

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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VOL. 64, NO. 3

FEBRUARY 11, 1977

TWENTY CENTS

Placement Office Releases Interview, Job Statistics

By Steven Prye

Almost 20,000 job interviews were scheduled for second- and third-year students by the Law School Placement Office this fall, according to the preliminary statistics released last week by that office. Placement Director Eleanor R. Appel believes that the 19,930 number (which includes 2,401 cancellations) is an increase over last year.

The latest statistics are based on questionnaires returned as of Feb. 4, by which date roughly 60 percent of the Classes of '77 and '78 had reported job acceptances to the Placement Office. The remaining 40 percent are either still job hunting or keeping quiet about their plans. Appel explained that the Placement Office has to rely on the cooperation of students and employers for its information, a fact which necessarily accounts for the substantial incompleteness of the statistics.

While the preliminary statistics seem to indicate an increasing trend toward private practice among HLS graduates, most pro
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HLS Draft Resister Pardoned During Ford's "Final Days"

By Bill Ross

For Peter Irons, 2L, the tragedy of U.S. involvement in the Indo-China War started earlier than it did for most Americans. And it lasted longer.

Irons actively opposed American participation in the war at a time when many Americans did not know there was a war; he rejected his draft card long before draft card burners stormed the nation's induction centers. He was finally pardoned last December for evading the draft in 1963. Irons believes that he may be the only draft resister pardoned by former President Gerald Ford.

Although Irons, who spent 26 months in federal prison, is pleased with his pardon, he is disappointed that President Carter's pardon of 10,000 war-time draft evaders did not ex-

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IMPOVERISHED STUDENTS

The *Record* has an opening for a business manager. The position pays well, and involves the usual mundane chores of keeping a corporation on an even financial keel. Much of the work involves only the maintenance of already-established ties with the *Record's* regular advertisers. If you are interested, get in touch with Steve Davidson (876-0253) for more information.

2L Review Staff Votes To Allow Volunteer Officers

By Terry Keeney

Second-year members of the *Harvard Law Review* voted Monday to allow members to volunteer for officer positions and replace the current system in which *Review* officers are selected by the president.

The 2L class also unanimously supported resolutions to limit the authority of the president or other editor to make political or ideological changes in articles and to list all *Review* members in the masthead alphabetically with only the president, executive editor and treasurer listed by both name and title.

The members voted 17-13 to table a proposal that would have increased the 2L membership from 37 to as many as 60.

Monday's meeting climaxes months of discussion and debate within the ranks of the *Review* over proposals to reform the structure and procedure of the magazine. It comes only days before the election of the new *Review* president, scheduled for tomorrow.

The meeting was described as amicable and free from hostility. Paul N. Watterson, who chaired the meeting, said, "It was a very un-acrimonious meeting. No one felt bad about what was done."

Under the proposal for voluntary officerships, all 2L's interested in serving as officers,

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Namibian Terrorist Trial Appeal Next Week

By Ralston Deffenbaugh

"Terrorists who murder a Chief Minister and carry out an attack on the South African Defence Force can expect no mercy from a Court. This is an evil which must be wiped out, roots and all. Law and order must be maintained. . .

"Accused 1 and 3, the sentence of this Court is that you will be returned to the place of custody and that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Justice J. J. Strydom of the South West Africa Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa spoke these words on May 12, 1976, in Swakopmund, Namibia. They ended the three-month-long trial of six black Namibians, all members of Namibia's major political party, the South West African People's Organization (Swapo).

It was also the first death sentence passed under South Africa's Terrorism Act.

But where was the "Terrorism?" In the form of the Terrorism Act and other attempts to deal with threats to its rule, South Africa's government has instituted an official terrorism of its own to deal with violence in the state.

In August of 1975 Filemon Elifas had been assassinated. He was the Chief Minister of Ovamboland, the largest of the South African-created tribal "Homelands" of Namibia. There was a rising tide of Swapo guerrilla activity along Namibia's northern border with Angola.

Namibia's South African rulers — illegal rulers, according to the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and most of the world — authorized a wave of detentions. Dozens of people, perhaps 200, were held for varying lengths

of time without charges, without trial, without visitors under the Terrorism Act. Despite these efforts the murderers of Elifas were never caught.

Charges were finally filed against six Namibians in November, 1975. Three were female nurses at a Lutheran hospital in Ovamboland. The other three were men, one a travelling salesman living in Windhoek, one a Windhoek shopkeeper, one a clerk in a wholesale store in Ovamboland.

The nurses were charged with having given the sum of \$11.50

The trial was a political substitute for the trial which would have occurred had the South Africans been able to find the murderers. . . .

each to people who in turn were supposed to have given the money to people whose aim it was to overthrow the government by force (i.e., "terrorists"). In addition, one of the nurses was charged with having given a dress, some soap, and sanitary napkins to a "terrorist".

Two men were charged with having independently purchased Land Rovers which they gave to people who in turn were supposed to have supplied the vehicles to "terrorists". The third man was charged with having driven the murderers of Elifas to the assassination site.

All these charges were under the Terrorism Act. The most widely-used provision of the Act is Section 6, giving the police the power to detain anyone for an unlimited length of time, without charge and without trial. The courts are for-

bidden from inquiring into the validity of any action taken under this section, and may not order the release of any detainee.

The stated purpose of the detentions is "for interrogation". Given the completely unbridled power of the police with respect to this detention provision, it is unsurprising that there have been so many instances and allegations of torture.

The Terrorism Act creates the crime of "terrorism". This involves the commission of "any act" with "intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order." "Any act" is as broad as it sounds — it can be as major as planting a bomb or as trivial as blowing your nose.

The intent element would be manageable were it not that the Act sets up a set of presumptions by which intent is inferred. If the State proves that the act committed was likely to have had any one of a list of 12 consequences, the burden of proving innocence shifts to the defendant. He must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *not* that he did not have the requisite intent, but that *he did not intend any of the consequences* listed in the presumptions.

The presumptions include causing serious bodily injury to any person; encouraging the bringing about of social change in cooperation with a foreign or international institution; encouraging feelings of hostility between whites and other inhabitants; and obstructing the free movement of traffic.

Therefore, under the Act, the murder of one's lover by one's spouse, a pastor's sermon calling for a more Christian life, and a cartoonist's satiric caricature of a government official are all acts of terrorism.

Back to our trial at Swakopmund, then.

It may seem curious that people charged with such disparate acts should be tried together absent allegations of conspiracy. But any person

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HARVARD LAW RECORD

Published ten times each semester by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 617-495-4418. Subscription price: \$3.00 semester, \$6.00 year mailed; \$8.00 year mailed outside U.S.; students \$3.00 year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies including back issues: 20 cents at the Law School, 50 cents mailed. Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass. Copyright 1977 by the Harvard Law School Record Corporation. The opinions expressed in the Harvard Law Record are those solely of the students comprising the Board of Directors of the Harvard Law School Record Corporation.

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Hipness 7 Gets a Haircut

By Bruce Howard

On a hipness scale of 1 to 10, 10 being a disc jockey on WBCN, 1 being, well, *let's be frank*, the HARVARD LAW RECORD, I'm a solid 7. Not exactly Mopsy Strange Kennedy writing about orgasms in the *Real Paper*, I admit, but then, I'm no Dick Stewart in bow tie either. So obviously, it's a touchy matter when a Hipness 7 gets a haircut. People react. Hey, it's not only looks. I stopped caring about looks when the fall mixer season ended. But it is a problem when I take a shower, attempt to dry my hair for 40 minutes with a blow torch, and still catch whooping cough when I walk outside and icicles form on my bangs.

