

HARVARD LAW RECORD

VOL. 52 NO. 7

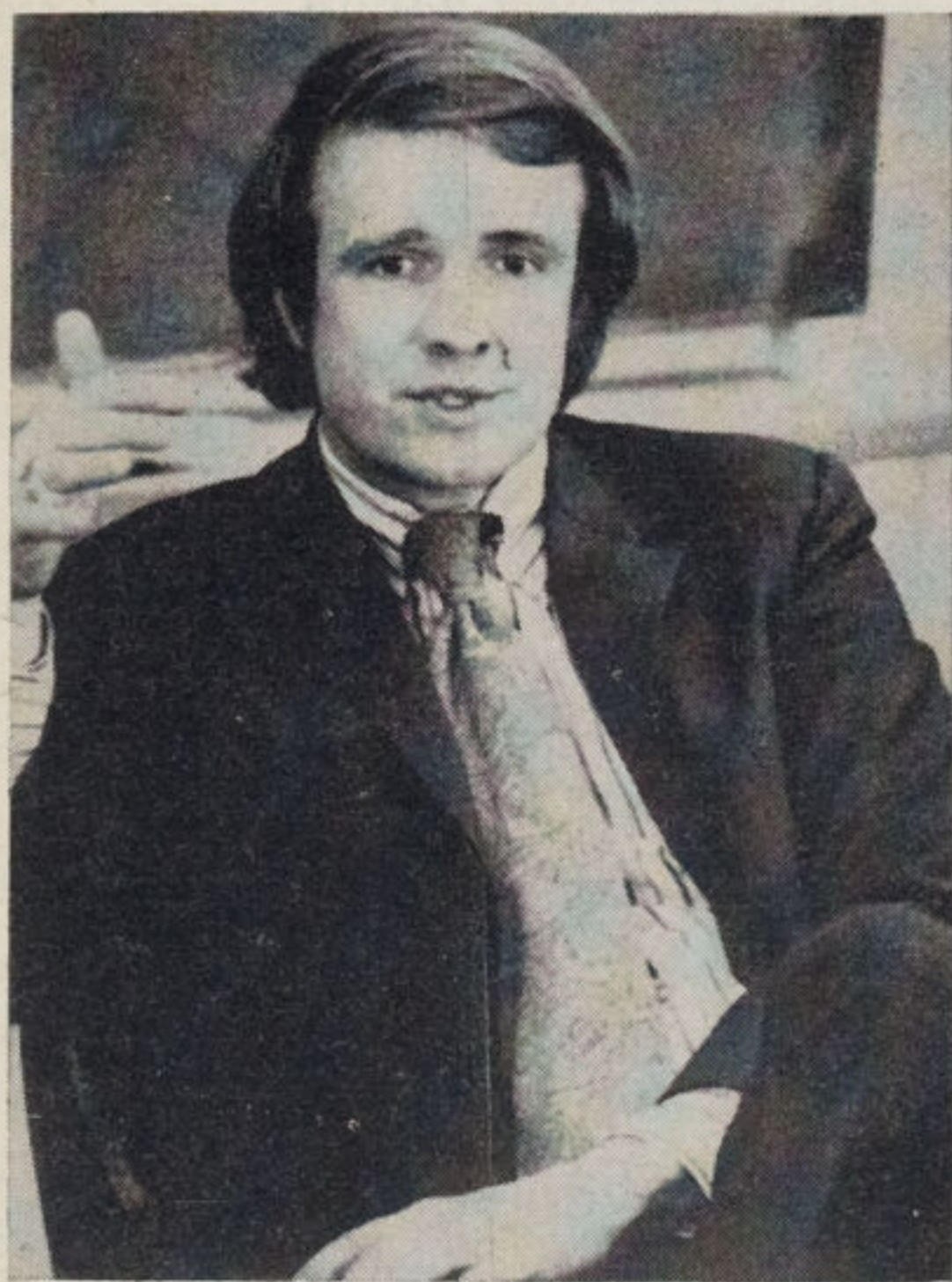
MARCH 18, 1971

TWENTY CENTS

Riegle Urges Challenge In Republican Primary By NY Mayor Lindsay

By Greg Ward

A challenge in the Republican primary by New York Mayor John V. Lindsay would finish President Richard M. Nixon in November, 1972, Representative Donald W. Riegle (R-Mich.) told a small group of Harvard Law students last week.



Charles Soberman

Congressman Riegle

Riegle, 33, whose name has been linked with Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.) as mounting a campaign to oppose President Nixon in the Republican primary, said that such a challenge was necessary to ensure the long-term well-being of the Republican party. "Something dramatic has to happen," said Riegle. "The party has to move left to bring in new constituents — I don't see any more constituents on the right."

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Panel to Probe Viet Nam War Crime Responsibility

In the wake of the multitude of reported atrocities in Viet Nam, the few formal charges, and the fewer actual courts-martial, the applicability of post-World War II war crimes standards becomes an ever more relevant issue for present-day America.

That issue will be discussed in a forum entitled "Westmoreland and Yamashita: Is There a Parallel?" sponsored by the Harvard International Law Club, scheduled for 8 p.m. on March 19 in the Lowell Lecture Hall.

Yamashita commanded Japanese occupation forces in the Philippines at the end of the Second World War, and after the war he was hung as a war criminal for the acts of his troops, although he had never personally ordered any of those acts. His conviction was upheld by the United States Supreme Court (*In re Yamashita*, 327 U. S. 1) for having "unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty as commander to control

(Continued on Page 2)

Steinem Criticizes HLS Sexism

By Michelle Scott

"It is not part of my life's expectation. It's not part of most women's life expectation to be asked for serious instruction by such a powerful branch of the white, male establishment," Gloria Steinem told her audience at the *Harvard Law Review's* eighty-fourth annual banquet Saturday evening at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

A writer and editor prominent in the women's liberation movement, Miss Steinem "instructed" the assembled *Review* editors, alumni, faculty and guests on the "women's revolution" and women in law and the Law School. Criticizing the School for inattention to women's studies and insensitivity to women students' concerns and career goals, she urged that the Law School adopt a humanistic view beneficial to both men and women.

Direct and low-keyed, Miss

Steinem addressed her talk to "friends and sisters," and explained, "I am here to talk about that half of the human race that

(Continued on Page 8)



Charles Soberman

Gloria Steinem

Westmoreland: U.S. Yamashita?

(Continued from Page 1)

the operations of the members of his command, permitting them to commit brutal atrocities and other high crimes against people of the United States and of its allies and dependencies, particularly the Philippines; and he . . . thereby violated the laws of war."

"The question then is whether the law of war imposes on an army commander a duty to take such appropriate measures as are within his power to control the troops under his command for the prevention of the specified acts

Legal Responsibility For Troop Atrocities

which are violations of the law of war and which are likely to attend the occupation of hostile territory by an uncontrolled soldiery, and whether he may be charged with personal responsibility for his failure to take such measures when violations result."

The panel includes Professor Richard R. Baxter of the Law School and attorneys A. Frank Reel '31 of New York and Jeremy Rifkin of Washington, D.C. Harvard Law Professor Milton Katz will serve as moderator.

Baxter, who will join the State Department as Legal Adviser this summer, presently teaches *The Law of War* and serves as editor of the *American Journal of International Law*.

Reel served as the Army defense counsel for General Yamashita at his court-martial in Manila. Rifkin was the principal organizer of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry, which conducted hearings in Detroit last month in which Viet Nam veterans testified about alleged war crimes in the Indochina war. Katz is director of International Legal Studies at the Law School and presently serves as chairman for International Peace.

