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TWENTY CENTS

2 2Ls Leave Law School For Mideast *Debate on Genetics Cancelled by Forum*

An Israeli law student has returned to his native country as a result of the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

Eli M. Noam, 2L, of Tel Aviv, called Assistant Dean Stephen M. Bernardi from a New York airport Sunday, October 7, the day after the renewal of the Middle East conflict, Bernardi reported. Noam, a reservist in the Israeli air force, told Bernardi that he was awaiting a flight to Israel.

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By Kermit Kubitz

In response to pressure from various segments of the Harvard community, the Harvard Law School Forum's Executive Board cancelled a scheduled debate on "Race Differences in IQ, and Dysgenics" between a controversial Stanford professor and a prominent black leader at an emergency meeting Wednesday night.

The debate was to have been between William Schockley, Nobel laureate in physics in 1956, and Roy Innis, National Director of CORE.

The reasons for the sudden cancellation of the event, according to a statement released late Wednesday evening by Howard Brod Brownstein, 2L, Forum President, were:

"opinions expressed by representatives of the Harvard Black Law Students Association ...; a feeling on the part of the Board that it would be impossible to have an orderly discussion given the

expressions of displeasure within segments of the Harvard community; and a feeling on the part of Board members that the probable disrupting effects of such a program on the commun-

Text of BLSA statement on Page 9; Forum statement on Page 15.

ity outbalanced the benefits of bringing this questioned and controversial subject to a public and open forum."

Dr. Schockley, inventor of the junction transistor, has become well known in recent years for his views on human genetics. He believes that heredity largely controls IQ and that there is only one chance in 2000 of this conclusion being wrong. Dysgenics is the study of mechanisms adverse to human genetic quality, particularly regressive evolution through disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged.

Announcement of the debate provoked controversy over the propriety of the subject matter. Professor Derrick Bell wrote a letter to the

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Shriver: Ford 'Decent'

"I think he did what he should have done" was 1972 Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Sargent Shriver's comment on former Vice President Agnew's resignation. Shriver further stated that "he should have done it sooner. The legal case against him was overwhelming."

Shriver was at the Law School on Monday and Tuesday, interviewing students for the New York law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson.

"I don't think President Nixon picks good people, and with rare exceptions such as Elliot Richardson, has a record of picking bad people" charged Shriver, who once served as Ambassador to France under Nixon.

Asked about the President's choice to replace Agnew, Shriver said he has known Congressman Gerald Ford since they were at

Yale Law School together 30 years ago. "He always impressed me as a very decent sort of human being," he added.

Shriver expressed doubts about Ford's experience in foreign affairs. He continued that Ford "had never struck people in Washington as a man of Presidential stature, although he has been a competent and worthy member of the House." Shriver felt there was no need for Congress to rush into confirmation of Ford "before we have a clearer idea of President Nixon's own status."

Asked if, having been a stand-in Vice-Presidential candidate, he had any advice for the man who was standing in for a resigned Vice President, Shriver stated that "he will get along well with Nixon and he doesn't need any advice from me."

Cleveland Firm Offers Interns Year's Work

A major Cleveland law firm is inaugurating a new internship program to offer second-year students the opportunity to spend one or two semesters "in the real world" before completing their third year of law school.

The program, slated to begin in June or September of 1974, depending on whether or not the prospective interns spend the summer with the firm, is being sponsored by Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis.

According to Robert H. Rawson, Jr. '71, an associate in the firm, Jones, Day expects to hire two or three law students for its expanded program. The students will be chosen from one of five participating law schools — Harvard, Cornell, New York University, Penn, and Yale.

Students participating in the program will receive the "going rate" of \$1100 per month, but any intern demonstrating "need" is eligible for a scholarship of up to \$1250 per semester for each of two semesters.

According to a brochure describing the program, "additional work experience prior to the final semesters of law school should enable students to choose elective courses in those semesters which will be more relevant to their legal careers than those which they might choose without such experience."

The brochure also states that participating students will receive a "qualitatively greater breadth and depth of training and experience than can be achieved by summer employment."

Another feature of the program is that participating students will have the possibility of three pre-graduation work experiences, instead of the present two: after the first and second years of law school, and during one or two semesters of what would ordinarily be the third year.

Jones, Day believes, Rawson said, that the firm will benefit by having access to top quality student assistance all year round.

Spock Outlines Program Of Reforms for Nation

By Gary L. Rubin

Almost 200 young Americans who were weaned on pabulum prescribed by Benjamin Spock gathered Tuesday night in the Austin courtroom to hear Spock prescribe revolutionary changes for the American body politic.

Speaking under the sponsorship of the Harvard Law School Forum, Spock, an eminent pediatrician and recent radical activist, outlined a program for social change ranging from isolationism and tax reform to free national health care and local self-government.

"It's not true," Spock vowed, "that I was measuring fat little babies one day and then secretly planning to mount the barricades." His odyssey from being "a townie in New Haven" to criminal indictment began when he campaigned in 1964 for the reelection of President Johnson, only to find that Johnson "broke his promise" to restore peace in Vietnam.

"The whole damned business was fraud from top to bottom," he said. "We were needling North Vietnam to provoke them to war." As a result, Spock said, he stepped up his efforts at antiwar speechmaking, and "Having the wool pulled from over my eyes about American foreign policy made me better able to see the failures of our domestic policy." In 1968 Spock was convicted of conspiring to counsel evasion of the draft, but his conviction was reversed on appeal and Spock went on to become the People's Party's presidential candidate in 1972.

Still engaged in speaking tours to carry the People's Party message, Spock declared that "American government is not concerned primarily with the people's welfare, because industry pays the

election bills and industry calls the tune." He condemned "tax loopholes" which have been opened for the benefit of the rich, claiming that social welfare programs could be adequately funded if each individual's after-tax income were limited to \$50,000.

Spock traced blue-collar opposition to the McGovern proposals for tax reform to "a widespread belief that if the taxes were more fair, they'd have to pay more. One of the sacred rights of all Americans is to imagine themselves as rich someday; and they want to keep all the boodle if they win the Irish sweepstakes." Theorizing that "lower-middle-class people have been persuaded that their natural enemies are poor people and black people," Spock vowed that a reversal of such views would be a major aim of his party.

Spock adverted several times to a need for better medical care in the United States, claiming that "we need to remove the profit motive from the medical profession" and finance improved care through more progressive taxation. Terming President Nixon's plans for health care "a total fraud", he said service would best be improved by local allocation of funds provided by the federal government.

The 70-year-old speaker characterized "neighborhood control" as the key to his reform proposals, prescribing decentralization of both government and industry as "the means of restoring a real democracy." University boards of directors, he said, should be manned by students and faculty, and factories should be controlled by workers and the consumers they serve.

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Staff Wait Ends As Yearbook Posts Go To Seegal, Halperin

Following several successive staff changes and resignations the 1973-1974 Harvard Law School Yearbook is now "completely under control" according to Frederick Seegal, 3L, co-editor of this year's edition.

Seegal and co-editor Mark S. Halperin, 1L, will share responsibility for the current yearbook. Seegal will be primarily concerned with the business aspects while Halperin, former associate and photography editor of Cornell University's *Cornellian*, will oversee production. Peter K. Wirth, 2L, will continue as photography editor, a post he has held throughout the staff changes.

Seegal and Halperin inherited a previously signed contract with the American Yearbook Company for publication of the book. On October 10th they signed a contract with Stevens Studios, last year's photographers. Stevens will be on campus November 5 to 16 to shoot student portraits; appointment signup lists will be posted October 23rd.

As in the past, the yearbook will offer a cash discount to subscribers paying early. This year's edition will be priced at \$7.95 while the photographer's sitting fee will be \$2.50. However, if a student pays for his yearbook at the same time as he pays his sitting fee the combined price will be only \$10.

Seegal and Halperin also plan an expanded sales campaign including letters to all student parents offering two yearbooks for \$15. Although the Law School has agreed to subsidize any losses, Seegal and Halperin expect this year's edition to bring a profit.

Early this month, a previous yearbook staff, consisting of five 2Ls, resigned after serving less than a week. Before that, three candidates in succession turned down the position of yearbook editor, according to a statement by Vice Dean William L. Bruce in the September 21 RECORD. According to Bruce, the three cited other obligations or schedule conflicts as reasons for their refusal.

1L Tells Senators of Campaign Role

By Kermit Kubitz

Richard G. Stearns, 1L, former McGovern campaign manager for 19 western states, told the Senate Watergate Committee in an October 11 appearance that he strenuously objected to its attempt to equate a peaceful demonstration with, "the kinds of crimes that the Nixon campaign was committing."

The 1968 Stanford graduate was questioned by the Senate Committee about an incident in which McGovern campaign phones were used to gather demonstrators for a visit by President Nixon to the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles.

The telephones were used under the authorization of a middle-level campaign official, but Stearns denied having any knowledge of the authorization.

"It was a total of 12 telephones for five or six hours," shrugged Stearns. "They discovered I had been in L.A. and had met one of the ladies. Every recollection I have is that I didn't approve using the phones."

Stearn appeared before the committee as a "voluntary" witness, but was under threat of a subpoena. It was not clear whether the request that the former McGovern deputy appear originated from the majority or minority staff.

"Here you have a perfectly peaceful demonstration," Stearns continued. "Police said it was the most peaceful demonstration in 15 years. The L.A. Times wrote an editorial commending the demonstration. It was a perfectly legal act, fully constitutionally protected. Somehow you have members of the committee's staff trying to equate this with Haldeman and the plumbers."

Mentioning a memo from a LaCosta Conference in February, 1972, Stearns noted that it had been Republican strategy to tie every peace demonstration to the Democrats. "The Committee is going on a fishing expedition," he concluded, "in the same pond that Haldeman was trying to fish."