Now normally when I get a hair-cut I just duck into the nearest Mass. Ave. barber shop. You know, the ones with the March, 1974 *Sports Illustrated's*, the rack of Wildroot bottles, and the old world barbers named Tony who say things like, "You go to Harvard Law School? Good school," and "You got nice hair. You take care of it?"

But for some reason I sat down one day and figured out how much time I'd save if I didn't comb my hair after showers and just let it go natural. (In a curved grading system, these time-savers can make the difference.) Anyhow, people who know (all right, it was my mother) tell me you have to go to a fancy place to get your hair cut natural — it's like health foods costing more. So I go by a couple of those beauty salons with the color photos in the windows of Betty Ford types with bouffant hair-do's with waves jutting out right and left like the fins on those old Cadillacs, and I read the little crayon-on-cardboard signs in the corner of the windows saying "we style men's hair too," but I don't know, I guess I just couldn't see myself under one of

those bulbous dryers reading *Silver Screen* magazine and talking with Ruth in the next bubble about *As The World Turns*. "What?! An abortion?" "Yes, she has to. It's Dr. Harvey's child. Don't you remember, during that operation?" So I kept walking.

Finally, down in the Square, I came upon a unisex-hair-design-and-scrimshaw-boutique type place on Dunster Street. Now it's important for the plot here to mention what I looked like — I had a two-day beard growth, was wearing baggy, baggy brown pants, I mean, like they get caught on fire hydrants when I cross the street, and my hair, well, you know about the hair. Anyhow, I was a mess.

So I walk into Hair Care, and some guy at a table looks me up and down and asks me, like, what do you want. Haircut, I say. Do you need an appointment? He looks at my beard, my fading Christmas vacation suntan, which, maybe it's their orange lights, looks like dirt, my pants (ok, they were dirty, especially on the left side where the top of the Parker pen in my pocket had slid off and I didn't discover it until the cartridge was empty) and so on, and then he says yes, of course you need an appointment, and starts studying a completely empty page of an appointment book like he was translating the Magna Charta. Um, he says, looking back up at me, this time with a squished mean look on his face as if he were smelling something on my scarf that I wasn't. Well, I think we can fit you in. I wondered whose crammed schedule he was going to attempt to shoehorn me into, the guy standing out front smoking the More, the woman reading the *Vogue* in the back, or the other guy humming "Move It In, Move It Out" and sweeping the floor. Apparently they were wondering the same thing, because the minute he said he could fit me in all three of the

stylists looked over and stared scissors at him. Hm, he said, Could you come back in 15 minutes? Sure, I said. As I walked out I noticed through the window the four of them huddled in a circle.

With the ol' Reliance Co-operative Bank thing showing minus seven degrees centigrade I headed for indoor loitering. Fifteen minutes was just enough to find out the coffee of the day in the Garage had gone to 50¢, the Strawberries-Coop record price war was over, with the capitalists happily leveling off at \$3.89, and The Crusaders had a "Best Of" album out. The Crusaders? Hipness 7, and never even having heard of the group with a "Best Of" album featured on the Strawberries big shelf.

Back at Hair Care, the four stylists had a game plan. As I walked in and slipped off my coat, the leader of the pack stepped up to me and said, clearing his throat, a haircut costs \$12. All right, I said. Panicky glances criss-crossed the room like pool balls on a break. Leader sent me to the back to have the preparatory shampoo. (Actually, he turned to the woman with the magazine and said, "Get him wet." That's "Give him a shampoo" in unisex hair salon talk.) Ten minutes later, after my herbal fruit juice shampoo, I was explaining to Kevin that I wanted to let my hair go natural. He shook his head. It won't work, he said. Your hair can't do it. For some reason that shook me. What does it mean to have hair that can't go natural. What did my ancestors do in the jungle before shag layer cuts, blow dryers, or combs even? But don't worry, Kevin said, sensing my thoughts. I'll make it European.

Well that's the whole story. The next morning a friend saw me in the Hark and commented that I looked like Michael Corleone after he switched. Another friend asked me if I'm a Jet all the way. Meanwhile, it's been three days now and my head still smells like Del Monte apricots in heavy syrup. It drives me crazy. Every time I brush my hair I get hungry.

Gregory Calls America 'Racist, Sexist Society'

By Tim Cooper

Displaying the acerbic wit which made him a celebrity and the political beliefs he has espoused for more than a decade, Dick Gregory mesmerized a standing-room-only crowd in the Ames Courtroom last Wednesday night for more than three hours.

He said he came to "examine America." Lambasting the "trickery" used by government and big business to deceive the American public, he said that "somewhere down the line" it must be stopped and it is the young people who must do it. Throughout the talk, he repeatedly told his audience: "You've got a big job" ahead of you.

Deriding the materialism and fear perpetrated by what he called the "most racist, sexist society ever put together in history," Gregory exhorted his audience to "reach inside" and find the "true universal love," and to learn about and understand the true beauty of one's own body.

Although Gregory jumped randomly from point to point, he never lost track of his main theme of America and its goals and values. From coffee prices to busing; from one's personal care to the assassinations of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King; Gregory wove them all into his call for an examination of this society.

Gregory also used humor and wit to convey his message.

On his doubts about the validity of the oil shortages: "The last three months all they have is oil slicks. When is a banana boat going to break-up?"

On the price of coffee: "Pretty soon it'll be a status symbol to have coffee on your breath."

On life as a child: "I was raised by a cockroach. They used to send you out for the Black Flag."

On why one should not have gotten the swine flu shot: "They told you the side effect was death."

In developing the themes already mentioned, Gregory raised many questions about various topics. The first portion of the talk was devoted to the problem of "trickery" and dishonesty in society. Citing the coffee shortage, the oil shortage, and the ozone problem as fabricated issues ("They don't even have to make it sound good"), he said the nation is controlled by "trick law." True power to change things, he added, is with the "young folks" who must demand that educational institutions change their approach. They must "educate, not indoctrinate" and teach one how to "live, not earn a living."

Law students have a special role, said Gregory. They must work so that the nation can put "integrity in the same breath as law."

He disputed the comments of those who say the black vote elected Jimmy Carter President. No black force is that strong yet, but he did say that it was strong enough to put a party out of office. He went on to attribute Ford's failure to win to his alienation of blacks, small farmers, and the people of New York City.

Continuing his theme of the need for honesty, Gregory told a story about taking his two sons (ages four and eight years) to Washington to meet a pimp, prostitute, and pusher. They met on a street corner and walked down the block in front of the White House. Then they parted. Gregory walked back in front of the White House with his boys, only this time he wore a cloth sign asking the President to open up the investigation of the assassinations of the Kennedys and King. This time he was arrested by the police. The lesson for his sons, he said, was that you can walk by the White House with a pimp — but if you walk by and talk about "ethics and truth" they'll arrest you and even kill you, if they can.

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Faculty Members To Argue Nixon Papers Case

On August 9, 1974, appellant resigned from the Presidency. Within hours, White House archivists were summoned to an emergency meeting and, working virtually around the clock, they began to collect and box, for immediate shipment to California, the documents and papers of appellant's administration.