The Yamashita decision is credited with the theory of "command responsibility," the Court

finding that "the law of war imposes on an army commander a duty to take such appropriate measures as are within his power to control the troops under his command for the prevention of the specified acts which are violations of the law of war and which are likely to attend the occupation of hostile territory by an uncontrolled soldiery, and . . . he may be charged with personal responsibility for his failure to take such measures when violations result."

However, Justice Murphy dissented from the Supreme Court's decision in the Yamashita case, saying, "The high feelings of the moment will doubtless be satisfied. But in the sober afterglow will come the realization of the boundless and dangerous implications of the procedure sanctioned today. No one in a position of command in an army, from sergeant to general, can escape those implications. Indeed, the fate of some future President of the United States and his chief of staff and military advisors may well have been sealed by this decision."

General Douglas MacArthur, upon hearing of the decision, expressed his support of the theory of command responsibility. "This officer has failed his duty to his troops, to his country, to his enemy and to mankind. He has failed utterly his soldier's faith. The soldier, be he friend or foe, is charged with the protection of the weak and unarmed. . . ."

The panelists will discuss legal and factual parallels between the treatment of civilians and prisoners of war under the commands of Yamashita in the Philippines and General William Westmoreland in Viet Nam. Questions from the floor will be solicited following the panelists' presentations.

The forum is open to the public. Tickets, available at the Law School and at the door, are one dollar.

Review

"From Here

By Lisa Friedman

In its annual violation of every Aristotelian unity, the Law School Show, after months of preparation, began rocking the Pound Building and assaulting the senses of the Law School community in earnest at its opening last Friday night.

From Here to Perpetuity, a series of vignettes which surround HLS student Everett Mann's search for "the ultimate answer," represents an ambitious effort to escape the confines of the traditional Law School Show format in a multi-media, pseudo-*Hair* (Dynel?) production.

Strong technical underpinning — the *sine qua non* of multi-media — was not wanting. The theatre-in-the-half-round set was sufficiently fluid to accommodate a wide range of scenes. Lighting and sound were employed creatively and effectively.

Most impressive among the audio/visual devices, however, was the insuperable celluloid. A silent-style film of Everett questing double-time through O'Connell's, the Deli-Line, and Chad's office was positively inspired. A cinemagraphic demonstration of a couple's progress in T-group therapy just went to show we've come a long way since those old GI training films.

Most musical numbers (*contra, infra*) were characterized by clever lyrics and imaginative vo-

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e To Perpetuity": Icing Wears Too Thin

cal, instrumental, and choreographic arrangements. I question, however, whether *Hair* would have stooped, as the Law School Show did, to the use of a barbershop quartet.

Unfortunately these theatrics, rather than serving as icing on the cake, were, throughout the play, offered up as just compensation for an essentially weak script. Some of the failings of the musical can be attributed to the pitfalls inherent in the dra-

oration of Boola Boo Ben Yalie (a New Haven guru) suffered from undue length and repetition.

The inevitable Law School Show prostitute scene (so much a part of life at HLS that in this day of Women's Lib it couldn't have been cut?) lacked redeeming social value.

The Legend of Esmerelda and Leon—the sad tale of a pea-brained princess, her pregnant and equally retarded true love, and a never-been-kissed frog

scenes together. Half of them had almost nothing to do with the Law School and were only remotely connected to an almost stagnant plot.

Dialogue generally failed to equal the quality of the musical lyrics. The musical as a whole sorely lacked the legal puns and those cliquish, elitist in-jokes that we all love and cherish and that make the Law School Show a distinct institutional creature.

A law school knife that cuts both ways; the quintessential query: What is the difference between receiving \$700 tax-free and being a member of the Board of Student Advisers?; and the Dean's Derby were among the few remnants of a seemingly by-gone era.

The introduction to the program informs us how much "fun" it will be to watch each actor play several parts. What it neglects to tell us, however, is that some actors will ham up their diverse roles so as to make them practically indistinguishable and that most "characters" will be little more than the grossest of caricatures.

And what of the ultimate answer? In this day of Erich Segal and the *Sensuous Woman* it would take the average member of the audience 11 seconds from the first drum roll to divine that the answer is — LOVE! Yawn. Ho hum.

Love in the guise of boy-loses-girl and a tear-jerker song entitled "Turn Around" was saccharin enough to turn the stomach of even the hardest sentimentalist and completely out of tenor with what we all thought was supposed to be a rock musical. Moral: It ain't easy to mix Ali and acid.

What can you say about a really good idea that contracted viral pneumonia?



Michael Pappone

Drama Society President Ellen Shaw, 3L, as Rose Aberlone in this year's Law School Show "From Here to Perpetuity."

matic structure used, but most could have been remedied by re-writing and/or better direction.

Scenes tended to stand or fall on their own merit rather than as part of the play as a whole. The dream sequence and the ad-

prince her parents have decreed she must marry — was delightful, but almost lost in a myriad of look-alike scenes.

The main character and quest motif were too weak to hold this mass of otherwise unrelated

'The Presidential Libraries: A Total

By Judy Carmack York

"My time is fully occupied, but I am not pressed hard. I shall easily hold my own," read the letter postmarked Cambridge and dated September 24, 1843.

"Our recitations are so interesting that there is no temptation to neglect them. We are under no compulsion in anything, except paying our bills."

So wrote Rutherford B. Hayes, the only graduate of the Harvard Law School to ever become President of the United States. He had a gleefully good time here, especially in classes taught by Judge Story—whose jokes always broke 'em up in the classroom.

Until recently the Law School's only reminder of its one alumnus who made it into the Presidential big-time was a life-size portrait by William Morris Chase in an obscure library stairway leading to a storage room.

Now the above-excerpted letter, written by Hayes to his rich uncle



Michael Pappone

Portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes now hangs in obscure Langdell stairway but will soon spend ten years on loan at his Ohio museum.

in Ohio, is part of a current showing in the Library's Treasure Room and at the main entrance to the Langdell Reading Room. The exhibit contains items from each of the seven U. S. Presidential Libraries which have been established around the country.

Hayes, President from 1877-81, was the first to have a Presidential library.

"Actually the Hayes Library in Freemont, Ohio, doesn't qualify as one of the six official Presidential Libraries because it was established by his son in 1916 with the state of Ohio," said Mrs. Erika S. Chadbourn, Curator of Manuscripts in the Law School Library. "The others—Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—are in effect branches of the National Archives and received statutory recognition by the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955."

A Presidential Library is not where one goes to check out American Heritage volumes on the President's life. It is a collection of all papers of a President, many of his contemporaries' papers, photographs, and furniture, all in connection with a research center where scholars may study that period in American history which a particular President represents.

It is also testimony that the milieu makes the man.

FDR's is in Hyde Park, New York, his birthplace and home for many years. This Library is filled with replicas of Navy frigates and histories of the Hudson River area in which he lived.

Above the entrance to the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, is Thomas Hart Benton's rip-roaring rendering of "Independence: The Gateway to the West."

Titled "The Presidential Libraries as Research Centers: A Total Concept," the exhibit here runs through July 10. Mrs. Chad-

bourn has collected books published by these libraries, lists of their holdings, photographs, copies and original letters.

From the New England Research Center in Waltham where the Kennedy Library—to be built in Cambridge—is temporarily housed comes the draft of perhaps JFK's most famous speech. After several scratched-out attempts on a yellow legal pad, he arrived at "Ask not what your country. . . ." The Roosevelt Library supplied a copy of a letter from Gandhi to FDR petitioning his aid in the drive for Indian independence.