Stearns said he was astounded by the original Watergate break-in and arrest. He became more alarmed "when they tried to bug McGovern headquarters and Liddy shot at some of the lights around the headquarters. I suspect Liddy is a fanatic enough to take a shot at someone."

The dirty tricks campaign had more impact on the 1972 election, according to Stearns, than revelation of the coverup would have had.

The success of the dirty tricks, Stearns felt, was that they managed to create "antagonism among all the candidates." Part of George Meany's refusal to support McGovern was traceable to an antagonistic phone call made to Meany by someone impersonating McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart.

In spite of the outcome of the 1972 election, Stearns said that he likes politics very much — so much so that he added, "With the right candidate, I certainly will be involved in the next campaign."

Stearns decided to come to law school when, after becoming a political consultant, he found himself lecturing a group of businessmen on how to defeat trade legislation reform. He felt that some alternative to politics was necessary, so that he would have "a credible way of saying no" and still be able to earn a living.

One of the consolations that readers of the RECORD can take from Watergate, he noted, was that less than 80 percent of those indicted are lawyers.

Record to Rest

The Record will not be published next week, because of Veteran's Day. The next issue will appear Friday, November 2.

Who, What, Where? Kate Waits, Then Success Comes

By Karen Bier

"As a matter of strategy, it's very important to get your first question right," says Kathleen Waits, 2L describing, not her first day of class at the Law School, but her first appearance on national television on the "Who, What or Where Game" to be broadcast by N.B.C. next Monday at 12:30 p.m. on Channel 10.

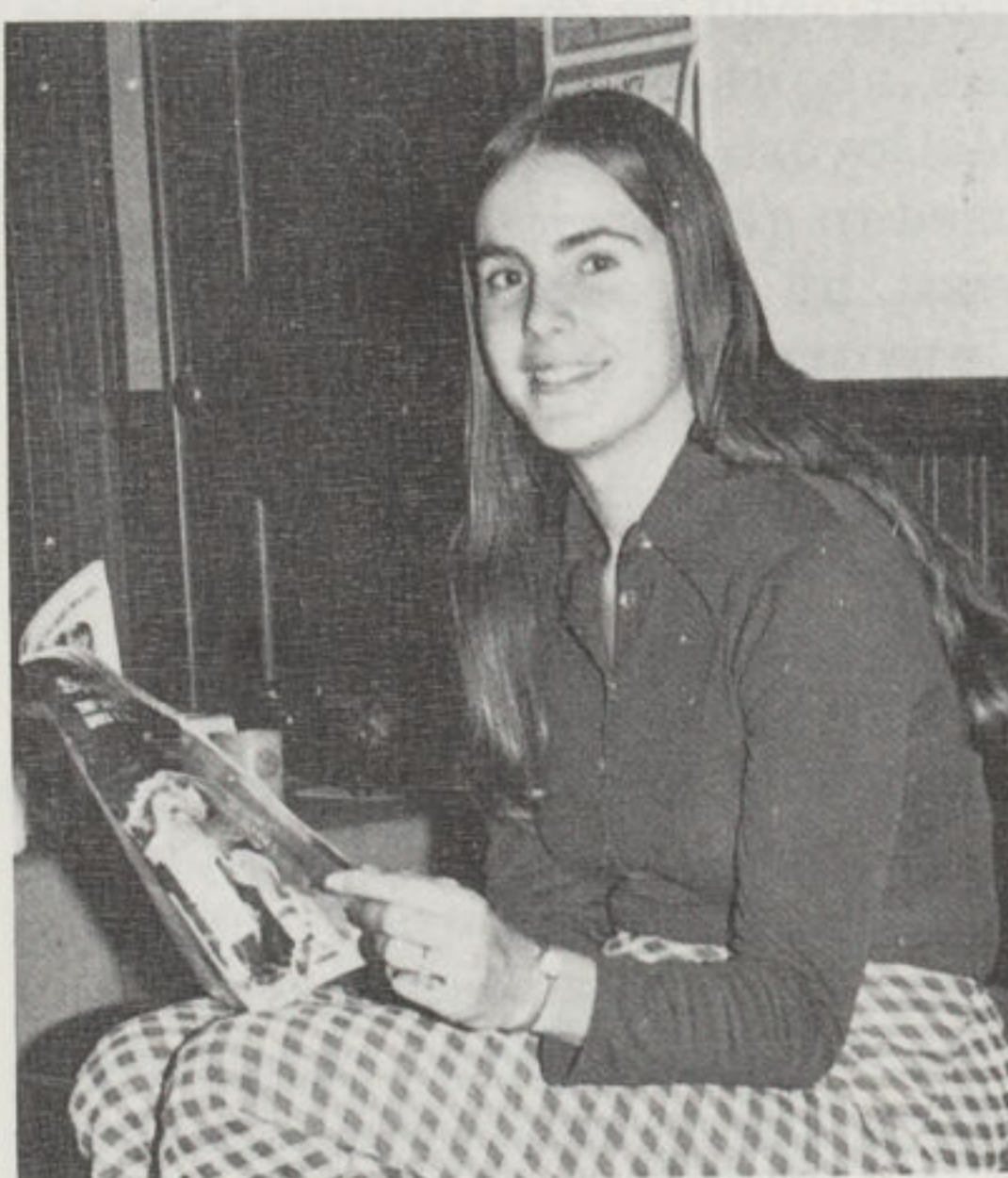
Waits, though losing to the reigning champion of this gambling competition testing general knowledge, did net \$835 for her correct answers plus a piece of luggage and three gallons of paint for appearing as a contestant. The program, taped in September, features two other players: a writer and a social studies teacher. Happy with her winnings, Waits said, "It's a very lucky year for this, since I had a volunteer job this summer, and everything I won isn't taxable."

A long-time fan of the "Who, What or Where Game," Waits said she watched the program every day this summer during her lunch hour. That's how she got the idea to apply for a seat on the show, she said. She added that, since more men than women apply and the program has a strict policy of equal time for men and women, "smart women have a double advantage in getting on this show."

In order to qualify as contestants, all applicants must pass a written short answer exam with typical "Who, What or Where" questions. According to Waits, the test asked such questions as "How many red stripes are there in the American flag?", "Who discovered the cir-

culatory system in humans?" and "What western state capital is named for an Indian tribe." She said that the questions used on the show are somewhat predictable: "They repeat themselves incredibly. If you watch the show for a long time, as I have, you see that if they're talking about a midwestern city, the answer is always Chicago."

Even handed as the show may be in its selection process, its M.C., Art James, may not have



Kathleen Waits, 2L

Mark McNeil

completely adjusted to "smart women." According to Waits, after James learned she went to the Law School he said, "You're too pretty to be so smart." Waits said she took the smear in stride: "I just smiled sweetly because I feared that if I did what I

wanted to do, which is give him the finger, we'd be on the air or I'd get thrown off the show."

The winning player, an unemployed writer, retired after the program as an undefeated champion after amassing over \$5,000 in prize money on five consecutive shows, the maximum allowed. Waits said she missed only two questions, "Who's queen of the Netherlands" and "Rearrange the letters HEN TICK into a word meaning room in a house." The latter question may seem easy, but Waits said, "I'm very bad at anagrams, especially under pressure." She explained her defeat as a matter of bad gamesmanship in gambling bouts where each player must bid some of his or her pot to win the right to a "Who, What or Where" question. She said, "I kept bidding him up and then chickening out."

Waits attributes her facility for "Who, What or Where" answers to "a fairly good memory and a good mind for trivial facts." She added, "I'm not a big reader at all. I think it's mostly a retentive memory. Most people with the education and general background I have had have the potential for a high degree of general knowledge."

Waits will use her winnings for "expenses and maybe some clothes." She said N.B.C. prevents "professional game-playing" by limiting an individual to one appearance per year, with a maximum of two in a lifetime.

HLS Finances Black Law Journal

The Law School has agreed to fund publication of the spring, 1974 issue of the *Black Law Journal*, a three-times-yearly publication headquartered at UCLA.

Robert M. Cotten, 3L, reported earlier this week that Dean Albert M. Sacks has promised to supply the \$1500 necessary for the production of the journal's spring issue.

According to Cotten, the issue will contain two articles on the "Atlanta Compromise," a desegregation plan endorsed by the local

chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense Fund but opposed by the national group.

Other articles slated for the issue will deal with legal strategies for the 1970's regarding desegregation. There will be both student contributions and articles by practicing attorneys. Students will work under the direction of Professor Derrick Bell and teaching fellow Ralph Smith, a former editor-in-chief of the *Black Law Journal*.

Younger Members' Committee
Harvard Club of Boston
invites
HLS community, alums & their guests
to JOLLY UP PARTIES
1st & 3rd Mondays & Fridays
From 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Complete Cash Bar
at the Harvard Club House
374 Commonwealth Avenue
(near Massachusetts Avenue)
Boston, Massachusetts
Women & Men from other Clubs & Schools
also have been invited

Agnew Plea Called Cover-up

By Gerald S. Greenberg

Philadelphia First Assistant District Attorney Richard A. Sprague charged that the Administration and Justice Department engaged in a "cover-up" of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's crimes. Speaking at last Friday's Law School Forum presentation, the veteran prosecutor, whose accomplishments include the successful disposition of the Yablonski murder case, protested that it is "an outrage to gloss over the serious charges against Agnew and say that they are covered by tax-evasion."

Reading from the statement of proof that Attorney General Elliot Richardson submitted in conjunction with Agnew's plea of nolo contendere, Sprague sketched a program of long-term and massive graft that began during Agnew's term as County Executive of Baltimore and continued through his service as Governor of Maryland and Vice-President.