Motion to Affirm of Appellees Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press et. al., p. 9, in *Nixon v. Admin. Gen. Services*

The papers never got there. Nor did the tapes. The Ford Administration agreed that Nixon should have them, but the Special Prosecutor objected, and was joined in court by a variety of private parties. Shortly thereafter the Congress, in a "near-unanimous vote of both the Senate and the House of Representatives" objected too, by abrogating the Ford Administration agreement with Nixon and giving custody of all the papers and tapes to the General Services Administration (GSA).

The Supreme Court has agreed to decide who gets the papers and why. However, before they do so, on Thursday, Feb. 17 at 7:45 p.m. in the Ames courtroom, students and faculty at the Law School will have the opportunity to hear the case argued by two members of the Law School faculty, Charles R. Nesson, who will represent Nixon, and Philip B. Heymann, who will represent the United States. The case will be judged by three Law School faculty members, Paul A. Freund, Vern Countryman, and John H. Ely. The argument is sponsored by the Board of Student Advisers.

The "Nixon Papers" case has been treated from its inception as raising important constitutional issues. First, does the Act of Congress, by vesting in the GSA control over a substantial part of the sensitive political documents accumulated during the Nixon Presidency by Nixon

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Namibian Appeals Heard

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charged under the Terrorism Act may be tried with any other person charged under the Act.

The evidence brought against the three nurses was that they had visited "Swapo soldiers" in Angola and had each given money to help these soldiers. Their story was that they had contributed the money as part of a general fund to help needy Ovambos who had fled from Namibia. One was sentenced to 7 years in prison, another to 5 years. The third nurse was acquitted.

The evidence against one of the men was merely that he had helped to purchase a Land Rover. It is still legal to buy a car in Namibia, so he was also acquitted at the prosecution's request. (A defense motion to the same effect had been rejected at the end of the State's case.)

With respect to the second man, the State introduced evidence that he had purchased a Land Rover and that two weeks later the same vehicle had been used by people who fired upon a South African Army patrol 400 miles away. There was no evidence saying how the vehicle got from the one place to the other; the defendant had been in jail at the time this skirmish took place.

Nevertheless the judge took the fact of the defendant's membership in Swapo (which is still a legal organization) to infer that he must have known where the car would go. He was convicted.

The third man testified that he had given one friend and two strangers a ride to the bar where Elifas was killed. He said that they were dressed in normal clothes and had no baggage nor weapons. At no time did the State introduce evidence as to who indeed did kill Elifas, nor was there evidence as to the identity of those who were transported by Shikongo. Shikongo was also convicted.

Between the court's judgment and sentence (which occurred on successive days) the State introduced two witnesses in aggravation of sentence. These

men, Security Police colonels, read out a list of 59 "terrorist incidents" which had recently occurred in Namibia (landmine explosions, guerrilla raids, etc.). All these incidents took place after the defendants had been arrested, and no connection with any of the defendants was alleged.

Thus it came about that the convicted men were sentenced to death in the words quoted at the beginning of this article, even though they themselves had not been charged with having murdered a Chief Minister or with having carried out an attack on the South African Defence Force.

The trial was a political substitute for the trial which would have occurred had the South Africans been able to find the murderers of Elifas; the defendants were condemned not for their own acts, but as substitutes and examples for others.

South Africa's highest court will hear an appeal of the death sentences next week. The appeal has been made more interesting by the defense's discovery the week after the end of the trial that the Security Police had had spies within the office of the defense law firm.

The author is a 3L at Harvard Law School. During a leave of absence for the 1975-76 academic year he spent 7 months in Namibia under a study grant from the Lutheran World Federation.

3L's Texas-Bound To Compete In Houston Trial Competition

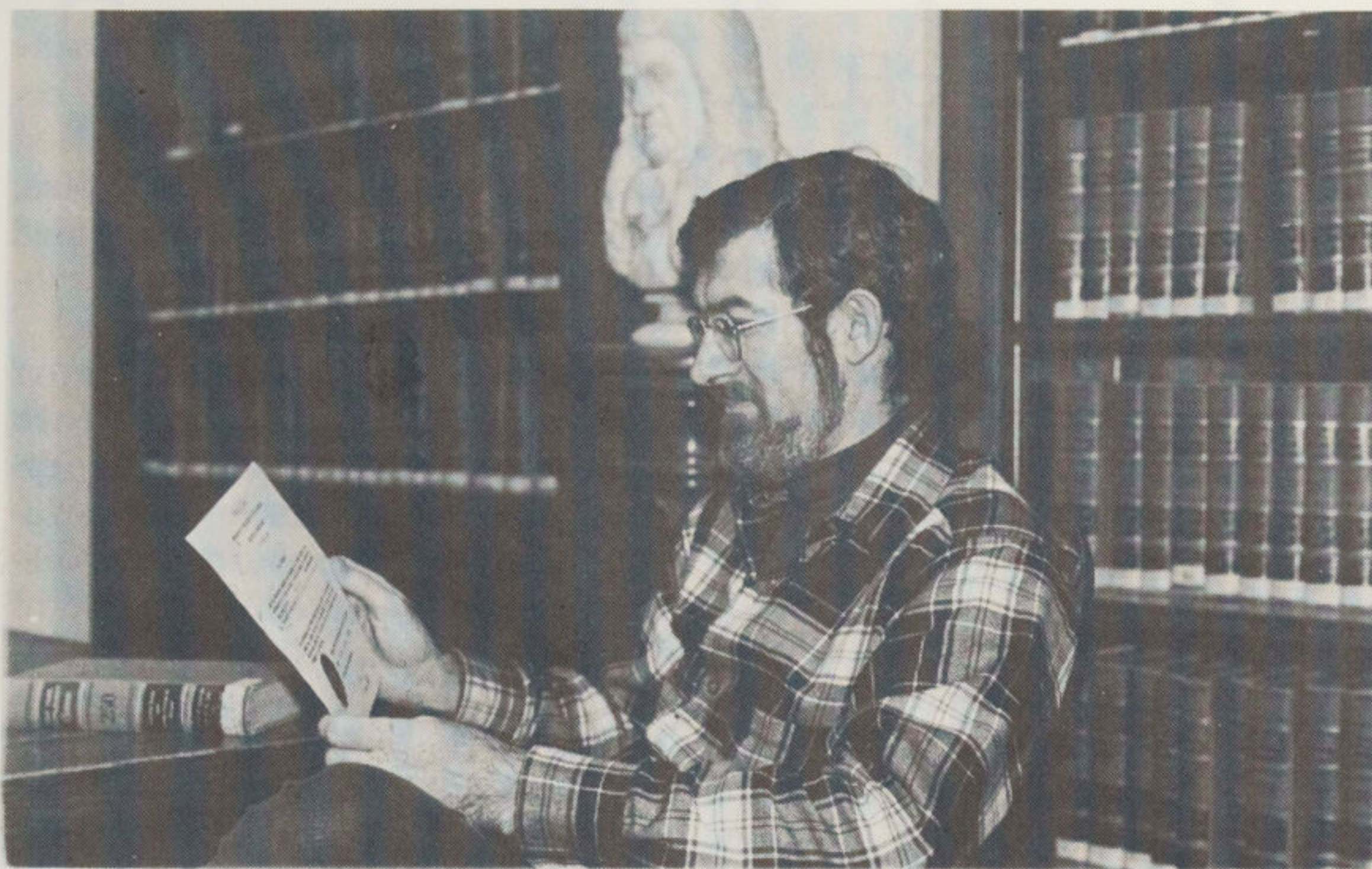
The New England round of the National Mock Trial Competition, coordinated by the Board of Student Advisers, was held at Harvard Law School on January 21 and 22. The Harvard trial team of Robert J. Gerrard and Stephen A. Weaver, both 3L's, was selected to represent the region, along with a team from Syracuse Law School, in the national competition to be held in Houston, Texas, in late February.