There are war materials from the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas, Hoover's famous asides on fishing from his in West Branch, Iowa, and photographs of the sprawling LBJ Library in Austin, Texas.

A trip to Hyde Park inspired Mrs. Chadbourn to have the Presidential exhibit.

"Up until Roosevelt's time most Presidential papers were scattered, some went to the Library of Congress, others of course were lost," Mrs. Chadbourn said. "Roosevelt wanted his collection to be kept intact, available to the American people."

"Congress, by a joint resolution in 1939, established the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library as a federal agency and the Library, donated by funds of Roosevelt's admirers, was built on land given by Roosevelt," she said.

Other Presidential libraries followed the same procedure, with no cost to the taxpayer. The Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 made the libraries statutory and put them under the National Archives.

"Up until Kennedy's time the libraries' function was preserving, servicing (making finding aids), interpreting and publishing," Mrs. Chadbourn said. "Now with Kennedy and Johnson they are connected with schools of public

Concept'

affairs — the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and Johnson's at the University of Texas."

To Mrs. Chadbourn, Hayes' life was the material from which Presidential Libraries are made.

"He was a compulsive writer, filling volumes of diaries," she commented, "even in his Law School days."



Charles Soberman

Mrs. Erika S. Chadbourn, curator of Law School Library manuscripts.

She added that his later correspondence reveals that Hayes did much to foster Negro and Indian education.

The Law School's portrait of Hayes may soon leave Cambridge for Ohio and the 1972 centennial celebrations of his first term as governor. The portrait shows Hayes as gruff and grizzly-bearded, hardly the barefaced, Byronic-looking youth who wrote in a diary before leaving Harvard:

"This is the beginning of the New Year. In two or three weeks I shall leave the Law School, and soon after shall begin to live. Heretofore I have been getting ready to live. How much has been left undone it is of no use to reckon. . . ."

HLS Hosts Chicano Symposium

By Lavell L. Jackson

On Thursday and Friday, March 25 and 26, Harvard Law School will host the first East Coast Chicano Lawyers Symposium. It will be held in Pound 107.

On the panel for the two days will be five prominent attorneys who have had extensive experience in Chicano civil rights litigation: Cruz Reynoso, director of California Rural Legal Assistance; James DeAnda, a school desegregation litigator in Texas; Vicente T. Ximenes, commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Mario Obledo, general counsel of the Mexican (Chicano) American Legal Defense; and William Higgs '58, personal counsel to Mr. Leies Lopez Tijerina.

The purpose of the meeting will be to explore the Chicanos' rights movement as it relates to law and legal institutions, at the same time apprising the Law School community of current developments in the field. Although there are only 14 Chicanos at the Law School, in scheduling the symposium they desired to bring public attention to the "long ignored Chicano quest for justice in the United States." Tentatively set for coverage are land grant problems, migrant farm workers' problems and problems of the urban movement, the areas of interest of the five speakers.

Higgs, who represented James Meredith in his battle to gain admittance to the University of Mississippi, is now in the vanguard of the fight for redemption of Chicano land. Tijerina, whom Higgs is defending, was charged and convicted by the U. S. government of aiding and abetting an assault on forest rangers in the Carson National Forest in October, 1966. Tijerina and the neighboring settlers claimed that the land belonged to the common lands of the pueblo of San Joaquin del Rio de Chama (Canon de Chama).

Reynoso has been doing battle

with California Governor Ronald Reagan over funding for California Rural Legal Assistance, as well as spending time in court over welfare questions. He is an authority on the socio-economics of migrant farm workers' transient life-style.

DeAnda first brought to bar the issue of *de facto* segregation in Texas schools in situations where Chicano and black students were compelled to attend the same schools, with Chicanos being classified as whites. In some Texas schools the Chicano dropout rate is 89 per cent.

Ximenes, in his official capacity, has taken many large corporations to task for failing to comply with equal employment requirements for Chicano-Americans.

Obledo — whose organization is the only one in this country to have as its sole concern the conduct of Chicano civil rights litigation — is currently concerned with the problem of Chicano jury representation.

Ben Moya, a teaching fellow, can be reached at 495-3756 for further information.

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Tenants Assail Rent Control Norms

A large number of representatives of the Cambridge community showed up on Tuesday evening, March 9, in Rindge Tech auditorium to tell the city's new rent control administrator what constitutes a fair net operating income for landlords under the rent control law. William J. Corkery, the third man chosen to attempt to deal with the problem of administering rent control, silently presided over the crowded public hearing.

Corkery inherited a set of guidelines on fair net operating income from City Solicitor Philip Cronin, who had been acting administrator when he issued his formula for defining a fair return on February 3. These guidelines have been used by the rent control hearing examiners since then to help determine whether rent increases should be granted in individual cases.

The basic city formula depends on a number of assumptions which were questioned at the hearing. The city stated that a fair return on investment should range within 10-15 per cent, investment regarded as *current* market value of the property. With a well-maintained property, there is less risk involved and the return should be on the lower end of the scale, with property in poor condition meriting a higher rate of return. The market value is to be determined by taking five to seven times gross annual income from 1969. Proposed net income divided by market value equals the rate of net income. If you find these standards confusing, you were joined by a majority of the 500 who were present on Tuesday evening.

There were over 30 speakers, representing both tenants and landlords, who presented their views and complaints at the hearing. Jim Schuyler, 2L, representing a client from the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, was the first scheduled speaker. He argued against the current guidelines on landlord investment returns.

The city's determination of market value, said Schuyler, grants the landlord a "windfall" gain representing his expectation of future rent increases due to the tight housing market. Rent control is designed to eliminate this inflationary increase.

"The guidelines also demonstrate an inherent bias toward rent increases, disregarding the statute's provisions protecting the rights of tenants to petition for rent reductions," said Schuyler. He pointed out that not only do the guidelines not deal with decreases in services or a failure to perform ordinary repair or

Rent Control Biased Toward Rent Increases

maintenance, but they in fact grant a higher rate of return to the landlord for perpetuating a substandard building.

The Bureau representative concluded that "the city's guidelines contain all the elements to raise rents, but none to decrease them or hold them steady."

Spokesmen for tenant's interests were able to monopolize the meeting for its first two hours. Representatives of the Cambridge Tenant's Organizing Committee maintained that any formula for a fair return could be used against the tenants. "Our demand is decent housing at decent rents for all the people. Guaranteeing landlord's profits is not an answer to this demand."

CTOC offered a mathematical analysis of the current standards, considering that it guaranteed a minimum 35 per cent rent increase in all Cambridge rental units this year.

Cambridge attorney Phil Shaw, a tenant spokesman, said that Corkery and the city administration did not favor rent control. "That is why we have the procedures now being used," he said. Professor Matthew Edel, an economist from MIT, followed Shaw to present an alternative formula

for determining fair income. Edel's lengthy address, presenting history of fair return beginning with Aristotle, led to some heckling ("Aristotle was a landlord") and a feeling that perhaps professors of economics were not the most effective in offering concise and logical economic arguments.

Professor Stephen Breyer of the Law School was effective and convincing in presenting what he called "a technical point, a simple point" which the city and many previous speakers had overlooked in presenting alternative guidelines. Breyer, neither a tenant nor a landlord ("The bank owns my house," he quipped), argued that rent control is designed to squeeze out the inflation in market value caused by the shortage of housing in Cambridge. Landlords should not be able to impose increases that reflect a building's increased value caused by the tight market, he said.