"It is difficult to talk about



Mark McNeil

United States Attorney Herbert J. Stern and Philadelphia First Assistant District Attorney Richard A. Sprague (standing) addressed Forum.

law enforcement when the case against the Vice President is thrown away on plea bargaining. It seems to prove that the bigger you are the lighter you fall," he charged. Sprague decried the rationale of avoiding 'serious and permanent scars' inflicted on the country as a popular excuse and urged an

obligation to respect standards of law enforcement.

Sprague's charges were denied by United States District Attorney for New Jersey Herbert J. Stern. Stern, who has successfully prosecuted many corrupt New Jersey politicians including former mayors of Newark and Jersey City, argued that the Justice Department has not covered up any facts in the Agnew prosecution. He argued that the efforts of Attorney General Richardson '47 and United States District Attorney George Beall had succeeded in stripping Agnew of office and forcing him to plead guilty to a felony. Further punishment would merely be retribution.

Stern pointed out that the public interest does not require that everyone accused of crime face trial. Plea bargaining is an acceptable tool in such cases. The country was spared the possibility of the Vice-President, still first in line of succession, facing trial.

Sprague replied that the Justice Department had to release the facts since the press would have discovered them anyway. He resented Agnew's use of his office as a "club" to reduce his penalty. Fearing that few people would read the statement of proof, Sprague charged that the extent of Agnew's guilt would be overlooked.

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Forum Cancels Genetics Panel

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Law School Forum opposing the debate and the Forum reportedly replied in an exchange of correspondence that both parties declined to make public.

Bell, reached for comment before news of the cancellation, stated, "If we want to have a former Nazi come in and debate as to whether the six million Jews should have been killed in Europe, then we can have a debate on whether blacks are genetically inferior to whites. Otherwise, however, there are some matters that are beneath having anything to do with a law school such as Harvard."

Brownstein had sent messages about the cancellation to both speakers Wednesday night, but spoke personally only to Innis. Innis, Brownstein said, felt that not having the debate would seem to vindicate Schockley's views. Innis was to have met yesterday with geneticists from Columbia and New

York University to prepare for the debate.

Questioned later, Fran Ormes, 3L, said that the qualifications of the speakers were less important than the basic nature of the propositions being discussed. "I don't think this is the kind of discussion that any ethnic group would want in a public forum, rather than an academic setting."

Schockley had called Richard J. Herrnstein, professor of Psychology, earlier Wednesday with questions about an article on the debate in the Tuesday Harvard Crimson. Herrnstein, widely known for his own views on intelligence and genetics, told the RECORD Wednesday evening that he was surprised by news of the cancellation. Herrnstein described his approach to such matters as "libertarian" and said he had "confidence in the character and intellectual ability of the community. They certainly don't need SDS to protect their morals."

Sargent Criticizes Data Banks

By Ricardo Hinojosa

"Society has, of course, always gathered information and kept records on individuals, but the modern computer gives government an unprecedented means of power over the lives of its citizens." So stated Massachusetts Republican Governor Francis Sargent to a small but attentive audience of about 100 in the Ames Courtroom on October 12.

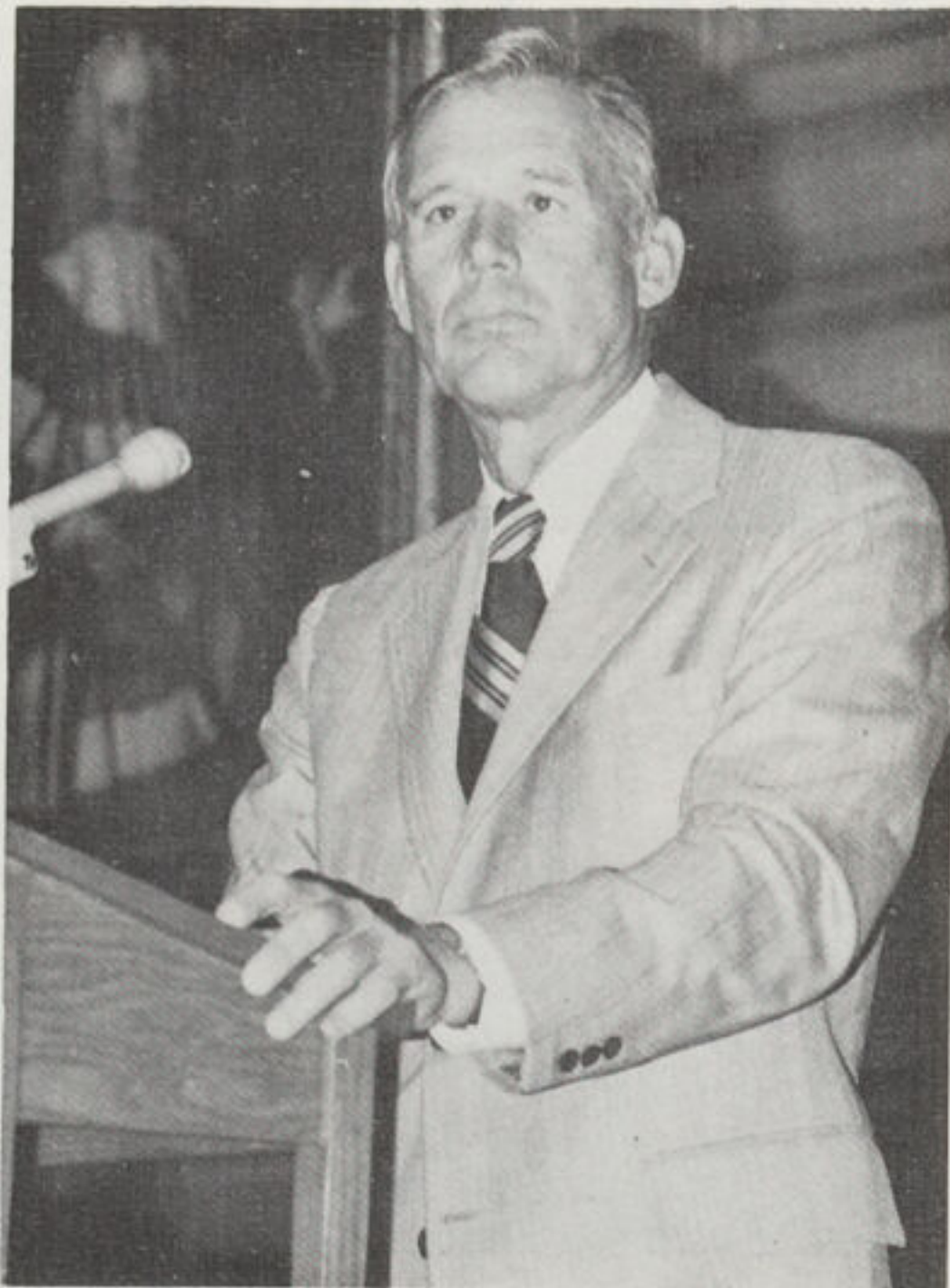
Sargent was at the Law School to address the Law School Forum on the subject of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the reasons Massachusetts has refused to cooperate with the Center.

NCIC was first recommended by President Johnson's Crime Commission in 1967 and was turned into a reality in 1970 when then Attorney General John Mitchell ordered the FBI to establish within its existing information center a computerized data bank on criminal histories. Sargent said that in three years the system has grown virtually without restraint and "threatens to become the single largest depository of information on citizens ever created by our government."

The National Crime Information Center receives criminal histories on citizens from federal, state, and local agencies throughout the country and through this system provides the information to participating law enforcement agencies who have established their own computer terminals.

Sargent criticized the system because he feels it contains some information that should not be kept since the data is not "limited to those who are truly criminals." He deplored NCIC practice of keeping arrests without convictions in a person's file. Some persons are put into the file simply because the local agencies consider them "potential troublemakers."

The Governor was even more critical of the method used to disperse the information to the participating agencies. The FBI says that it knows who has access to its information "but the



Mark McNeil

Governor Francis Sargent

reality is far different, for any agency with access to an NCIC terminal may pass on information to whomever it wishes."

Sargent claimed that "despite the FBI claims — access is almost total, except of course, for the person whose file it is." The government has not even developed the means to allow corrections on erroneous files exclaimed the Governor.

Sargent charged the Federal Government through the FBI, the

Justice Department and the Congress had failed to responsibly administer the NCIC. As an example of Congressional irresponsibility he cited 1970 legislation that reinstated FBI authority to provide wide access to the information after a Federal District Judge had ruled that arrest records could be given only to law enforcement agencies.

Sargent stated that because the Federal Government had failed to establish proper safeguards for the NCIC, Massachusetts could not participate in the national program. The state has contended that only convictions will be recorded and that only law enforcement agencies should have access to the files. Massachusetts has established an independent citizen watchdog board headed by Harvard Law Professor Arthur S. Miller to protect the privacy of the individual.

