the offer before December 15." "Hired" means to us an offer and an acceptance. We have never withdrawn an offer after it was accepted.

In my capacity as chairman of my firm's employment committee, I am sending copies of this letter to each of the two students involved. I hope that it will enable The RECORD, and them, better to understand our position and to realize that we are always aware that we are dealing with human beings, not machines, in our hiring practices, and that we make every effort to be both considerate and fair to those we interview.

Paul L. Davies, Jr. '57
Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Page 12)

It is argued in defense of the practice of keeping the outlines exclusive that the editors of the *Law Review* spend so much time writing and editing that publication that it is only fair for them to have an extra advantage of materials which, after all, they have prepared themselves. It is tragic that this argument can still be so blithely made and accepted at Harvard (particularly when it is made by the Dean and the President of the *Law Review*). For inherent in it is the acceptance of competition as the ultimate value at the Law School. The major premise of the argument is that the equalization of the competitive positions of A and B is more important than that both A and B be offered every available assistance in their pursuit of legal education.

Such a notion seems to me to run counter to the very principles of free interchange of ideas and mutual assistance in the pursuit of knowledge which an academic community should hold most dear. It may be true that the

fact that the editors have joined together to prepare the outlines themselves gives them certain proprietary rights in their work; but a discussion which focuses on the nature and extent of these rights ignores the real question: which is not whether a group of individuals has the right to withhold useful material from their fellows but whether they should do so.

Lest I be misunderstood, let me emphasize that I am not particularly interested in whether or not the *Law Review* outlines are made generally available; I write rather in hopes of bringing to light what I see as an aspect of the atmosphere of the Law School which constitutes a major impediment to the achievement of its proper ends—a problem of which the present use of the outlines is merely symptomatic. We are sorely in need of more discussion and further institutional reform designed to cleanse the atmosphere of this quality and establish a true academic community at the Law School.

Russell B. Stevenson, Jr., 3L

How to Get Out of Ames . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

The RECORD learned that Professor Shapiro has developed a novel experiment for his students. They are involved in following the litigation of an entire case: from drafting pleadings to involvement in advocacy proceedings. After the arrangement was made this summer, Professor Shapiro went on leave. The question nonetheless remains whether or not Professor Trautman made information on this new option available to the rest of the faculty.

If other professors had made similar arrangements, or if special writing projects had been optional in some classes (as perhaps a DLI section), an excuse could have been granted from Ames. Mr. Reiser notes, "If a professor himself came in and said he would like to have his class excused because it should serve as a substitute, then we

should excuse them. If, in the professor's judgment, his course constitutes as much work as a regular course plus the Ames, then the excuse would be granted." This remains a faculty privilege, however, for "if an individual comes in here and says 'I'm writing a paper for Professor X, I wouldn't want to approve

Shapiro's Novel Experiment

that as a substitute for Ames."

Hapless 1L's will find that they also might have been able to develop alternatives, had the information been forthright and available. But such, apparently, is part of the confused by-product of a worthwhile experiment.

SAVENOR'S LIQUOR MART

The Cheese and Cracker Shop

100 Kirkland Street

Phone 547-7300

12 oz. cans of
Budweiser
Miller's
Schlitz

6
for
\$1.15

Case **\$4.45**

12 oz. Dawson's Beer
non-returnable 6-pack
6 for **79¢** case **\$2.99**

Tuborg Beer
6-pack **\$1.39**
case **\$5.49**

Mateus Rose fifths **\$1.89**
Mouton Cadet '64 **\$2.49**

Teachers — Black & White
86 proof fifths
\$5.75

King George IV Scotch
80 proof fifth **\$3.79**

Vat 69 Gold
86 proof fifth **\$4.99**

Guild Vino Datavola
\$2.25 gallon
\$1.25 half gallon
Dubonnet aperitif
\$2.99 fifth

**BIGGEST SELECTION OF HALF BOTTLES, IMPORTED CHEESES
AND CHILLED WINES**

Imported Danish Tilsit Cheese

99 ¢ / lb.

EXETER STREET THEATRE

Exeter and Newbury Streets
Boston

Milos Forman's
THE FIREMAN'S BALL
and
ORATORIO FOR PRAGUE

Directed by Jan Nemec

1:30, 2:40, 4:20, 6:05

7:45 and 9:30

KE 6-7067

**SAVENOR'S
FOR SAVINGS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
HAS COME
TO CAMBRIDGE!**

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS POSTAGE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

RETURN ADDRESS:

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

HARVARD SQ.

UN 4-4580

JANUS FILM WEEK II!

Thursday, January 30:

"THE 400 BLOWS"

plus "Ballad of a Soldier"

Friday, January 31:

"THE SEVENTH SEAL"

plus "CITIZEN KANE"

Saturday, February 1:

"JULES AND JIM"

plus "YOJIMBO"

Sunday, February 2:

"WILD STRAWBERRIES"

plus "GATE OF HELL"

Monday, February 3:

"SHOOT THE PIANO PLAYER"

plus "The Blue Angel"

Tuesday, February 4:

"L'AVVENTURA"

plus "The Armored Cruiser
Potemkin"

BRATTLE SQ.

TR 6-4226

Today through Saturday:

"CASABLANCA"

Opens Saturday:

Ingmar Bergman's
"SKAMMEN"

("SHAME") starring

Liv Ullman, Max von Sydow,
and Gunnar Bjornstrand

Shows daily 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

Saturday and Sunday matinees 3:30