The other schools participating in the regional tournament were Vermont Law School, Boston College School of Law, and New England Law School. Each school sent two trial teams to the competition, except Harvard and Syracuse which each entered only one team. Three rounds of trials were held and the two best teams were selected to represent the region.

The trial problem involved a criminal prosecution against a prison guard who allegedly assisted an inmate in an unsuccessful escape attempt. The teams were evaluated on their courtroom skills by panels of Boston judges and practicing attorneys. The principal criteria

considered were poise, handling of witnesses on direct and cross examination, handling and making of objections, knowledge of substantive law, knowledge of procedure, courtroom tactics and persuasiveness. The trials were followed by in-depth evaluations of student performances, in which the judges commended the Harvard students on their outstanding courtroom presentations. Both Harvard team members have taken the Introduction to Advocacy course and plan to pursue careers in litigation. Gerrard will join the New York law firm Hughes, Hubbard and Reed, and Weaver will work in Los Angeles with Agnew, Miller & Carlson after graduation.

The competition is organized nationally by the State Junior Bar of Texas, one of the nation's most active young lawyers' organizations. This is the second year that Harvard has participated in the competition and last year's team won both the regional and national tournaments.



2L Peter Irons mulls over his Ford pardon. DG

HLS Ex-Con Jumps Gun; Pardoned by Ford, Not Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

tend to the 100,000 wartime deserters and the hundreds of thousands of men who hold less than honorable discharges.

"A general pardon would be the best way of exorcising the effects of the war," says Irons, formerly a total pacifist. "The government should pardon . . . as expiation for the war."

Irons' pardon marked the end of nearly two decades of legal battles and bureaucratic nightmares growing out of his active opposition to U.S. military policies.

In 1960, while a student at Ohio's Antioch College, Irons arranged to work for several months at the National Institute of Health in Washington, D.C., and joined the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. He participated in several sit-ins to protest racial segregation. Following an arrest at a sit-in in a Prince Georges County, Maryland, bowling alley in 1960, Irons began to think about the draft. It occurred to him that "the selective service card is the symbol of the federal government's control over people."

Not content merely to theorize about the issue, Irons sent his draft card back to his Cincinnati draft board. Accompanying the card was a letter stating that "racial segregation showed that the nation wasn't the democracy it was supposed to be," Irons recalled.

Irons then organized a group of students at Antioch and Oberlin colleges to oppose the draft. The group published a pamphlet urging students to return their draft cards and distributed 5000 copies at campuses throughout the Midwest.

Irons later learned from FBI files (obtained under the Freedom of Information Act) that the FBI urged the U.S. Attorney in Cincinnati to arrest him for not carrying a draft card. But the U.S. Attorney considered the offense too trivial to prosecute.

Irons returned to Washington in 1962 to work on the legislative staff of the United Auto Workers. He volunteered his services to the anti-nuclear proliferation movement. By late 1962, his attention had shifted to the Vietnam conflict, and he participated in some of the earliest anti-war protests. "They weren't really demonstrations," Irons recalls. "Mainly we just pick-

eted visitors to Washington, such as Madame Nhu, and held teach-ins on the war."

In March, 1963, Irons testified against the war before the House Armed Services Committee. He says that he believes he was the first member of the public to testify against the war at a congressional hearing. A few weeks later, Irons was ordered to report for induction.

"Very few persons were being drafted at that time," Irons says. "I don't believe that it was a coincidence."

Irons refused to report for induction. His principles prevented him from claiming the conscientious objector status hinted at by his draft board. He contended that the government's insistence that conscientious objectors profess belief in a Supreme Being violated the Constitution's bar on religious tests.

For 16 months, Irons was not harassed. "As far as I knew, they'd forgotten about me," he says. Once again, FBI files show that the FBI was persuading a reluctant U.S. Attorney to indict him. Finally, in August, 1964 — the month of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution — Irons was indicted.

At his trial, Irons attempted to extend to conscientious objectors the Supreme Court's ruling that notary publics do not have to affirm a belief in God. He failed. Sentenced to a three-year prison term, Irons appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which affirmed his conviction in a two-to-one decision.

Irons entered prison in December 1966 and was not released until February 1969. He then re-

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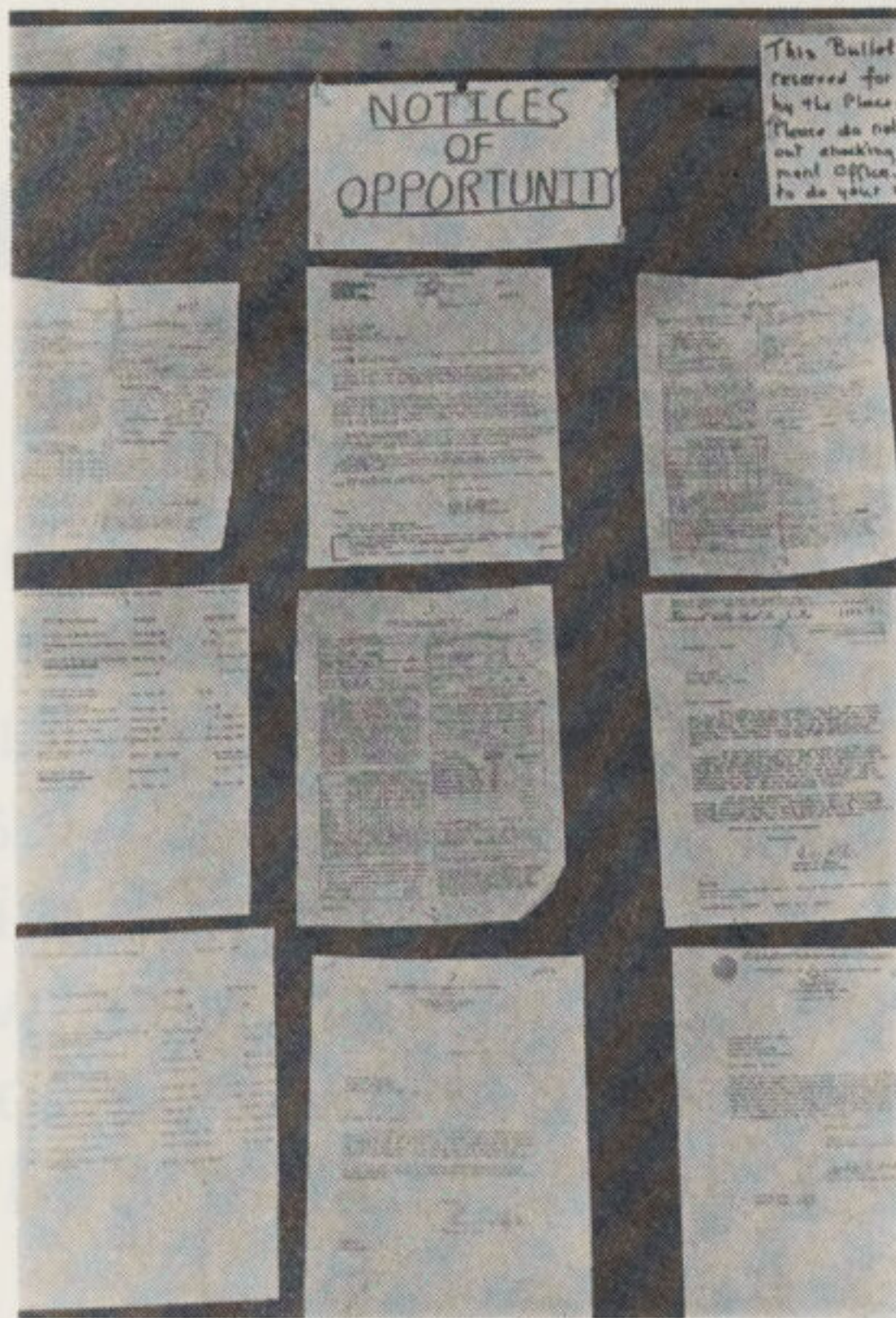
Fewer Taking Public Interest Jobs