Because Massachusetts refused to cooperate with NCIC "all hell broke loose" according to the Governor. The Justice Department brought suit in Federal Court against the state, the Small Business Administration threatened to freeze \$30 million in loans, and the

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'Suffragette' Wins Music Award

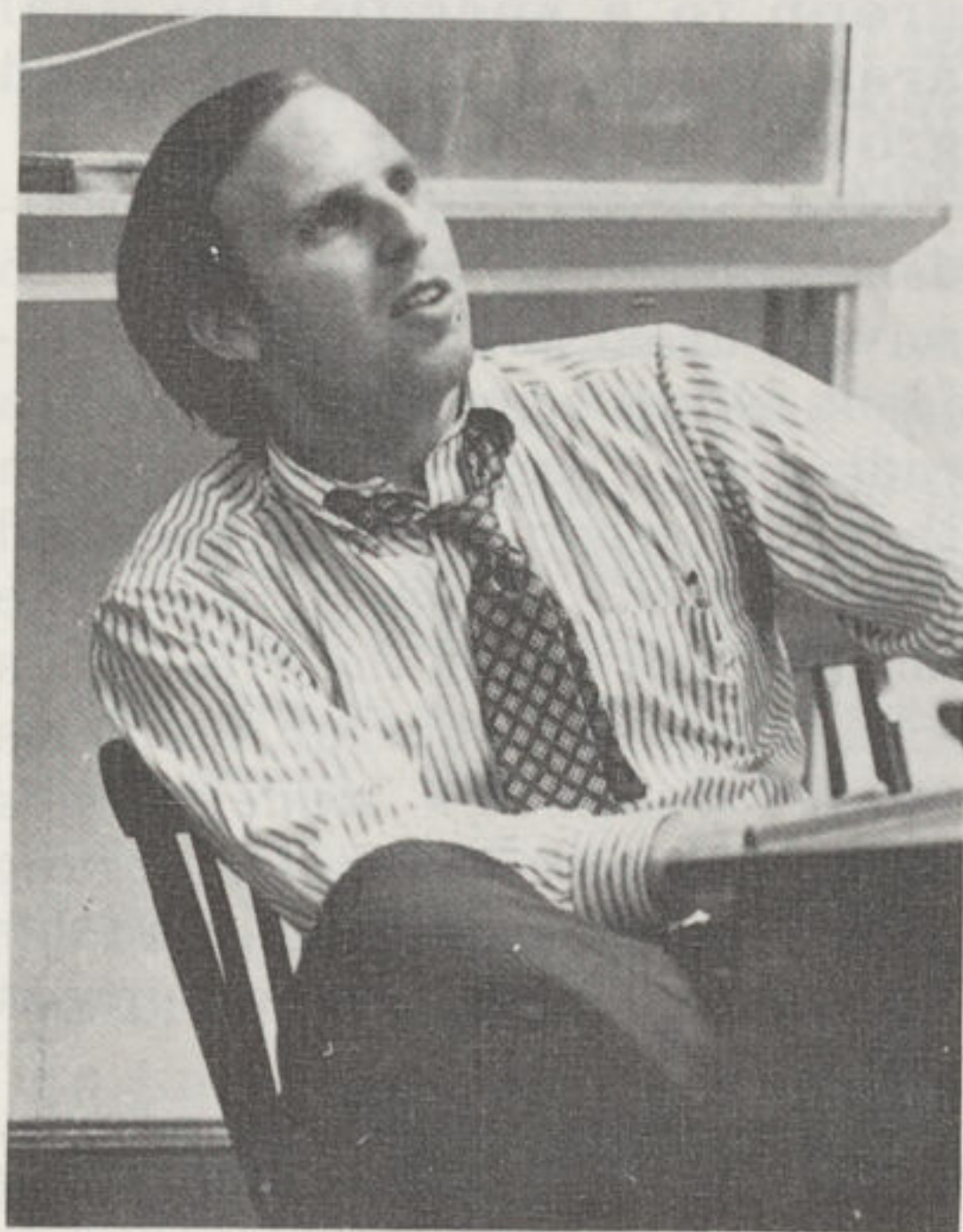
Suffragette! an original musical play written, directed and produced last spring by two third-year students at the Law School, has won the 1973 Broadcast Music, Inc. Varsity Show Competition. The annual award is given for the outstanding score from a musical created at a college or university. Josh Rubins, who produced the musical with George Binbaum, accepted the writer's \$1000 prize and a \$500 award for the Radcliffe Grant-in-Aid Society in New York City last week.

This is the first time a Boston-area university has produced a winner and, also the first time two shows have tied for first place. Duplicate prizes were presented the Scotch 'n' Soda Society of Carnegie-Mellon University.

Suffragette!, based on the lives of Emmeline Pankhurst and her British sisters in the women's suffrage movement, enjoyed a successful three-week run at Radcliffe's Agassiz Theater during March, 1973. The musical was presented by The Radcliffe Grant-in-Aid Society. The Society, unlike other college theatrical organizations, is entirely student-managed and self-supporting.

In previous seasons, Rubins and Binbaum have offered revivals of other musicals, such as *She Loves Me* and *Damn Yankees*. Among Rubins' other songwriting credits is an adaptation of *Winnie-the-Pooh* that broke Cambridge box office records in the summer of 1972.

Green: Public Interest Law at Turning Point



Alan Morrison *Mark McNeil*

By Michael Bowen

The public interest law movement, founded four years ago by Ralph Nader, has reached a crucial turning point, and its future depends upon the people now in law school. This was the message delivered to some 85 Harvard Law School students Tuesday evening, October 9, by Alan Morrison '66 and Mark Green '70, attorneys with Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law. Their presentation, titled "Whither/Wither Public Interest Law?" was sponsored by the Harvard Civil Rights - Civil Liberties Law Review.

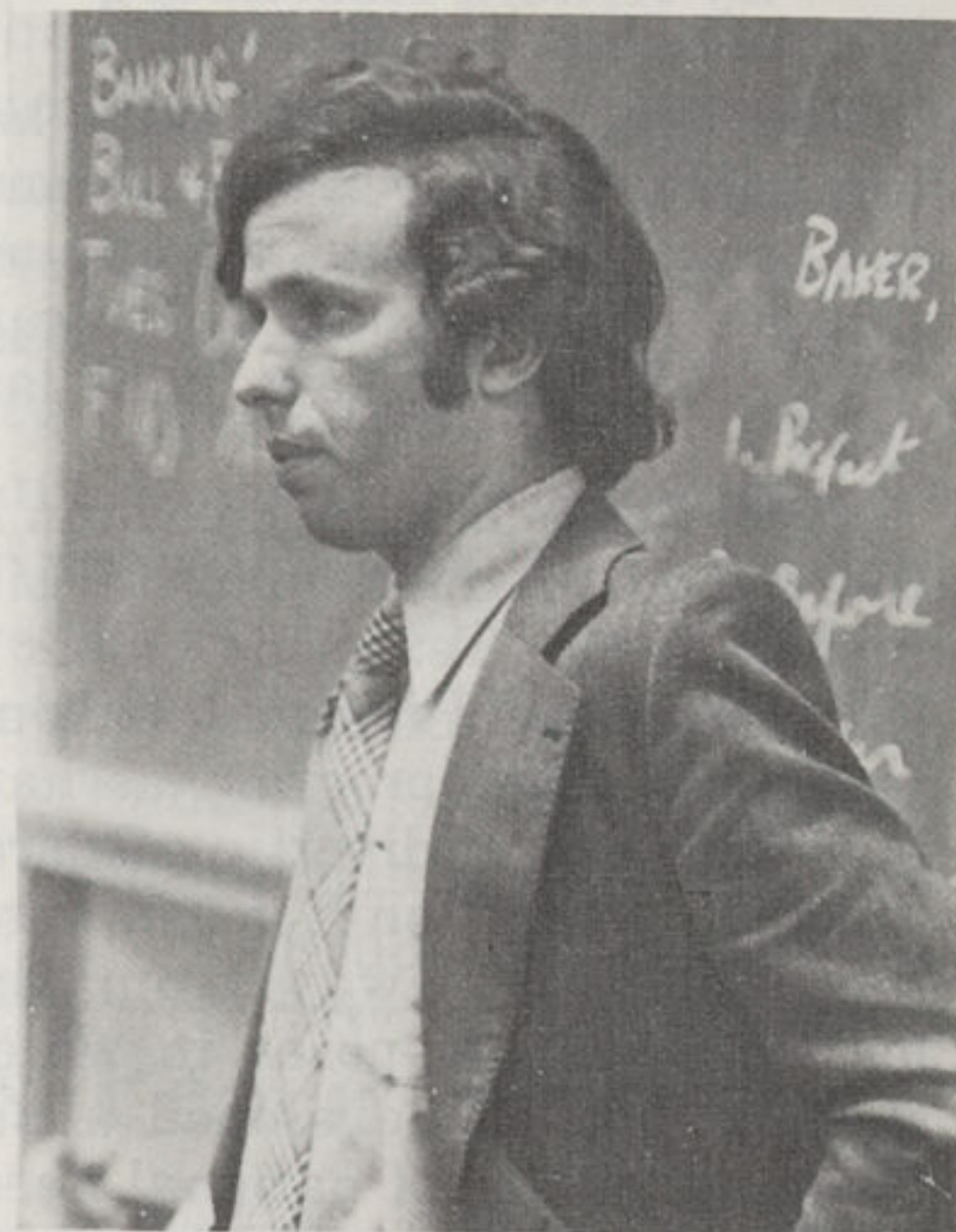
Green began the discussion by distinguishing public interest law from its various antecedents — "movement lawyers who represented unpopular defendants from the Thirties to pending trials, pro-bono work by establishment law firms, and the OEO program that was nearly gutted by (former OEO Director) Howie Phillips." These undertakings, Green said, "were defensive almost by definition," whereas "public interest law is designed to be offensive." Groups such as Nader's, Green explained, provide "a legal counterweight" to the power enjoyed by large corporations which have "purchased the big law firms." In this way public interest law groups can constitute an antidote to "onesidedness in government, where issues are so

often decided by default, rather than by the common law, Madisonian concept of the adversary system."

The basic problem confronting this movement, according to Green, is financial. He noted that the Ford Foundation had reduced its grant to the CSRL by \$1 million per year. The resulting squeeze is further tightened, Green suggested, by politically motivated harassment of private contributors to public interest causes by the Internal Revenue Service.