Breyer proposed two changes in the guidelines to reflect his concern. First, current market value should be redefined and recomputed as adjusted *fair* market value. This new fair market figure would then be used for further determination of net income. Breyer's logical presentation was frequently applauded.

Carl Barron, president of the Cambridge Property Owners Association, criticized the political force of the city — the Council — for its lack of concern for the landlord's right to a fair return. Steps must be taken, he said, to prevent the "total economic collapse of the city." He observed that he recognized few familiar faces in the audience. "Most of them are new, strange and very youthful" and were not permanent residents of the city.

No decision was reached on a final fair income standard at the meeting. These hearings serve to dissipate energies and air grievances, but the large turnout of tenants, led by a strong voice of leadership, guarantee that the tenant's interest will continue to be heard on rent control.

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Steinem Criticizes Sexism at Law School

(Continued from Page 1)

is women, the necessity of feminism as a path to humanism and the areas in which Harvard Law School is showing no leadership at all."

Noting that "the first problem for both men and women is not to learn but to unlearn," the first woman ever to address a *Review* banquet audience attacked myths and attitudes which Western culture has developed about women and sexual roles. Warning her

tween race and sexual discrimination. Quoting Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, Miss Steinem said, "The parallel between women and blacks is the deepest truth in American life."

Women, Miss Steinem said, see themselves as "outs" in American society and therefore are more liberal than their male counterparts. She pictured women as "the original means of production" and the victims of "the original subjugation."

Debunking Freud as culture-bound and the theory of a Business School

demonstrating women lawyers continue working after they marry and have children. She noted that women lose no more working time and change jobs less frequently than men. Calling for the establishment of child-care centers, she reported, "Apparently the start-up cost is exactly that amount we spend on the F-111." She also contended child-care for children and career opportunities would lessen the pattern of "Jewish, Italian and Irish mothers" overprotecting their offspring.

Turning her attention to women in the Law School, Miss Steinem related that after conversations with them last week she felt they spent a lot of time "feeling lonely . . . getting mad as hell." While admitting class discussions may focus on women's issues — but probably only if initiated by women, — she criticized the course and extracurricular listings in the Law School catalog for omitting any mention of the legal status of women.

She acknowledged that the School would offer a course on *Women and the Law* next year, but noted that other law schools, including Yale, Stanford and Georgetown, already offered such subjects.

Miss Steinem presented a list of proposals and requests which women students and graduates urged her to advocate at the banquet. Looking to a goal of 50 per cent women in the student body, she said, "That goal should be given at least the weight when it comes to admissions as geographical distribution is already given."

Her list also included recruitment of women for faculty appointments, revision of existing courses and the development of new ones to include women's interests. She suggested that *Review* articles reflect consideration of the relevance of legal issues to women and called for thorough investigation and prosecution of complaints regarding discrimination in hiring or promotion. Women should also receive comprehensive medical care coverage provided by the Law School, as do male classmates, and child-care facilities should be provided for all students' and employees' children, Miss Steinem insisted.

Calling for the "humanization" of work patterns and rejection of the "masculine mystique" which she believes accounts in part for continued



Charles Soberman

Gloria Steinem discussed sexual discrimination with women law students last week in Mallory-Smith meeting room.

audience to beware of "scientific" studies distinguishing human groups by sex or race, she recalled the work of English scientists who claimed they proved that the "Irish were descended from apes and the English from angels."

Miss Steinem attributed the notion of women's inferiority largely to the influence of recorded "white, male . . . elitist history." To counteract this biased view of human affairs, she urged the study of earlier periods — the first 5000 years when "paternity hadn't been discovered" and when "women were treated as equals, even superiors."

Contrasting sexual and racial discrimination, Miss Steinem stated, "I don't mean to equate women's problems with the problems of slavery. Women lose their identity, while black people lose their lives." However, she emphasized that similarities exist be-

between race and sexual discrimination. professor who annually tells entering women students, "You only want to be in business because you want a penis and you'll never have one," she argued, "It turns out, a second-class group envies whatever it is that makes a first-class group, first-class."

After pointing out the greater physical and psychological "durability" women possess compared to men, Miss Steinem recalled the controversy on the Democratic Policy Council between women members and Dr. Edgar Ber- man, Hubert H. Humphrey's personal physician.

According to a study, *Dr. Portnoy's Mother*, Miss Steinem claimed, menopause was more a cultural than a physical experience and not incapacitating in the manner "Mad Dog" Ber- man" argued. "He was really taking the results of oppression and using it for further oppression," she charged.

Miss Steinem cited a Harvard survey

American involvement in Indochina, Miss Steinem said women should assume leadership roles. "I'm not saying that in any sense women are more moral than men, we are not," she asserted, "only that we are uncorrupted by power."

"Politics begins here," she insisted. "Politics is women doing unpaid or underpaid labor at home or in the office. And no man can call himself a liberal or a radical or even a conservative advocate of fair play, if his work depends on the unpaid or underpaid labor of women. . . . Politics doesn't begin in Washington. Politics begins with those who are oppressed right here."

"Women's position is political," she continued, "and women are just beginning to see it now. It removes the bitterness from the individual law professor or boss or lover or husband because we understand that it is not he who is doing it, but the system that is doing it to us both."

Miss Steinem urged her audience to "live this revolution" and end an era of patriarchy and racism. She concluded with the hope that "maybe historians, legal and otherwise, will look back at this period and say that for the first time the human animal stopped dividing itself up according to easy visible difference, according to difference of race or of sex, and started to look for the real and the human potential inside."

Miss Steinem was introduced by Jonathan B. Marks, 2L, the new *Review* president. The son of a former president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, Marks recounted several anti-feminist jokes his mother recalled from the early stages of her career. Marks noted that such stories do not appear amusing today.

To a chortling audience he read from early judicial opinions denying women admission to the legal profession because ". . . It has essentially to do with all that is selfish and malicious, knavish and criminal, coarse and brutal, repulsive and obscene in human life. . . ."

He then presented Miss Steinem for what he hoped would be "neither a totally admonitory nor completely stern sermon."