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bono and public interest opportunities do not become available until the late spring. The 40 percent non-reply figure may contain a number of public interest jobs not yet accepted.

So far, the Class of '77 has reported the acceptances of 315 post-graduation positions to the Placement Office. A breakdown of this total reveals that 231 of these will be law-firm associate positions, 46 judicial clerkships, 24 government positions, three in business, three in management consulting, four in corporation legal staffs, one in a *pro bono* firm and one in a cryptic category labeled "miscellaneous". At least two students will pursue graduate study. Appel expressed disappointment over the very low number of '77 graduates who have reported plans to go directly into *pro bono* work, attributing this in part to economic realities and the very tentative nature of *pro bono* offers.

Twenty-eight states and D.C. are represented among the 231 law-firm positions confirmed by 3L's. Those which have attracted the largest number of 3L's are New York (63, with 62 going to the City), Massachusetts (25), California (25, including 10 each in Los Angeles and San Francisco), D.C. (17), and Pennsylvania (16, with nine in Philadelphia, six in Pittsburgh, and one in Harrisburg). At least two 3L's are reportedly heading for foreign firms — one in London and one in Japan. Of the 231 planning to enter law firms, more than half (120) have



Look familiar? They ought to. Recently released statistics from the Placement Office reveal that there were more job interviews than ever this year.

DG

chosen to remain with the firm for which they worked last summer.

Although Appel was hesitant to confirm a recent *New York Times* report of a decline in the allure of New York to law students, she does believe that there is a growing diversity among HLS grads' choices of locales.

Of the 46 judicial clerkships reported, nine will be served in New York, seven in California (including six in San Francisco), six in D.C., four in Massachusetts, three in Pennsylvania, and the remainder will be scattered over 13 other states. Sixteen of the 24 government-related jobs will be based in D.C. These positions

range from federal agencies to local D.A. offices.

A total of 333 second-year students have reported 353 summer-job acceptances to the Placement Office. All but 17 of these jobs will be summer associate positions in law firms. Ninety-seven of the latter positions will be based in New York, 43 in Boston, 24 in D.C., 14 in Houston, 12 in Chicago, and 32 and 25 respectively in the metropolitan areas of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The total also includes one firm each in the states of Alaska and Hawaii, and one each in Puerto Rico, England, and France.

The 17-non-law-firm jobs have been classified in this manner: two in public interest firms, one in a legal services organization, five in management consulting, one in accounting, one in a federal agency, three in the U.S. Attorney's office, two in county D.A. offices, one job with a corporation, and one involving research for a judge.

In all, the 353 reported jobs are encompassed by 281 different organizations. Appel reports that 290 of the 2L's in this group received their jobs through Placement Office interviews, 12 through the Placement Office Bulletin Board, three through other HLS offices, and 26 used their own initiative. The remaining positions were apparently gained through "other means" (nepotism, well-situated friends, etc.).

Of 616 organizations scheduled to interview here, 104 cancelled, leaving a total of 512 which actually came to Cambridge. In addition, 136 third-year students did not sign up for any interviews at all, and 43 did not even register with the Placement office, either because they had already accepted an offer or else had simply decided to forego the pleasures of another interviewing season. Likewise, 52 2L's refrained from Placement Office interviewing, and 16 failed to register.



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Review 2L's Vote Volunteer Officers

(Continued from Page 1)
including Supreme Court, Developments, case and note editors, shall submit their preferences to the president who will consult with the officer candidates and "make every reasonable effort to appoint officers consistent with expressed preferences and capabilities."

The proposal retains presidential discretion to place an officer candidate in a different officer position. "The president as far as humanly possible will abide by the desires of the person who volunteered," one 2L member said. "In no case will a person take an undesired position."

"I don't see anything wrong with leaving discretion in the president," said Steven G. Horowitz, "except for the fact that traditionally the president has exercised his or her power in a non-participatory manner."

The members voted to curtail the power of the president to edit the political or ideological content of articles during the "president read," the final editing stage before publication of an article. The president, or any other editor designated by the president, may make substantive changes only if approved by the author. If an ideological dispute between author and editor cannot be resolved by persuasion, the view of the author will prevail.

In a "sense-of-the-membership" resolution, the members also voted to encourage the president to delegate authority for the president read to as many editors as possible and to increase authority of the officers to decide substantive issues for publication.

The move to list all members in alphabetical order with no mention of titles was seen as a symbol of efforts of 2L members to make the *Review* more egalitarian. "It's obviously nothing more than symbolic," said one 2L, "but it's a good symbol."

The changes voted Monday are not legally binding upon the new president. Although the

vigor with which these reforms will be carried out will depend upon how reform-minded the next *Review* editor is, members were quick to point out that the reform votes are at least morally binding.

"I'd be shocked on the officership proposal if a presidential candidate reneged on that," Kelly R. Welsh said. "But on some of the other proposals, it depends on whether the president feels strongly about them or not because the moral imperatives and exhortations from the meeting will be more or less effective depending on the president."

The actual effect of the proposals still remains to be seen. 3L Mark L. Perlis, senior editor, noted that the reforms may not turn out to be very significant. "From the small changes they've chosen to enact,

it's inconclusive as to whether the magazine is going to be fundamentally changed."

To Susan R. Estrich, current *Review* president, with the exception of the voluntary officer proposal the reforms are much ado about nothing.

"The proposal with respect to the president read and delegation of president read are at most an affirmation of the status quo," Estrich said.

But she objected strongly to the voluntary officer proposal. "I don't envy the task of my successor. I'm glad it won't be me," she said. "I hope they prove my opposition to the proposal was wrong."

Estrich warned that allowing members to volunteer for officerships would probably in-

(Continued on Page 13)

Gregory Lambasts Trickery, Dishonesty, Materialism, CIA

(Continued from Page 4)

Gregory expanded on his view of racism in society. Fear, he said, is used to breed sexism and racism. The underdog is stereotyped and used as a scapegoat for many of society's problems. He cited the old stories of blacks' sexual desires and women's inferior strength and said that one must "learn to challenge what they give you. Fear and knowledge can't exist together."