For this reason, Green told the law students gathered in the Austin East classroom, "Public interest law has reached a crossroads — because of you. You are the supply that will or will not fill the demands of public interest law."

Green was less than optimistic about the prospects that that demand will be filled. He claimed that "When they first enter law school,



Mark Green *Mark McNeil*

65% of the students plan to go into poverty law, public interest law, or some similar area. Something strange happens during the three

Dorm Council Views New Budget; Refreshment Allotment Stays at \$15

The Dormitory Council, meeting Monday evening for the first time this year, received a budget anticipating expenditures of \$11,475 against current funds and estimated revenues totaling nearly \$16,100. The Council's action left an unallocated surplus of some \$4,600, over and above an appropriation setting aside \$3,000 as "starting capital for next year."

A capitation grant to each floor in the Law School dorms — to be spent at the discretion of the floor's residents — accounted for \$2,500, and was the largest single current expenditure provided for. Other major appropriations were \$1,500 for the athletic program, \$850 to subsidize TGIF's, and \$1,000 guaranteed to the telephone company as revenue from the pay phones in each dorm hallway. The principal sources of anticipated revenues were proceeds from the mixers and the dormitory laundry facilities, each expected to account for \$2,000.

The liveliest debate in the

Council session, consuming some 13 minutes, occurred over a motion to increase the expenditure authorized for refreshments for each Council meeting to \$20. An amendment reducing the amount to \$15 — last year's level — carried with one dissent.

Beyond budgetary considerations, the largest part of the Council's attention was devoted to finding volunteers to work at the remaining movies, mixers, and TGIF's to be sponsored by the Council. Commenting on the failure of enough members to offer their services for tonight's and next Friday's mixers, Council President Greg Bowe, 3L, remarked, "I feel like an unsuccessful auctioneer." In an apparent response to the problem, the Council eventually voted to increase the number of functions at which Council members are required to work each semester from four to five. At the same time, they voted to study the possibility of "improving the room priority extended to each member."

Haar Cites Urban Ills

By Arnold Rosenberg

The Nixon Administration has led America away from national solutions to urban problems, Charles M. Haar, Louis D. Brandeis Professor of Law, said last week.

Speaking before a symposium at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas on October 9, Haar criticized President Nixon's revenue-sharing program as having "the effect of diverting federal funds, in proportion if not in absolute amounts, away from the localities and purposes in which there has been developed a national consensus of national need, and toward localities and purposes in which there has never been such a national mandate."

Haar served as an urban advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and was the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development in the Department of Housing and Urban Development from 1966-69.

Haar particularly scored revenue-sharing for providing inadequate support toward five "national objectives": "affirmative action" on discrimination and equal opportunity, state and local institutional reform, improved met-

ropolitan coordination, "progressive" expenditures so that most help goes to the worst-off, and prevention of the encapsulation of central cities. "Under revenue-sharing," he warned, "individuals and groups will apparently be required to demand their rights."

Haar pointed out that city governments still depend largely on rural- and suburban-dominated state governments for funds and authority, and admonished that if revenue-sharing funds flow automatically and equally to all state and local governments, they would remain indifferent to the needs of the old urban cores and to the need for coordinated metropolitan planning.

Despite the fact that the general revenue-sharing formula does include a weighting procedure intended to allocate funds where they're most needed, Haar said, the program fails to do so, because "it siphons off funds to the county and state levels of government, which have little or no responsibility for providing services, and it allows funds to be spent on such regressive items as the reduction of local property tax rates." Haar also lamented the "severe pressures" stemming from "the involuntary confinement of one

group to a specific physical area, isolated from jobs and growth in the outer rings."

Haar contrasted former President Johnson's "commitment" to solving urban problems with President Nixon's proclamation in a radio speech early in his new term that "the urban crisis (is) over and done with." In particular, the former chairman of the President's Task Force on Suburban Problems lauded Johnson's Model Cities Program, metropolitan planning and housing legislation, and his proposed Urban Development Bank.

White House action is especially necessary in urban policy, says Haar, because many of its beneficiaries lack political power, and because Federal departments with their own programs, constituents, and Congressional committees to look after will not work for a program requiring integration and coordination unless they know it has Presidential backing.

But the overriding tone of the speech was pessimistic; as Haar concluded, "In sending up a housing bill, President Johnson described it as an 'effort to build in our cities and towns an environment for man equal to the dignity of his aspirations.' Seven years later, that is still our unattained goal."

Two on Faculty To Attend Pro Bono Job Conference

Assistant Dean Robert A. Williams and clinical teaching fellow Marjorie McDiarmid will attend the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association conference in San Diego next week in an effort to assist students seeking public interest jobs.

Williams said that any student wishing either permanent or summer employment with a legal services or public defender organization should bring up to five copies of his or her resume to his office in Pound 304 by 5 p.m. Tuesday. Interested students, he said, should indicate their geographical preference.

At the conference McDiarmid will also present a talk on the clinical legal education program at the Law School.

Spock Calls for Social Change

(Continued from Page 2)

If his party takes control of Washington, Spock said, the government would enforce "full respect for the environment", an end to assembly-line working conditions, and production of only goods for which there is genuine demand. In addition, he would oppose discrimination against women, blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, American Indians, and homosexuals.

As for United States involvement in the Mideast, Spock noted that the People's Party has long opposed "alliances or giving arms to any other country, because in four

out of five cases the arms go to reactionary regimes who are suppressing the people." Though this may not be true in the case of Israel, he said, he still thought it "better for the United States government not to be constantly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries."

Spock acknowledged that his political aims will long be difficult to achieve, but noted that tenants' unions, food coops, guerrilla theatre, and similar local organizations are already serving the goals of his party. Meanwhile the baby doctor continues to campaign for President, hoping that "in 30 or 40 years" there will be a Spock baby in the White House.

Text of Black Law Students' Statement

Dear Mr. Brownstein:

I am writing on behalf of the black community at Harvard Law School to express our shock and outrage over the projected debate between Schockley and Innis. We cannot believe that the HLS Forum would lend its name and sponsorship to the sensationalism and divisiveness that is sure to result from this event. We are convinced that nothing constructive or beneficial can result from this debate; in fact, the efforts of the Forum to bring rational, enlightened, and well-informed speakers to the campus are diametrically opposed to the self-serving demagoguery of speakers like Schockley and Innis.

Neither person has any proven expertise in the field of genetics or intellectual acquisition. Were they scholars in the field proposing to have a professional and dispassionate discussion in this area — in private or in an academic atmosphere — our opposition (while still strongly registered in terms of the subject matter and its import for black people) would be somewhat more muted. However, given the Roman circus atmosphere that is sure to accompany the debate, we can only project that the debate will exacerbate tension between blacks and whites in this community, and possibly rend the social fabric at Harvard by infusing elements of racism, genocide and the haunting spectre of selective breeding and extermination that stalked Germany not 30 years ago. We cannot let this discussion go on, nor would any self-respecting proud ethnic allow a discussion of this type to be conducted.

We hereby register our protest and demand that this particular Forum be cancel-

led. We realize that cogent arguments can be made for the position that Schockley and Innis have the right to express their opinions in a public forum. We do not deny that basic right; we merely think that Harvard Law School and the Forum should take a moral stand and not lend their support and facilities to this kind of inflammatory and derogatory discussion.

Should the Forum not cancel the debate we will take our position to the larger community and the press. It is time that demagogues and racists not be accorded academic respectability for their insidious, ill-proven and dangerous allegations. We sincerely hope that we can reach an expeditious and honorable resolution of our dispute.

Thank you for your attention.
From the Harvard Black Law Students' Association

Fisher, Baxter Discuss Peace Strategies For Legally Anomalous Mideast Conflict

By Paul Weiner

How can a lawyer deal with a war that may or may not be a war, one of the parties to which refuses to recognize the existence of the other and bristles at the very word "cease-fire"? Professors Richard R. Baxter and Roger D. Fisher, specialists in public international law, attacked the not very promising problem of peaceful solutions to the latest Arab-Israeli conflict at a lecture sponsored by the International Law Society a week ago yesterday, October 11.

Baxter began the discussion by noting that "this war operates very much in a legal vacuum." He noted that "if the Arab states were to have recognized the existence of Israel ... a great deal of the law would have fallen into place." Baxter pointed out in response to a question from the audience that although Israel emerged as the result of the Partition Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, the Arabs believe that that body lacked the power to deny the Palestinian people the right to self-determination by establishing a Jewish state on the territory which Palestinians had formerly occupied.

The treatment of the population of the area of the West Bank occupied by Israel after the 1967 war is similarly complicated by Israel's refusal to consider itself a belligerent occupant of that

territory. "The position of Israel," according to Baxter, is that because of the original occupation of these territories by the Arab states was the result of an unlawful war of aggression in 1948, Israel's occupation of the territory after the 1967 war "is like occupation of *res nullius*, previously unoccupied territory." Israel thus refuses to be bound by the conventions for treatment of civilians in territory occupied pursuant to war. Moreover, Israel and the Arab countries cannot agree on which states should serve as protecting powers to supervise application of the conventions because the Arab states do not recognize Israel.

Fisher began his discussion of the practical problem of making peace in the area by noting that if Egypt and Israel could make binding promises to hold their borders at the 1967 pre-war line, the conflict between them would be at an end. "The trouble is that Egyptian promises are at a discount in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv."

Fisher prefaced his discussion with the question, "What are the best questions to ask?" In accordance with his general approach to international conflict, he said, he sought "a yesable proposition" — a peace-making proposal which could be given to the governments

(Continued on Page 16)

Speechless

We have reached a sad day indeed when the principle of freedom of speech has been reduced to a mere theoretical abstraction. That appears to be the effect of the cancellation of the debate on race and genetics by the Harvard Law School Forum as a result of pressure from the Harvard Black Law Students Association, Students for a Democratic Society, and others.