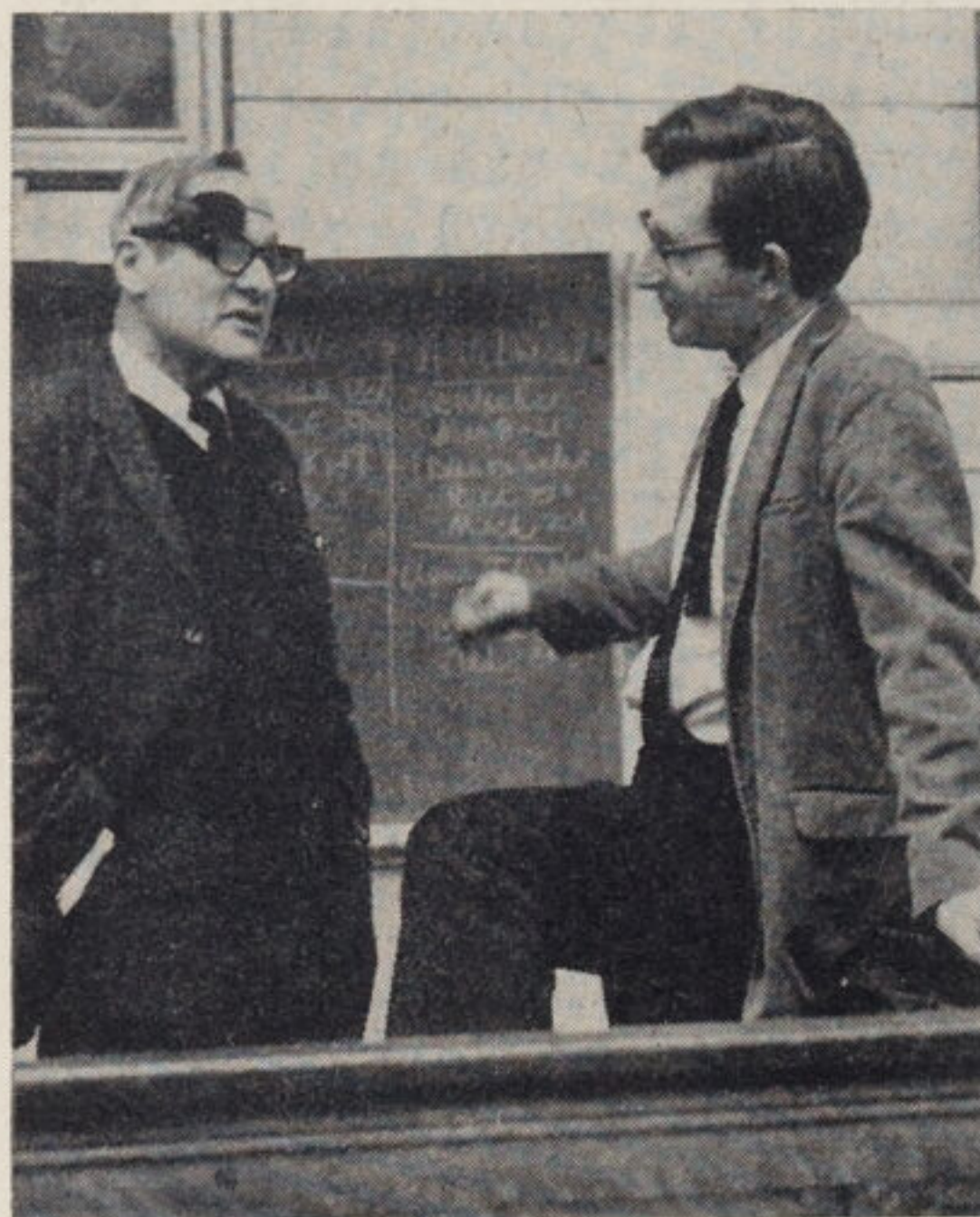
People's Peace Treaty Proposed

By Carol Plumb

More than 300 members of the Law School community responded to announcements of a public meeting at Langdell North on Tuesday, March 9, to discuss the People's Peace Treaty.

The moderator, Michael Haroz, '70, explained that the treaty is not a petition; it is, rather, an international agreement on a people-to-people level. The document was drafted by American students from the National Student Association and student leaders of both South and North Viet Nam.

Provisions include immediate and total withdrawal of Amer-



Michael Pappone

Leonard Boudin and
Noam Chomsky

icans from Viet Nam, a pledge of the Vietnamese to enter discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners, and formation of a provisional Viet coalition government to organize democratic elections.

Dr. Noam Chomsky, Ferrari P. Ward Professor of Modern Languages and Linguistics at M.I.T., spoke first. Dr. Chomsky attempted to straighten out the facts of the recent Laos campaign, although he stated that the inconsistent and illogical offi-

cial figures make it utterly impossible for *any* American to know the true picture. "The only thing we know for sure is that a lot of Indo-Chinese people are killing each other."

Although he believes the war has been technologically intensified under Nixon, in one respect it has de-escalated; the number of American troops in combat has been reduced.

Chomsky gave three reasons for this reduction; the most important being the population shift, which has cut the strength of indigenous fighting forces and native support. In 1970, 85 per cent of the Vietnamese population was rural; now the figure is 50 per cent. The demoralization of the American army and the domestic responsibility of the Administration — "too many complaints about American casualties" — also contributed to troop withdrawal.

A people's peace agreement is necessary, said Chomsky, because "there has been no significant shift in our foreign policy in the last 20 years and the final conclusion of American strategic logic is genocide." One half the population of Viet Nam has been killed, maimed or forcibly urbanized. Also, the war may lead us into a war with China — "although that's impossible to predict," Chomsky concluded.

Professor Leonard B. Boudin, then stated that the great moral problem each of us will face in the future is how to justify what our government is doing now and what we are *not* doing to stop it. He made an analogy to the "good Germans" of the 1930s who believed their government could do no wrong.

Boudin presented a brief analysis of the legal issues of the war, which are now becoming focused in the Calley trial: the international law principles estab-

(Continued on Page 16)

Women at Harvard Law

"The Yale Law faculty and student body are deeply moved by the action of Harvard Law School in admitting women. Feel it quite possible Harvard may make contribution to womanhood. Doubt many adverse consequences to Harvard faculty and student body. We have always followed with genuine interest the long struggle of Harvard liberals in this matter. Our many generations of women graduates are of course a pride and joy."

Telegram from Yale Law School Dean Wesley A. Sturges on HLS decision to admit women students, Oct. 11, 1949.

After 133 years as a masculine preserve, Harvard Law School admitted women students in the fall of 1950. In the last 21 years, the School has advanced markedly if belatedly in its recognition of women's right to pursue a career in law. Surely no administrator would today voice (aloud) the view expressed by an assistant dean in 1950: "Most of the women will probably find employment in research and study."

Most women students and graduates appreciate the gains made for women's rights and the greater awareness of their professional potential achieved since their admission in the Griswold era. The Voluntary Defenders, for example, excluded women in 1957; in 1971 a woman was elected president of the Prison Legal Assistance Project. Admissions recruitment of women has begun and employment discrimination is under investigation. Last year even Lincoln's Inn decided to accept dues from women law students.

Yet, despite these and other improvements, women are still disadvantaged by traditional attitudes within the School and by discrimination in the job market. Today few male students would be insensitive to the conditional banner headline of a 1964 RECORD — "Bias Against Women May Be Unfair," but some still exhibit latent biases which while often understandable distress their women classmates. Though aware some students feel their complaints about discrimination lack humor or perspective, women present them to male students for the reason expressed by a third-year woman last fall: "I think this is very serious, and I want the fellows in my class to hear about it. They will be hiring in a few years, and I want them to be aware — and considerate."

For the Law School and the profession, the recognition of women's equal rights imposes not just a standard to guide educational policies and practices. It further imposes a duty of advocacy, an obligation to bring legal talent and resources to bear against the injustices of sexual discrimination.

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Published Thursdays ten times each semester by The Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 495-4418. Subscription price: \$3.00 semester, \$6 year mailed; students, \$3.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies: 20 cents at the Law School, 35 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

Fenno

"Where've you been lately, Bunky? I haven't seen you for days."

"I've really gotten involved in my work at the Cambridge Legal Aid Project," said Bunky as he put down his battered Sampsonite. "Had to go to court today."

"Defending the Cambridge rock murderer, huh?" I replied.

"Naw. Just a typical divorce case. My client wanted a divorce from her husband, a member of a motorcycle gang who had gotten his third mistress pregnant, so she could marry a flower child from the Harvard hockey team whom she met at a drug rehabilitation center."

"There was a huge argument in court about the custody of their 12 assorted children. Neither wanted them — both wanted the cycle. Her husband jumped up, yelling that she was six months pregnant even though he had been in prison for the last three years. She yelled back that he never would have known if he hadn't broken out a month ago."