Racism is inherent in the system in which we are indoctrinated, he said. Gov. George Wallace and former Gov. Ronald Reagan, he said, talk about "welfare mothers," but not about the mafia. Gregory contended that even the highly acclaimed "Roots" was a racist production. It was not like the book, he said. He noted that the TV production would show naked black women, but not naked white women, denigrating black women in general.

He went on to charge that the coalition of big business, gov-

ernment, and CIA is trying to destroy the people. He said they are trying to convince us that there is a population problem. As long as they make us believe that, he said, "they can destroy us." He cited birth control, the swine flu shots, and other things as methods of reducing the population. He said that these, however, have not worked and that eventually they will close the food supply down.

It is also most important, he said, not to allow a whitewash of the Kennedy and King assassinations in Congress. He displayed and discussed much of the evidence implicating the CIA in at least the Kennedy killing. Lee Harvey Oswald was on the CIA payroll and Ruby was on the FBI payroll, according to new evidence, Gregory said.

Gregory covered many other topics and examples in his "examination of America." With his assessments and beliefs one could agree or disagree. One could not, however, be bored.

The lawyer's inability to communicate with laymen has become a phenomenon remarked upon to the point of cliché. Less noted, but equally consequential, is the chasm separating lawyers from technologists. Besides the gap created by each group's jargon, there is a fundamental lack of understanding between the disciplines, and a lack of respect by each for the other. Lawyers believe that engineers cannot read, and scientists *know* lawyers can't add.

This lack of understanding was of little consequence when technology was less pervasive in our society than it is today. Traditionally, lawyers were called in only after a development caused legal/social problems. After radio broadcasts became technologically feasible, people utilizing the new-found airwaves began shouting each other out. The scientists faded out of the scene and the lawyers stepped in to allocate and regulate the new resource.

Isolated specialization is no longer effective. Technological developments now are so costly, occur so rapidly, and affect so many people that cooperation between lawyers and scientists is essential. Privacy issues in data bank systems must be dealt with as data technology develops, not just when problems arise. Lawyers must be able to anticipate possible legal problems of new technology. Where a lawyer involved in the money market once had to understand money, he or she now also must recognize the implications of electronic funds transfer for cash "float."

Technologists can be benefitted by cooperation between the disciplines, and resources conserved, as well. Lawyers would advise the scientist of directions of development which they consider least socially destructive and of the values to be protected *before* resources are expended on research rather than after, as is currently the case. Cars can be designed to get 30 miles to a gallon of gas and pollute the air, or to run almost clean but to use twice the gas. The choice is not a technical one. And the time to make it is not after the car has been designed, but during developmental planning.

Since most of the people who regulate technological products are lawyers, they must be able to talk to technologists, both to help guide scientists and to understand what actually is technologically feasible. To foster this communication, the Law School now offers several courses dealing with the interface of law and science, notably *Information Systems and the Law* and *Regulation of Dangerous Industries*. Such courses may help break down the traditional isolation of lawyers and scientists. Some engineers *are* learning to read — and to consider the political and social implication of their work. And some lawyers are learning, if not to add, at least to operate pocket calculators.

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Fenno

"Retiring? Fenno?" the 3L asked in amazement. "If you stretched a point, you might call him shy, but never retiring."

"No, I meant what he's *doing*," her companion replied. "Fenno's retiring from Harvard Law School."

"I can't believe it. Consider his progressive senility, failure of imagination, and inability to have new ideas. Why just this morning he told me his one joke again."

"Yes, if he were on the faculty he would be considered in his prime. But here he comes now. Ask him yourself."

"Fenno, say it ain't so," the young woman begged.

Fenno was taken aback. Then, noticing the other 3L, he realized that word must have gotten around. "I think there may be a misunderstanding. I told your friend that I was considering certain alternatives, among them retirement, but nothing definite."

"Why?"

"Expediency. I got word that certain people wouldn't mind my exit. If I go gracefully, I may avoid some of the indignities suffered by my ancestors."

"Like the deFennostration of Prague?"

"The memory is still painful. And, of course, the brib . . . uh, honors. A Fenno *Festschrift* in the Alumni Bulletin, my bust in the Root Room, position of hanger-on *emeritus*. . ."

"But Fenno, you'll get these anyway."

Fenno sighed. "True. I guess it's just this feeling of *weltschmaltz* that's temporarily got me down."

"Fenno," the 3L admonished, "that's no reason to chicken out and leave."

"O.K. But I just can't get used to the constant change around here. This morning Turner actually altered a word in an *Antitrust* lecture from last year. Louis Loss gave a different exam in *Securities Regulation*. The placement office seriously considered a student's proof of discrimination. Where will it end?"

"We appreciate your despair, but you can't be a one-man crusade against progress. The 3L's on the *Law Review* have taken on that job."

Fenno brightened. "I did see an announcement that Dean Sacks was considering a variety of changes. That assures that nothing substantive will happen."

The 3L's encouraged this optimism. "Compare today's faculty list with that from 1971. A few names off the top, a few names on the bottom, but the complacent mass is still passing through the belly of the snake."

"One swallow *doesn't* make a summer. I was too hasty this morning. I guess you will have Fenno to kick you around some more."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Word Dare Taken

Remember the letter that appeared on this page last week? The one about how wagering can be used to motivate classroom participation? Sure you do.

Well, the RECORD has received the first documented report of a law student successfully completing the "preposterous word dare." Paul E. Strohl, 3L, is one dinner richer today because he used the words "paraplegic," "transsexual," and "avocado" in the same sentence when he presented his Securities Regulation seminar paper last week. The "buddies" who dared Strohl to use the three "bird words" paid off uncomplainingly when he did so. "It was worth every penny," said one of the wagerers. "I laughed for two hours."

Other reports of "preposterous word dares" should be sent to "Buddies", in care of the RECORD, 23 Everett St., Cambridge. Suggested "bird words" for the coming week are "baptism," "puka-shell," and "garter belt."

Cryptic Law

After last week's extremely difficult cryptogram, the Cryptic Lawyer has selected a less strenuous exercise for the feature's readers. Alliteration continues to run rampant, however. This week's excerpt contains two alliterative phrases within the same sentence and, believe it or not, was the opening paragraph of a 1971 district court opinion. Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"'Bemy val frank' prjalp rx pgnnoanpp
val pnqnaeok ea porqk val ea praw zjo
'bemy,' 'Irbbeppera' val 'Irrt' ea iraujaioera
iraaron iraxjpera, iraoqvleioera val
iraoqrhnpk ea ofep ivpn ea irjqo."

* * *

To the Editor, Cryptic Law:

Fdnlun fgssagnlz Mgxhpm Dlw asg
nggsgu lez uhsf agvuhglhpeo ysgnz, udnnfx
Nipznemn uhvznehu.

Anonymous

(Solution on Page 16)

FEBRUARY 11, 1977

RECORD Demurs: No Mistakes Here

To the Editor:

In the picture on page one of the Feb. 4 RECORD, why isn't Law Review president Susan Estrich wearing her blue ferbergnite necklace? In your Sept. 17, 1976 issue, you said that she had to wear the necklace at all times to protect herself from deadly quoter-bium radiation sent out by the planet Z-18's inhabitants, the feared Vinylmen, who are Estrich's mortal enemies.

How do you explain the discrepancy?

Johnny Lee Wills (age 9)
Skokie, Ill.

Ed. note: Look at the picture again, Johnny Lee. Ms. Estrich is wearing her blue ferbergnite necklace — but she's wearing it under her sweater, so you can't see it. Hope that answers your question, you little twerp.