While the Forum regrets the cancellation of the scheduled debate between Professor William Schockley of Stanford and Roy Innis, national director of CORE, it nevertheless concludes that "the realities and exigencies of a less than free intellectual climate outbalanced the desirability of our making a stand for freedom of speech." This stance seems to us to constitute an abdication of the Forum's responsibility to present speakers with a wide range of political, social and economic views, as it has done in the past. No one previously has suggested that Forum sponsorship of any speaker (including past speakers Roy Innis, former Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi, or Fidel Castro) should be construed as an endorsement, implicit or otherwise, of that speaker's views. Here, the Forum had scheduled a debate of two highly controversial points of view — the very essence of free speech.

In deciding that it did not wish to make a stand for freedom of speech, the Forum has in effect said, "We will only adhere to the principle of freedom of speech when innocuous topics are presented." As the Forum itself has noted, "our belief in the untrammelled freedom of speech must seem the weaker for our action ..., and our sleep will be troubled for some time because of it."

We are especially disturbed by the information presented to the Forum's executive board which led it to cancel the debate. Were there actual threats of retaliatory action against the Forum? Was disruption of the talk assured? If so, we condemn wholeheartedly those who would attempt to silence others whose views they consider extreme, reprehensible, or repugnant. If such extreme views are in fact not well grounded, sensible people will ignore them. On the other hand, if such extreme views might provoke us to further discussion and debate, they will have served a useful function.

The importance of freedom of speech cannot be underestimated. Its value was expressed eloquently by Mr. Justice Holmes more than half a century ago in *Abrams v. United States*:

"But when men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe even more than they believe the very foundations of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas — that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out. That indeed is the theory of our Constitution."

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Fenno

Fenno sensed trouble the moment the all-too-effervescent 1L walked up. He obviously had something he wanted to say, and that was unfailingly a bad sign.

"Don't," Fenno prayed silently, glancing around the circle of worldly-wise 2- and 3Ls which the 1L was unsuspectingly approaching.

But it was too late. A brief lull occurred in the sexist remarks the older students were exchanging about each other's dates, and the 1L, heedless innocent that he was, rushed in.

"Did you guys hear how we did against Columbia?" he asked, trying to sound casual and not quite bringing it off.

Fenno closed his eyes and groaned. It couldn't possibly have been worse.

The second- and third-year students fell into stony silence. One gaped in unaffected amazement at the *gaucherie*. Finally, a 3L deigned to break the awful stillness.

"I wasn't aware," he said with elaborate precision, absently fingering the MIT insignia on his sweatshirt, "that *we* were doing anything in particular with respect to Columbia."

"I don't know where you've been," a 2L (USC '72) added, "but *we've* been right here. All afternoon."

"You know," the 1L sputtered, not comprehending even now. "Harvard."

"Harvard?" the 2L asked, puzzled.

"Harvard College," the 1L insisted patiently, "beat Columbia this afternoon —"

"Harvard College?" the 2L rejoined.

"I've heard of it," the 3L offered helpfully. "It came up once in a trivia contest. It's a men's liberal arts institution in eastern Massachusetts."

"Isn't it somewhere near the Law School?" a heretofore silent upper-classman (Cornell '71) asked.

"I've heard a rumor," the 3L from MIT ventured, "that it is somewhere in the greater Cambridge area. Strictly hearsay, of course."

"I think I saw it mentioned in *Phoenix* last spring," another offered. "Someplace in the personals."

"Is it anywhere near Lesley?" the 2L wanted to know.

"Let's see now." The loquacious 3L pursed his lips in contemplation. "It seems to me —"

"All right, all right," the hapless 1L miserably conceded. "What are you trying to prove, anyway?"

"Only," the 3L concluded, as Fenno mouthed the words of the time-honored formula along with him, "that Harvard Law School has about as much to do with Harvard College as Harvard Square has to do with a square."

"And the feeling," Fenno averred, "is mutual."

Letters

To The Editors:

Re: Patrick Kennedy's review of *The Paper Chase* (RECORD, October 5)

My interpretation of the film's ending differs from the reviewer's. Mr. Hart can well afford to dispose of the envelope containing his grades because he is assured of receiving another envelope containing an invitation to join the *Law Review*. Is that "liberation"?

Stuart W. Graham '70
Cambridge, Mass.

Success In Fight Over Crime Files Pleases Sargent

(Continued from Page 6)

Defense Department announced it would hold back 2400 jobs unless it had access to the files.

"A week ago Massachusetts emerged victorious in this confrontation" Sargent proudly declared. Massachusetts joined a Counter-Administration suit to force the Federal Government to establish proper safeguards and the Justice Department has since dropped its suit against the state. The Governor vowed that "until proper and secure safeguards are established this state will have nothing to do with a federal Criminal History system." Sargent expressed confidence that Congress will move to regulate NCIC in the near future.

Sargent was asked a few questions by the audience after his prepared speech. Several questions dealt with Agnew's resignation and the liberal Republican Governor stated that he and the former Vice-President "had never been all that close." He expressed the fear that there was skepticism about the government throughout the country and that public confidence in it has been shattered.

When asked about the possibility that the Massachusetts system by limiting information to only law enforcement agencies was preventing defendant's and their attorneys from seeing the information, the Governor said he "didn't realize it was a problem" and promised to look into the matter.

Law Notes

Lawrence S. Adelson, Robert D. Swhier, Jr., M. David Bryant, Jr., and W. Cole Durham, Jr., all 2Ls, have been invited to join the **Harvard Law Review** as a result of this fall's writing competition.

* * *

The First Harvard Conference of Polish and American Legal Scholars will be held at Harvard Law School on October 21-23. Six distinguished Polish jurists will present reports (in English) on Polish legal and political institutions, legal aspects of Polish economic planning and foreign trade, and Polish views of American legal and political institutions.

The first session of the conference, will be held on Sunday at 7:00 p.m., in Pound 107. It will be open to the public and admission will be free. The sessions on Monday and Tuesday will be restricted to selected members of the Law School and Arts and Sciences faculties, together with several scholars from other universities.

Professor Harold J. Berman of the Law School faculty is chairman of the committee in charge of the conference.

* * *

The **Harvard Law School Drama Society** is beginning work on its annual spring musical comedy. Entitled "**Paper Waste**", the Law School Show will be a multi-media endeavor satirizing recent Hollywood portrayals of Harvard Law School in addition to

traditional topics of the law. Law students are needed now for collaboration on script, lyrics and music. Those interested in arranging, choreography, set design and film will be needed in the near future. For information, contact producer Robert L. Ryken, 2L at 498-4027.

* * *

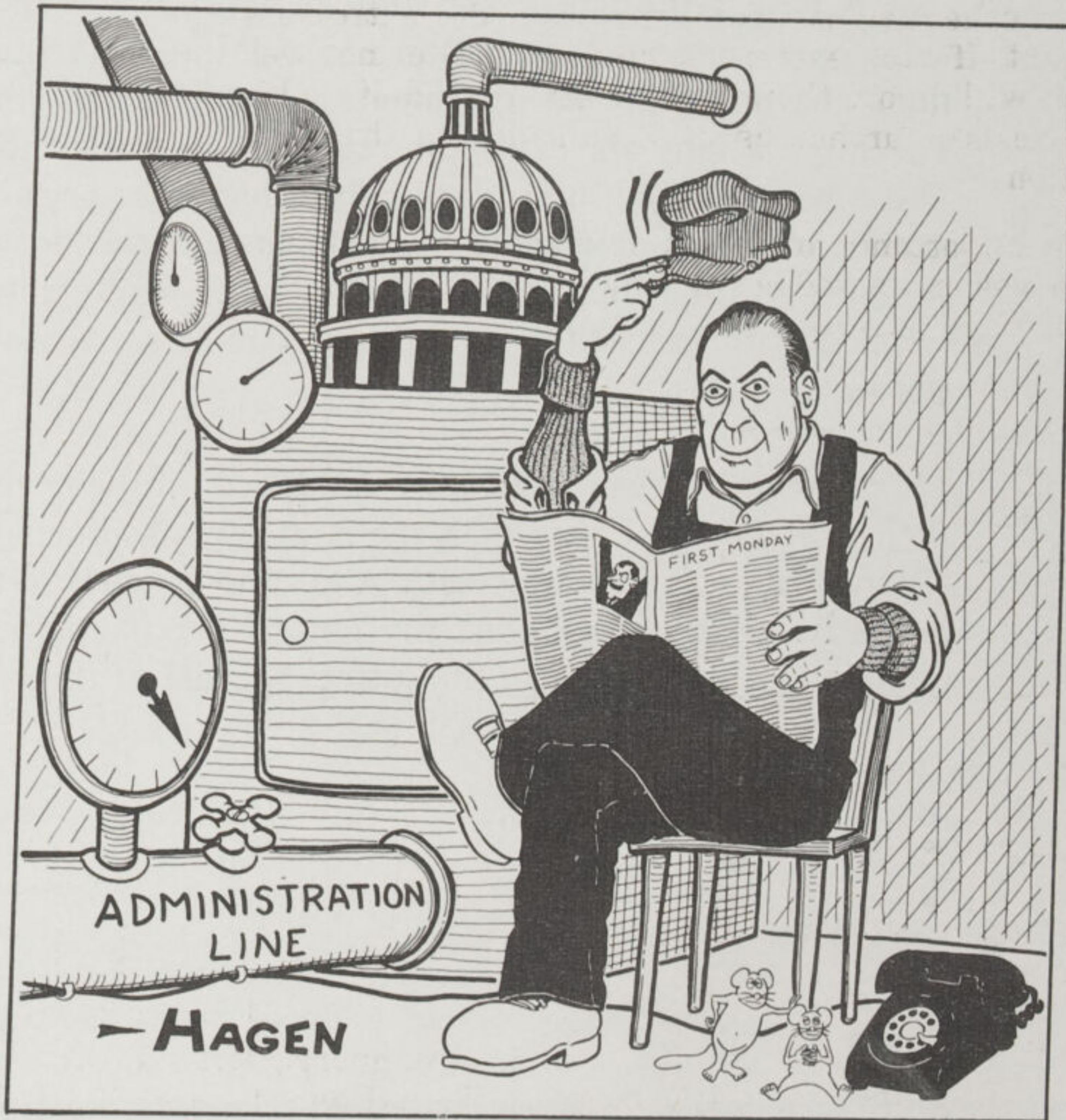
Dennis DiCicco, a former employee of the Law School Library, will show slides taken during this summer's expedition to view a **total solar eclipse** from vantage points in the Sahara Desert. He will present the slides twice — at 12:30 and at 1:15 — this Friday, in Pound 107. All are invited to attend.