"She then testified that she hasn't seen him for five years, and neither have her children (ages one to four). We called a psychiatrist who testified that the whole family was insane as well as the husband's attorney and the judge. The judge finally jailed the shrink, sent the kids to occupy a Harvard building, and rode off with my client on her husband's motorcycle."

"Sounds like the case you had last week," I muttered.

"Yeah. But one of these days I'll get a test case. Just the thought of getting into federal court has kept me going."

"You know, Fenno, it gets to be a drag sending your client papers, telling her to sign at the 'X' and then getting it back with a smeared M&M, a crayon scribble and three X's on it and trying to figure out which mark is the signature so you can erase the other two."

"What's the plan now?" I asked.

"Well, remember the file I told you about that had in it the pictures taken by the husband of his mistress? The dog-eared file with all the fingerprints on it? We're taking it on tour next week to try and increase interest in legal services work."

"No wonder you had to resort to a lottery to select future members. Most other places make the members pay."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Dershowitz Corrects Pass-Fail Position

To the Editor:

The summary of my views on pass-fail contained in last week's RECORD was inaccurate. Let me indicate, therefore, where I stand on this issue.

There are two basic arguments against the grading system: 1) that it is somehow wrong to evaluate students comparatively; and 2) that our present system of grading does not do a satisfactory job of comparatively evaluating students in relevant ways.

I agree with the second argument, but I fundamentally disagree with the first. So long as the demand for certain jobs exceeds their supply, it seems preferable—from every point of view—that the selections be made on merit rather than other factors (such as charisma, family background, race or religion). A good system of comparative evaluations contributes to merit hiring.

We should continue to improve our methods of comparative evaluation but we should not—in my view—deprive those students who want to be evaluated comparatively from having that opportunity.

Alan M. Dershowitz
Professor of Law

P.S. I certainly do not believe that grading is the “primary function of the School.”

Alumnus' Amicus Brief For Women's Lib

To the Editor:

The cries of Mesdames Friedan, Chayes and Garrity to the critters who filled Lowell Lecture Hall, as reported in your December 3rd issue, roused me to unparalleled ambition. I resolved to support the movement in terms of my liberation, and that of its founders. No tokenism for me. I will not be distracted from the basic need to reconstruct society and sex roles.

I decided to go to the Court of Last Appeal. These matters are important, and no halfway efforts will do. Every vestige of male chauvinism must be hunted out and eradicated.

Evidence of the deep-rooted and inherent injustice which the male world has foisted upon the subjugated female is evidenced by the Application for

Admission to Practice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This form, “Approved by the Court and furnished by the clerk” (Paragraph No. 2, Rule No. 5), carries with it undeniable and incontrovertible evidence of discrimination. I am “provoked, annoyed, stimulated and irritated” sufficiently to bring this matter to your attention.

Every advocate of equality between the sexes should secure a copy of the aforesaid form to include among those evidences and artifacts which, when the day of revolution is accomplished, will be exhibited to the enlightened masses as an illustration of former injustice in the present and highly advanced state of society.

You will note that the application provides for endorsement by sponsors and that the sponsors are required to make a statement regarding the applicant. This form, “Approved by the Court and furnished by the clerk,” is prepared in anticipation that the sponsors will not be able, on their own, to recognize what words must go in the blanks. The court has provided suggestions for the sponsors by inserting in parenthesis underneath the blanks suitable suggestions for insertion. Please note the words appear “He” or “she”, or “His” or “her”.

Women of the world, unite. No tokenism now. You must be put down no longer.

William L. Knecht '58

Eastern News Bias Permeates Record

To the Editor:

It is apparent that the *Harvard Law RECORD* editing is about as biased as the editing generally in the Eastern press about the Nixon Administration.

In your issue of February 25, 1971, I note that the caption is “Nixon Administration Fails Midterm Evaluation.” An accurate caption would have disclosed that this was evaluation of two members, known Democrats, of a three-man panel. I assume that the reporting itself is as biased as the caption.

Incidentally, what position would you anticipate that Senator Eagleton and former Attorney General Katzenbach would take in respect to the Nixon Administration?

George D. Webster '48

Law Notes

An article by Professor Alan M. Dershowitz entitled “Stretch Points of Liberty” is featured in the March 15 issue of *The Nation*.

Dershowitz discusses the possibility of the suspension of civil liberties in the United States should the threat of political “terrorism” increase, in the wake of such suspension in Canada and threatened suspension in Northern Ireland.

The same issue contains an article by Ralph Nader '58 on “‘Brown Lung’: The Cotton Mill Killer.”

* * *

The Harvard International Law Journal has announced the election of its new officers for 1971. James J. Knically, 2L, was elected editor-in-chief and Stephen F. Gates, 2L, was chosen executive editor. Other officers are: William R. Pascoe, Stanley L. Paulson and Philip von Turk, all 2Ls, article editors; Timothy C. Ridely, graduate student, comment and United Nations editor; John S. Banta and Michael K. Wyatt, 2Ls, comment and note editors; J. Gregory Lynch, 1L, managing editor; and William C. Benjamin and Stefan M. Lopatkiewicz, 1Ls, book review editors.

* * *

Lincoln's Inn is sponsoring a “Sour Hour” on March 20 from 5:30 to 7 p.m. at the Inn. March 26 will feature an informal dance at the Cambridge Boat Club. Guests are welcome to the dance at \$3 per couple; there is no charge for members and dates.

* * *

The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation is sponsoring a two-year study of political surveillance. Editors of college newspapers are being asked to report campus political surveillance, institutions engaging in surveillance and activities of campus security police.

Other questions the study seeks to answer are: How prevalent is the use of student informers on campus? Is wiretapping used for political surveillance? What are the positions of university administrations with respect to such practices? Any individuals with information or documentation about surveillance practices should write Frank J. Donner, Director, Project on Political Surveillance, Room 235, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

Cosell Indicts American Sports

By Hoffer Kaback

Howard Cosell comes in for a lot of abuse. A recent example was Muhammad Ali's ditty composed before the fight:

*When I'm finished with Frazier
And he don't answer the bell;
I'll jump over the ropes
And finish Howard Cosell.*

That is one of the latest, but it has many predecessors, effected in the main by his colleagues in sports reporting. True, Cosell is long-winded and somewhat pompous and sometimes asks indiscreet questions. But he is smart, he has courage and therefore speaks his mind. And he is an individual.

Along with Michael Burke, currently president of the New York Yankees and vice president of CBS, Cosell, who has a law degree from NYU, spoke on March 12 in Lowell Lecture Hall as part of a Forum program on "The Role of Sports in American Life." Johnny Sample, former cornerback with Baltimore, Washington, and the Jets, was scheduled to appear, but did not show.

Burke, who became friendly with Ernest Hemingway during World War II, began by commenting that "sports brings equilibrium and counterpoint to life. . . . The baseball park is an oasis in the middle of a steel and concrete world, and provides a respite from real life." He concluded his initial remarks by noting that baseball is a sporting competition, picnic and town meeting all rolled into one.

The focus of Howard Cosell's remarks, however, was mostly upon the role played by sports journalists. He noted the irony of the fact that Casey Stengel and the Mets were wholeheartedly embraced by the New York sportswriters, very much to the detriment of the Yankees (who for years had brought New Yorkers championship baseball), even though these supposedly "lovable" Mets were run by the same people — George Weiss and Stengel — who had directed the "cold-hearted" Yankees. The writers cannot be faulted for believing that Casey was great copy. He was. But should they not be blamed for refusing to debunk the legend, for refusing to report what every one of them knew to be true: that Casey often fell asleep on the bench?