That Was No Lady — That Was His Wife

To the Editor:

In the Record of Feb. 4, 1977, you ran a picture accompanying the "Page Three" column. The picture depicted three figures. The one on the left, who you maintained was the "Page Three" correspondent, was very short. The one on the right was not so stunted, but he *did* have a flat-top haircut.

But the reason I am writing this to you concerns the figure in the middle. You called her a research assistant, also, but you can't fool me. That woman was our new First Lady, Rosalyn Carter. Shame on you for not acknowledging her true identity. She'll be plenty mad when she sees what you've done.

Adolph S. Ochs, '37
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SPORTS QUIZ

1. Which golfer won the Masters in 1976?
2. Which golfer won the U.S. Open in 1976?
3. Which tennis players won the men's and women's singles championships at Wimbledon in 1976?
4. Which horse won the Kentucky Derby in 1976?
5. Which driver won the Indianapolis 500 in 1976?
6. Who was the Most Valuable Player in the National Hockey League in the 1975-76 season?
7. Who was the Most Valuable Player in the National Basketball Association in the 1975-76 season?

(Solution on Page 16)

Law Notes

The Harvard Law School Forum will present a talk by former Ambassador to Chile Edward M. Korry titled "The Covert Corruption of the United States Senate" on Wednesday, February 16, at 8 p.m. in Langdell South Middle. Korry will discuss the Senate investigations into the overthrow of the Allende government and take questions from the audience after his talk.

* * *

Catherine and Robert Strizich, will perform music for lutes and baroque guitar from England, France and Italy, on Friday, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m. in the Root Room, Langdell Library. Free. Sponsored by the Law School Arts Committee.

* * *

This year the National Turkey Federation will offer two \$500 awards to high school students who are involved in a turkey project and choose a "turkey-related" science in their college major.

* * *

A Harvard Law School hockey team will play the hockey team from Dalhousie Law School in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the first international law school hockey tournament this next weekend. Games will be played at 9:30 p.m. Friday and Sunday in Watson rink, and the public is invited.

The Harvard team is providing housing for the Dalhousie visitors next weekend. Any student or faculty member who could put up one or two Dalhousie players is urged to call Bill Young (547-5227).

* * *

Irons: Carter Pardon Program Better Than Ford's, Not Enough

(Continued from Page 6)

turned to school and resumed his participation in anti-war activities. Following graduation from Boston University with a Ph. D., he taught political science at the University of Massachusetts.

Shortly after President Ford announced his clemency program for draft evaders in August, 1974, Irons wrote to the U.S. Pardon Attorney, who referred him to the Presidential Clemency Board. According to the Pardon Attorney, Irons was eligible for clemency because his conviction had occurred after August 4, 1964, the date of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

"I had no reason to believe that there was anything fishy about the clemency program," Irons says. He filled out the requisite forms and sent them to the clemency board. But after eight months, he had heard nothing from the board. Unable to obtain any explanation for the delay, Irons visited the board's Washington office.

"The place was a shambles," Irons recalls. "And nobody seemed able to find my file." Finally, Irons found someone who informed him that the Pardon Attorney had given him erroneous information; clemency was granted only to men whose offenses — not convictions — occurred after August, 1964. Since Irons had committed his offense in 1963, he was ineligible for clemency even though he was not convicted until 1965.

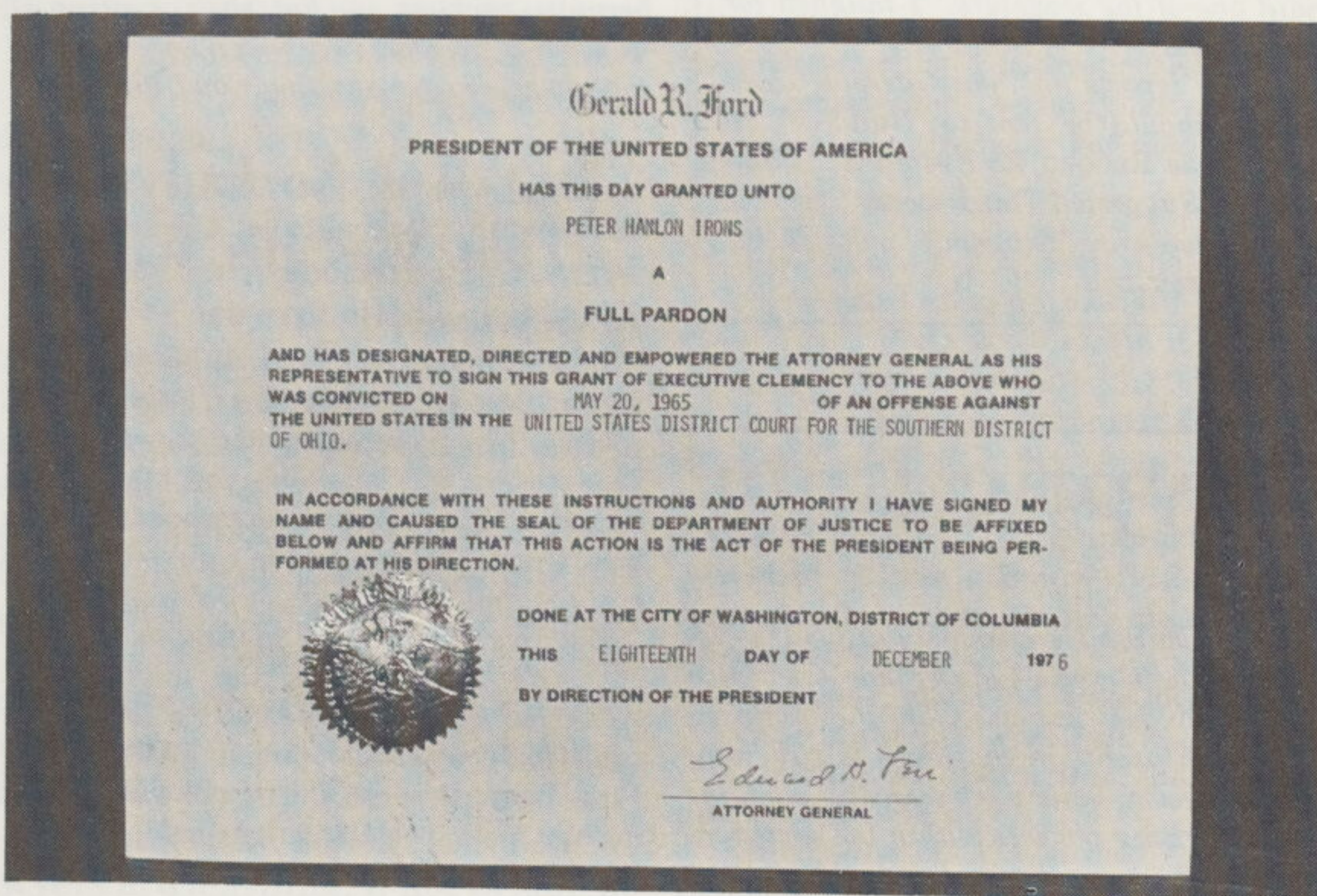
The clemency board official told Irons he would have to return to

the Pardon Attorney's office, whose mistake had kept Irons in bureaucratic limbo for nearly a year. "I got pissed off at the whole process," Irons says. He asked former Sen. Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.), the clemency program director, to personally contact the Pardon Attorney on his behalf.