* * *

The following 1Ls have been elected to positions on the **Law School Council**: Jeffrey F. Reiman, at-large; Leopoldo L. Ramos, Section 1; Margaret Montoya-Oldham, Section 2; Gerald T.E. Gonzalez, Section 3; and Gary Fox, Section 4.

* * *

Open casting for "**The Law School Early Show: Peabody Terrace**", an original musical comedy will be held October 27, 28, and 29 in the Harkness Commons meeting room, times to be announced. The show is expected to be performed in December, and has been written by William L. Rothschild, 3L and Roberta J. Morris, 2L. Interested students should call Rothschild or show producer Hugh M. Maynard, 2L, at 628-3353.



"The President definitely will not nominate a caretaker-type as Vice President."

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New Concepts and Old Problems

Strategy formulation does not come easily, even for the experienced executive who has many years of trial and error behind him. In developing administrative skills, the seasoned executive has learned from his mistakes. All of this experience applies to improving his understanding of strategy. But none of the experience was in developing and evaluating strategy. Few executives ever see strategy changed. Real exposure to strategy considerations does not even begin until near the peak of an executive career.

Strategy formulation and strategy consulting require that this most complex of problems be handled analytically rather than intuitively. There is no other way. Intuition is inadequate. There is insufficient experience base. In this process, conceptual ability is at a premium. But the concepts must also be validated by the most rigorous analysis.

A basic requirement for strategy consulting is an ability to identify the well-worn precedent which is no longer valid. But this requires questioning all assumptions and accepting no precedents merely because they are generally accepted. The implications are often far reaching. The task, however, is also far reaching. Those who succeed in strategy consulting do so because of their ability, not their experience. That ability has many facets but the most critical is the ability to see complex relationships clearly in terms of basic interaction over time. This must be coupled with the ability to cause others to see these same relationships equally clearly.

Few people can have more influence on their world over the whole span of their professional career than the strategy consultant. He has leverage on the decisions that are critical to society. A great deal needs to be done. American business is burdened with outmoded mythology about competition and managerial economics. Our whole way of life suffers because of this.

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Agnew Plea Called Cover-up

(Continued from Page 5)

The exchange concerning the Agnew conviction highlighted the Forum presentation that focussed on the problems of public prosecutors. Stern commented that traditionally the role of prosecutor was viewed as merely legal mouthpiece for the government. The old-style prosecutor was an advocate for the findings of the police agencies and depended upon them to initiate action.

Such a role is no longer sufficient. In combatting the crimes of powerful corporations or those in public office, the prosecuting attorney must become the chief law enforcement officer of his jurisdiction.

Fulfilling this role is not easy since those under investigation will use their wealth and influence to attack the prosecutor. However, Stern feels that it is vital in curbing crime to convince the public that "law and order will start at the top. The major reason for crime in the streets," he charged, "is the reaction of the young against the hypocrisy of those who make the laws and are themselves criminals."

Both Stern and Sprague urged law students to consider public prosecution as a career. Sprague complained that "too many law students are defense oriented. Young lawyers use the District Attorney's office to gain experience for private practice." He called for higher salaries and a major effort to build a professional, career-oriented prosecution staff.

Sprague also attacked some judicial rulings that free defendants on absurd technicalities. He cited a Philadelphia case in which a conviction for rape was reversed because the trial judge had charged the jury, "May God guide you in your deliberation."

Responding to questions, Sprague stated that he was in favor of capital punishment. He noted that no discussion of punishment can be kept separate from other facts. Certainty of apprehension and promptness of trial are also vital to this system. Given these factors cap-

ital punishment would be useful in deterring those who already face a life prison sentence. He also charged that when capital punishment is abolished, the entire scale of punishment is reduced.

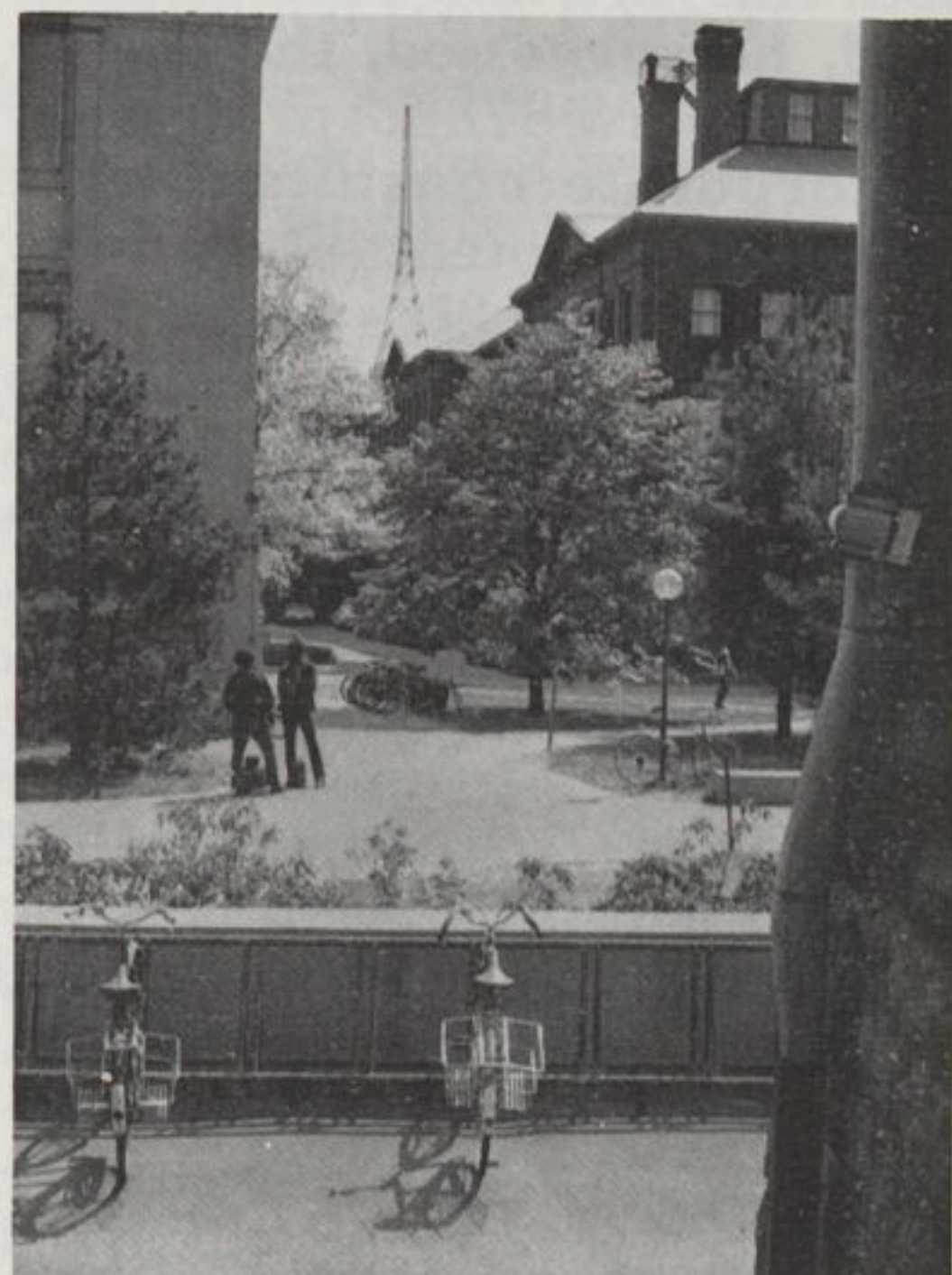
Stern replied that if ideals of certainty of arrest and conviction already exist there is no need for capital punishment. He noted that homicide rates did not rise in states which abolished capital punishment prior to the Supreme Court's 1972 ruling. Solitary confinement adequately deters prison murders. "The infliction of capital punishment by the state is barbaric and does not convince people that life is sacred," he concluded.

Stern also spoke in favor of limited wiretapping as an investigative tool in appropriate cases such as kidnapping and narcotics. He denied the existence of a right to use the telephone to commit a crime. Given a system in which a wiretap is obtainable only upon a strong fact showing to a judge, he found such intrusion to be less shocking than a physical search.

Sprague, on the other hand, feared that there are too many in office who would use wiretap information for political reasons. A wiretap, unlike a search, is ongoing, unannounced, and indiscriminate and therefore open to abuse. Although granting that it is a useful police tool, he argued that such utility is overbalanced by the fear and stifling of expres-

sion it creates, and that therefore wiretapping should not be allowed.