Again, the sportswriters around the nation "applauded, in the magnificence of their ignorance," the stripping of the heavyweight crown from atop

Muhammad Ali's head. Cosell vociferously criticized both the writers and the New York State Athletic Commission, which made the initial decision to take away both Ali's title and his license to fight.

"How dare they?" Cosell asked angrily. The actions of the Commission and the sportswriters revealed an obliviousness of and insensitivity to even the barest of lay notions of due process. In fact, Cosell noted, it was precisely the due process argument which won Ali the reinstatement of his license to fight in New York, under a ruling by Federal District Judge Walter Mansfield.

Manager Qualities: White and Drunk

In much the same way did the writers crucify Curt Flood, who sat out a year without salary in order to legally challenge the "reserve clause" in baseball player contracts. Cosell also mentioned the cases of Al Salerno and Bill Valentine, American League umpires fired allegedly for "incompetence" which just happened to coincide exactly with attempts on their part to form an umpires' union. And he noted the Olympic Committee's over-reaction to and lack of understanding of the black power salute given by two American stars — a situation merely symptomatic of the committee's basic insensitivity to the realities of amateur athletics as a whole.

Sport defies the public interest, Cosell continued. It is unjust to the individual; it is a private sanctuary. How can it be that sport enjoys quasi-public status, and all the perquisites thereof, and yet successfully retains the advantages of a private sanctuary? Why is sport able to have it both ways?

To Cosell, so long as baseball, for example, is allowed exemption from the anti-trust laws (as was pro football with respect to the AFL-NFL merger), then to that extent it belongs to us, it belongs to the public. And yet, the arrogance of the baseball moguls is blatant: Walter O'Malley testifying in front of Congress as to the "public" aspects and consequent obligations of baseball, even as the ink was drying on his negotiations for land in Chavez Ravine, preliminary to his uprooting the Dodgers from New York to Los Angeles.

And why, almost 25 years after Jackie Robinson, are there no black

managers in baseball? It was Michael Burke, Cosell added, who had the guts to be the first man to hire a black announcer to do play-by-play. Why then no black managers? Is it, asked Cosell, because the sole requirements for being a major league manager are: (1) to be white and (2) to be a drunk?

And why is it that Syracuse University has not answered the charges made by Dave Meggyesy in his book about the inhumanities of collegiate and professional football? Is it because they know he spoke the truth, and preferred instead to let the whole thing, hopefully, blow over?

Cosell embroidered on the underlying theme of his remarks — what the sportswriters are and are not doing — in his answers to questions from the audience. He parried an inquiry about the posing of indiscreet or embarrassing questions to a sports figure over national TV by saying that, insofar as an athlete through his own choice projects himself into the public arena, he thereby becomes a public person subject to potentially personal questions.

Using this answer as a jumping-off point, Cosell again noted that "you don't find freedom of expression in sports broadcasting." Pounding his fist on the table, he angrily asked, "Where are the journalists? Where are the journalists? They should seek to change what is wrong — but they do not."

Is it not a sad commentary, he intimated, that one of the few indictments of the promotional and financial aspects of the Ali-Frazier fight appeared in James "Scotty" Reston's *political* column? And is it not also an indication of things to come that the fight itself was seen by only about one million in the United States — even though it was supposedly the "fight of the century" — because of the way in which the closed-circuit coverage was set up? Is it not possible that, when the TV rights to the Super Bowl run out, the same type of closed-circuit policy may be utilized?

(Continued on Page 16)

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Former 1L Cops Out, Enjoys It

By Kermit Kubitz

Joseph B. Green was a first-year student at Harvard Law School last year. This year he is a rookie cop in Washington, D.C. A policeman for six months and already the senior man in the car on some patrols, Green talked about his experiences at the *Police Problems* seminar, March 2 in the Pound Building.

The D.C. police force has gone from an unofficial quota of ten per cent black officers to thirty-five per cent, with no quota in the future. Seventy-five per cent of the force has less than five years' experience, and fifty per cent have been on the force less than two years. Recent implementation by the department of enforced integration of squad cars, Green said, has led to the retirement or resignation of some older white patrolmen.

Green had to overcome initial suspicion that he was there to

**"You . . . , you hurt
my intersection!"**

do an exposé on the police department. There was laughter, Green recalled, at one roll call when he was paired with an officer known for his desire to work alone because he drinks on duty. Green said Washington, because of its lack of industry and its political structure, did not have the sources of corruption common to other large cities.

"Policemen take a lot of free meals. I try not to," said Green, "but it's hard when you are with a lot of guys."

"The best guys in my section are ones who just made it through high school and have a real feeling for the community," he said. The policemen he dislikes working with were those who took everything that happened as an insult. Cops who have a grudge or really want to make an arrest aren't checked by Supreme Court rules, according to Green, because "they don't care whether the guy's convicted. He spends a night in jail."

Police often become cynical because of the pressures they face, and after awhile, disbelieve even their neighbors. Green told of one former partner leaving patrol work for plainclothes work because he didn't like what he was becoming after two years on the street.

One job that Green disliked was directing traffic. "After eight hours of standing on the corner, when someone makes a wrong left turn, it becomes a personal affront. You say, 'You . . . , you hurt my intersection!'"

Green emphasized the importance of police discretion in charging suspects. Ordinarily assaults on police are listed as disorderly conduct. Green once had to overrule his partner's desire to charge the husband in a family fight with felonious assault for attacking Green. Green said that a charge of felonious assault would be reduced to disorderly

conduct by the U. S. Attorney unless the officer was seriously injured.

Green claimed he was at an advantage because he didn't need the job and mentioned, "I'm considered a good officer because I

Many Patrol Alleys Heavily

don't make grammatical or spelling mistakes on reports, so the lieutenants don't dump on the sergeants for the mistakes. Also, I don't sleep on midnights (shifts). A lot of guys like to patrol heavily in alleys."

"Not bad," was how Green described his seventeen weeks of training at the Washington police academy. Three-fourths of Green's class were Vietnam veterans. "They get probable cause across better in the Police Academy than in law school because they have to go out and practice it. You just have to challenge what they do," said Green, referring to his audience.

He added that despite emphasis on community relations, it was still felt by patrolmen that a cop who abused someone on the street would not suffer much criticism from his superior officer.

Green has no plans to leave police work because "I enjoy the contact on the street level with people." When asked if he had any message for Law School students, he replied, "Do your own thing."

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Lindsay Challenge Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Throughout the informal meeting, Riegle expanded on his theory of helping the Republican party by dividing it. Lindsay, he said, should remain in the GOP to try and make the party bigger and better, but Riegle admitted that an unsuccessful challenge would leave the immediate future of both Lindsay and the Republican party an "open question."

If Lindsay does not oppose Nixon, Riegle said that there will probably still be a Republican challenge in the primary and "McCloskey will probably be the guy that does it." McCloskey, whom Riegle called "a helluva good man," received nation-wide recognition a few weeks ago when he called for national dialogue on the impeachment of President Nixon.

Although Riegle refrained from predicting the effects of a McCloskey challenge, he did say that if the President were defeated in even one primary it would have a "drastic effect." The Congressman said that "there are people out there who would be willing to finance the effort," and that if McCloskey decides to run, the administration "will make a mistake underrating the guy."

Earlier Riegle had spoken on the hesitancy of Congress and particularly the House of Representatives to reform itself. As an example of the House's resistance to change, he reported that

the lack of an automated voting machine, which most state legislatures now have, resulted in the spending of eight full weeks last year just calling the roll.