Stern in conclusion sketched methods used to discover political corruption. He proceeds on the assumption that a public official taking graft is receiving cash and that no one ever cashes a large check for a legitimate purpose. After acquiring the government records and ascertaining the identities of the most successful contractors he subpoenas their records and looks for cash payments. The use of immunity to force testimony is another key tool.



Bob Mack

A day in early fall brought this quiet moment to the south end of the Law School campus.

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Public Interest Law's Future Up to Students, Green Says

Vorenberg Eyes Cox Staff Work In BSA Lecture

(Continued from Page 7)

years that they're there, though, because by the time they graduate, 65% go to work for large firms, and only a sliver — less than 1% — go into public interest law."

The "something strange" to which he alluded, Green hinted, is the acquisition by students of a conventional career orientation, and their consequent dissatisfaction with the \$6000 per year salaries that CSRL offers beginning lawyers.

Green purported to find evidence of this preoccupation at both Harvard and Yale. At Harvard, he suggested, the acceptance by Law School professors of corporate consultancies was such a potentially significant issue that "It's really fantastic that the (Harvard Law) RECORD has never looked into this." At Yale, moreover, he found the situation even worse. "Yale Law School," he said, "has allowed itself to be entirely taken over by conservative Chicagoans with a hands-off government philosophy."

Alan Morrison's presentation, substantially shorter than Green's, emphasized the litigatory dimension of public interest law. In contrast to Green who had remarked that "The courtroom is not the only place where public interest law occurs. It involves a range of forums,

from the Supreme Court to the Mike Douglas Show," Morrison defined "public interest lawyer" as "someone who tries to solve problems through the litigation process."

Morrison claimed that this approach had achieved remarkable successes. He cited the forced retirement from the Army of General Alexander Haig after he became White House Chief of Staff, attacks on the use of tax monies in the 1972 Republican campaign, and a legal battle launched against bar association minimum fee schedules as examples of these successes.

Remarking that, "The government bureaucracy has an amazing capacity to do bad things," Morrison suggested that multiple targets remained for public interest lawyers. For this reason, he said, "our jobs are more fun than anything else you can do."

Questions addressed to the attorneys during a brief discussion following their remarks indicated some resistance to their message. Several participants asked how the CSRL decides which cases to undertake, in response to which Green finally admitted that "We reflect an ideology. We are not value-free." A question regarding the representation of women and minorities among the Nader group's lawyers drew acknowledgement that, while one fourth were women, none were blacks.



Professor James Vorenberg

"Watergate: The Organization of the Special Prosecutor's Staff" was the subject of an informal talk by Professor James Vorenberg behind the closed doors of the Root Room last week.

Vorenberg, who served during the summer as special deputy to Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, spoke off-the-record to an audience in the first of a series of faculty talks sponsored during the academic year by the Board of Student Advisers.

The RECORD has agreed to honor the requests of faculty speakers who wish their remarks to be kept off-the-record.



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Text of Forum Statement

On Wednesday night, October 17, the Executive Board of the Harvard Law School Forum voted to cancel its discussion on "Race Differences in IQ, and Dysgenics" between Roy Innis of Core and Professor William Schockley of Stanford, which had been planned for October 26. Among the factors which the Executive Board considered in its analysis were: opinions expressed by representatives of the Harvard Black Law Students association, who were present for part of the Executive Board meeting; a feeling on the part of the board that it would be impossible to have an orderly discussion given the expressions of displeasure in segments of the Harvard community; and a feeling on the part of Board members that the probable disrupting effects of such a program on the community outbalanced the benefit of bringing this questioned and controversial subject to a public and open forum.

The executive board regrets that conditions are such at Harvard that a free and open debate cannot be held on any subject no matter how irrational and pernicious that subject appears to some members of the community. The Board wonders how free speech, a marketplace of ideas, and intellectual freedom can be expected to exist anywhere if not at a university. We hope that the community will puzzle over why the views of William Schockley and Roy Innis were not met on the field of rational argument and public debate, but rather by expressions of insult and affront. We hope the Harvard community will wonder how and why things have changed since we presented the questioned and controversial views of the

Soviet Ambassador Menshikov (Oct. 24, 1958), Dr. Fidel Castro (April 25, 1959), Dr. J.B. Rhine of Duke (Apr. 14, 1961), Governor Ross Barnett (Feb. 4, 1965), Madam Ngo Dinh Nhu (Oct. 14, 1963), Malcolm X (Dec. 16, 1964), Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey (Nov. 19, 1965), Dr. Timothy Leary (Nov. 4, 1966), and even Roy Innis (Dec. 12, 1969).

In this case, the realities and exigencies of a less than free intellectual climate outbalanced the desirability of our making a stand for freedom of speech.

The Board notes the criticism leveled at the qualifications of Mr. Innis and Professor Schockley to discuss the intended question. Yet, it was precisely this question which the program was designed to answer — that of qualification. Critics were invited to come and expose the allegedly unqualified people and over half of the program time was set aside for questions from the audience, giving adequate opportunity for members of the Harvard community to challenge the speakers' views. Originally, we had planned for Innis alone, and he pressed us to invite Schockley for a debate. Accordingly, we did not intend it to be a complete symposium on race differences and dysgenics. Rather, it would simply be two persons giving opposing views.

The Forum is not persuaded that any subject is morally irresponsible and not to be brought into a public forum for debate. Accordingly, the Forum will especially work toward having a program in the future on

this exact subject, with the most qualified people obtainable on the panel, possibly including Roy Innis and William Schockley. In the meantime, our belief in the untrammelled freedom of speech must seem the weaker for our action tonight, and our sleep will be troubled for some time because of it.

Howard Brod Brownstein
L '75 President,
Harvard Law School Forum

Law Students Leave For Mideast War

(Continued from Page 1)

He is now presumably in Israel, although the Law School has had no word from him since that time.

In addition to Noam, Mitchell Knisbacher, a 2L studying for a Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy this year, is planning to leave for Israel this week to perform agricultural work on a Kibbutz.

Knisbacher recently returned from spending part of the summer in Israel, where he attended an international congress of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists.

Shlomo Z. Sternberg, Professor of Mathematics at Harvard and co-teacher with Professor Alan M. Dershowitz of a course on law, mathematics, and the Talmud, also left for Israel this week.

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Televised Gala Opens 'Paper Chase'

By Kermit Kubitz

The world premiere of *The Paper Chase* gathered one of Boston's more motley crowds to a spectacle Tuesday at the Sack Cinema 57 Theater which was televised by Boston's Channel 4, WBZ-TV. Pat Mitchell, WBZ's entertainment critic, interviewed the film's director, James Bridges, and John Houseman, who plays the aristocratic Professor Kingsfield, between clips of the film.

Among the more interesting bits of trivia disgorged during the half-hour televised premiere were the fact that there have been 12 world premieres in Boston and that Harvard Law School since its founding in 1817 has produced 75 Senators, 200 Congressmen, 11

Supreme Court Justices, "and an undetermined number of drop-outs."

The premiere, according to Sack Vice President Alan Frieberg (no relation to Stan), proves that "show business is alive and well in Boston." Frieberg also stated that Boston is a market of thousands of students and that students go to movies. Ergo, presumably, students will go to this movie.

Especially since, as the director noted, there are very few people over 30 in the movie. Money seemed to be a focal point of discussion at the premiere. John Roberts, executive director of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, for whose benefit the event was staged, mentioned that his organi-

zation had just incurred costs of \$3000 for two appellate court briefs.

Boston Mayor Kevin White chatted briefly with Mitchell and observed, "I think we've all chased those papers through exams in our lifetime." No doubt someone always left the windows open in Kevin's examinations. Another Boston luminary who attended was Celtics star John Havlicek.

Sports attorney Bob Woolf, responding to Mitchell's comment that lawyers are getting in on the sports act, agreed. "The athlete has almost become a movie star. He has his own entourage and a large contract."

Written, no doubt, by the third-year student in the film shown commenting to a 1L, "All that stuff about grades is true. It's a number, it's a letter that determines your whole future."

John J. Osborne, Jr., '70 appeared a la Bogdanovitch in trenchcoat and bow tie. He wrote the novel from which the movie was adapted, he said, "because I had a lot of spare time and I thought law school was an important experience."

John Houseman, who plays Professor Kingsfield in the film, said that he understood the competitive nature of the Law School had changed "since the Kingsfields were in charge."

The Harvard University Band, according to Mitchell, "added excitement."

Director Bridges mentioned that he chose to do this movie because "I had just been sued for \$3,000,000 and had a debt to lawyers for \$26,000."

Fisher, Baxter Discuss Peace Strategies For Legally Anomalous Mideast Conflict

(Continued from Page 9)

involved in the war and which they could accept without running fatal military or political risks.

Fisher noted that the governments of both the United States and the Soviet Union could serve their own political interests by attempting to resolve the conflict. The Soviet Union could gain international prestige by acting as a peacemaker; the United States could similarly gain by helping to preserve the current detente.

Turning to the role of the United Nations, Fisher suggested that, "I would have the Security Council request Israel, Egypt, and Syria to meet in New York three weeks later for a working session" for the

purpose of implementing Security Council Resolution 242. That resolution provides for a return to the status quo prevailing before the 1967 war, but with stable borders for all parties and mutual recognition of each country's territory and sovereignty. "I think it would be a good time to get the Arabs off their no-face-to-face-talks position," Fisher said.

Fisher cautioned against calling for an immediate ceasefire. "Every call for immediate ceasefire in the last 25 years of United Nations history has not worked," because neither side is willing to stop fighting unilaterally upon receiving word of the decision. Any ceasefire instead should specify a definite starting time.

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