Riegle cited the large number of lawyers in Congress — 301 at last count — as creating a problem of "functional imbalance" and a lack of diversity of backgrounds which establishes a barrier to change. He also attacked the seniority system as a force which prompts people never to retire from Congress. "We have emergency equipment and doc-

Most Congressmen Dumb, Uninformed

tors just out of sight who are ready to crank up the senior guys who fall over on the floor, as they do periodically," he added as an aside.

The desire to remain in the House results in an unwillingness to take positive stands on issues, and this concern, plus the fact that Congressmen "fail to staff themselves adequately," means that most are uninformed, not knowing more than what they read in the newspaper.

To top it off, says Riegle, most Congressmen aren't very smart, but this fact means that incumbents are easy to defeat with an aggressive candidate. "A dumb guy is going to make mistakes," said Riegle, who himself defeated an incumbent in 1966 and has won both subsequent elections.

Riegle presented his own cam-

paign as an example of the view that a brute force effort, intelligently put together, can cover a Congressional district and produce a victory without spending a fortune. His campaign, which required 5:30 a.m. visits to factory gates at least three times a week, cost \$85,000, but it can be done for less, he said.

In Riegle's case, this amount was necessary to defeat an incumbent who, in 1964, had won with 63 per cent of the vote. Riegle garnered 54 per cent in 1966.

To Congressman Riegle, the differences between the two political parties are so slight that a person interested in running for political office should first "find out where you can win and then decide what party you want to run in."

"You ask where you can be the most effective in drawing issues — I see no advantage to this in the Democratic party. In fact," he continued, "there may be more value to being the dissenter in the Republican party."

Being the dissenter, however, has its disadvantages. "I don't get invited to church services at the White House," concluded Riegle.

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Basketball: The Thrill is Gone

By Greg Ward

Basketball had always been the participant sport at the Law School, involving upwards of 400 dribblers, free-throwers, rebounders and assorted hatchet-men. Last year five leagues were needed to accommodate the 50-odd teams that were assembled by release-seeking students.

Unlike past years, the 1971 basketball season started late, ended early and satisfied few, yet in retrospect it is amazing that it managed to do as well as it did in the face of the disinterest of those who should have cared most.

The fact that the season began two months late, that many interested students were never informed of its creation, and that the schedule was unique in its pervasive ambiguity should have put most on guard that things were going to be different this year. Perhaps that is why there was no forcible takeover of Hemenway Gym or of Basketball Commissioner Richard D. Spoor's dormitory room when the season was cut short two weeks ago. A proper analysis of the "why" of the 1971 season is a complex one, but it can be adequately summed up in Spoor's own words: "I was tired of hassling it."

The hassle began late, said Spoor, because the football season didn't end until Christmas. Spoor, who was also football commissioner, pointed out that several teams—notably the Mashpee County Maulers—were involved in the extended football play.

In January, Spoor put together a schedule similar to last year's, scheduling five games three days a week (only 33 teams and three leagues this year) from 6:30 to 11:30 p.m. This schedule had to be revised when Spoor was informed that the gym would only be available until 9:30 p.m., and the Monday through Thursday and Sunday afternoon format was created.

Ten p.m. is the usual closing hour of Hemenway and Eric Cutler, assistant director of the Harvard Athletic Department, explained that leaving the gym open until 12:00 p.m. necessarily involved added expense. More importantly, the gym has to be closed at 10:00, said Cutler, because the man who runs the

gym has a ride home with his brother-in-law at 10:00 and can't get home any other way. "In the future we might be able to arrange to extend the time," said Cutler.

A few weeks later Spoor announced that due to "prior gym commitments" only one half of the gym could be used on Thursday nights. He had been notified on January 27 by Cutler that a group of students in the graduate school had asked to use the gym on Thursday nights and Spoor acquiesced. True enough—a group had asked to use the gym, but only *after* the Law School leagues had begun.

Cutler said that the new group of people had come to him and re-

"I Was Tired of Hassling it": Spoor

quested the gym, arguing that they had become used to playing on Thursday nights and that there was no other time they could get together. Unable to put them in the IAB, Cutler asked Spoor to back off. Cutler explained that the graduate groups would have been given the gym even if Spoor had pressed the issue. "They have to learn to share the place," said Cutler.

Anxious to learn the identity of the graduate school group the RECORD sent a team of investigators to Hemenway last Thursday night. The group was there, nine men strong, happily playing in their half of the gym (apparently they had gotten used to playing in only half).

"Then they cut me down to two games on Sunday," said Spoor, "and I heard rumors of losing the other two hours. I was faced with re-scheduling—extending the season into May—or doing what I did." Spoor cancelled the season and began intra-league playoffs.

Cutler, however, denies cutting the number of Sunday hours to two. "Nobody told me about this," said Cutler. He had suggested that the number of games on Sunday be limited to two in the letter he sent to Spoor regarding the Thursday night co-option, but the suggestion was ignored by Spoor since three hours were needed to complete the schedule.

The transformation of "suggestion" to "policy" was in fact made by the gym custodian, who notified one of the league referees that his interpretation of the letter allowed only two games to be played on Sunday. "That was enough for me," said Spoor, who decided not to press the issue.

The commissioner decided against the logical solution of juggling the schedule to allow a few more games to be played. He pointed out that he had had trouble finding referees and that he could not rely on the ones he had. He admitted, however, that he was thinking of himself as well, and knew that a rescheduling would bring "more bitching and squawking."

The playoffs saw the top five, four, and three teams from the A, B and C leagues respectively matched by lot. Spoor did make one change to allow the two undefeated A league teams, if they remain undefeated, to meet in the finals rather than in the earlier rounds as originally set up. Under this more equitable arrangement, one A league team—the MCM—advanced to the finals on the strength of only two victories, both against C league opponents, having received a "bye" in the semi-final round.

The Law School intramural champ emerged last night. But for some reason the thrill is gone.

Harvard Law School

FORUM

Walter J.

Hickel

Wednesday

MARCH 24

Lowell Lecture Hall

8:30 p.m.

Sport Scene Hit

(Continued from Page 12)

There were many questions from the audience, most of them directed at Cosell. One question which was not asked, however, was this: if, as Jim Bouton wrote in *Ball Four*, many sportswriters are directly or indirectly "helped," financially and otherwise, by the ballclubs themselves; and if a sportswriter were overly critical of a club, he might well lose his clubhouse *entrée* and would lose his sources; and if the announcers themselves are hired and paid by the club for whom they do the play-by-play; then, is not their relative gutlessness in some sense understandable, though not condonable? Are not more sweeping changes necessary before the sportswriters can begin to write, as Hemingway said, "truly"? Or, is it rather the case that the very existence of Howard Cosell proves that the only thing preventing many writers from speaking out now is that they lack his personal and professional courage?

People's Peace Treaty Proposed

(Continued from Page 9)

lished at Nuremburg, recognition of aggressive war, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

"It seems fair to predict that decisions will go against those who want the war declared illegal because the President has not secured declaration of war by Congress or on the ground that the war is one of aggression; only three justices have so far ruled affirmatively on the justiciability of such actions and they involve very complicated questions of fact which are hard to prove."

The morality of violence was discussed during the floor period. Chomsky stated that he would

exclude violence against persons, but that some types of violence can prevent far greater violence and therefore it is hard to lay down moral absolutes. Violence against individuals will make society more repressive, more in control of the military, and is thus often an unwise political action.

Students, legal secretaries, and Harvard personnel on all levels were urged to work on various projects now being formed to implement the peace treaty. Those interested should call Michael Haroz at 492-3900 for further information.

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