But months passed, and Irons heard nothing from the Pardon Attorney's office, except that it usually took a long while to process pardons applications.

Meanwhile, Irons pressed for his pardon. In October, he threatened the Pardon Attorney with a *mandamus* action. "But I pinned my main hopes on the court action, not on the pardon," Irons says. In December, however, Irons was suddenly notified that he had been pardoned.

"They obviously weren't eager to pardon me," Irons says. "I still don't know why they did it. Maybe it's because they knew that the conviction would impede me from practicing law. Maybe it's because I was from Harvard. I'm sure that if I had been a poor, black applicant that I wouldn't have gotten one."



Hot off the press: Irons pardon.

DG

Not believing that he would receive a pardon, Irons filed a petition in federal court for a writ of *coram nobis*, alleging that his conviction was constitutionally defective because of a change in the law. The Supreme Court, in *Gutknecht v. United States* (1970), held that courts could not convict one of draft evasion if the government had purposely accelerated his induction. The decision, in effect, proscribed punitive inductions.

But the court refused to say whether or not courts should retroactively apply the decision. Irons hoped to persuade the District Court for Cincinnati to follow the example of several district courts in applying *Gutknecht* retroactively.

Irons' court action is still pending, but he is not sure that he wants to go to the time and expense of pursuing it. Irons said that his pardon is enough to remove the legal stigma of his conviction although it does not erase the conviction, as would the *coram nobis* action.

Irons says he is not content with pardon so long as the government refuses to pardon thousands of other wartime draft evaders. But despite his disappointment with the Carter program, he believes that it is vastly superior to Ford's.

He views Ford's clemency program as "a fraud. There were too many strings attached and not

(Continued on Page 13)

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Review Votes Reforms

(Continued from Page 9)

crease the number of officers and decrease individual accountability for assignments and create greater inequities in work distribution.

Estrich said, "I've found that if one wants to de-centralize power, which is something I've tried to do, one must make sure the individual offices operate as a unit." Having voluntary officers would tend to split the efficient operation of the office as a unit.

Some members indicated that the proposals passed marked only a beginning in reforms of the *Review* structure and hoped that the membership would consider other re-

in the spring by the new president. "The biggest issue to my mind is the size of membership and the method of selection," he said. Horowitz sees the need for the *Review* to shed much of its hierarchical structure.

"It's a very elitist organization which projects an image many people don't like," he said. "Some of the people who joined this organization were offended by the hierarchy. When you come in, you're treated like a peasant."

One member who asked to remain anonymous noted that the proposals passed Monday did not solve many more basic problems facing the *Review*.

"The proposals that emerged

"Some of the people who joined this organization were offended by the hierarchy. When you come in, you're treated like a peasant."

forms after the presidential election.

"I don't see the meeting as the end point," said Kelly Welsh. "I don't think most people see the two or three proposals passed as the culmination of anything."

Horowitz, who has been active in advocating reforms at the *Review*, saw Monday's vote as a minor change in *Review* policy because the approved proposals concerned only internal matters at the *Review*, not matters reaching outside Gannett House, such as proposals to increase the membership, change the selection method and re-structure the *Review* hierarchy.

"The important things in terms of the outside world we haven't reached yet," Horowitz said. "The other matters remain to be brought up and discussed. That's an area where I think there's a lot of room for improvement left."

Horowitz was particularly disappointed that the proposal to increase the membership was tabled. He hopes that the proposal will be re-considered later

are not nearly as tough or as broad-minded as the ones originally proposed," he said, noting that debate over reform began shortly after the 21's returned to Cambridge last summer. "Some of those earlier proposals spoke to some real problems the *Law Review* has relating to its image."

Need cash? Come work for the *Record* as Business Manager. All the work is indoors, and the pay's not bad.

Irons Pardon

(Continued from Page 12)

enough men were eligible. The whole thing was a joke and Goodell should never have allowed himself to be used to carry it out.

"I'm not criticizing Ford's humanity next to Nixon's. He was not a certified monster. But he started the program for political expediency — as a gesture to Republican liberals like Goodell and to deflect attention from the Nixon pardon."

Irons' adverse reaction to the Carter pardon is muted by his belief that Carter will later extend the pardon. "He wanted to see the public reaction to the initial pardon," according to Irons. "Once this dies down, I think he'll re-evaluate the problem."

Irons believes that pardons should extend even to men given less-than-honorable discharges for wartime offenses completely unconnected to opposition to the war, since but for the war, they would not have been in Vietnam. "The war placed unusual strains on a lot of servicemen and they all should be pardoned," Irons says.

Irons says he does not regret his opposition to the war, despite all the trouble it caused him. His says his views have changed little since his Antioch College days, although he is no longer a total pacifist, and now believes that certain wars of self-defense or national liberation can be moral.

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SPRING TERM

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Attorney Thinks Fast, Orders Client to Drop Pants for Jury

By Gary D. Hailey

Ed. note: There is a lesson to be learned from the following story. In fact, there are probably several lessons to be learned. But the lesson that we, as attorneys or attorneys-to-be, should learn from it is this: preparation is important, but it's not enough. Whether the setting is the courtroom or the conference room, an attorney must expect the unexpected and be able to deal with it when it occurs.

Something unusual happened in the Tenth District Court of Galveston County, Texas, on November 20, 1975. Jesse Ray Owens, Jr., dropped his pants in open court to prove his innocence.

Owens was accused of the rape of a 24-year-old Galveston woman. When the prosecutor put the victim on the stand, she coolly identified Owens as her assailant.

On cross-examination, court-appointed defense attorney Roy Engelke asked the woman to describe various physical characteristics of her attacker in an attempt to shake her positive identification of his client. "She was a convincing witness," Engelke recalled in a telephone interview last week. "On cross, I was really just fishing."

He hit paydirt when he asked if she remembered whether or not her assailant was circumcised, "She didn't know, and I don't think that surprised anyone," said Engelke, "but she didn't stop there." The victim giggled, and without being asked by Engelke, volunteered this description of an important part of her assailant's anatomy: "He was so small."

Engelke didn't know whether his client's sexual organ was large, small, or in-between, but the woman's spontaneous comment gave him an opportunity to cast doubt on her identification of Owens as the rapist. Engelke requested that he and a deputy sheriff be allowed

to examine Owens in a closed room.

"So we 'examined' him," Engelke said. "I asked the deputy if Owens looked small to him. The deputy said he had seen a lot of naked prisoners, and that there was no way Owens could be described as small. And by my personal standards, he didn't look so small, either."

Engelke tried to put the deputy on the stand to refute the woman's testimony. But Judge Donald Markle refused to allow the deputy

"The deputy said he had seen a lot of naked prisoners, and that there was no way Owens could be described as small..."

to testify.

"I didn't figure he was any expert in this business," Markle told a *Houston Post* reporter later that day. The judge also turned down Engelke's proposal that a physician examine Owens and report on the relative size of his penis, presumably for the same reason.

The only way Engelke could attempt to show that his client did not fit the woman's description was to have Owens drop his pants in front of the jury, who could then decide for themselves whether or not he was "small."

Engelke thought the situation over during a lunchtime recess. "I was worried about whether the effect on the jury of this thing would be good or bad," he said. "I finally decided I had to try it. I didn't see any other way to rebut the woman's testimony."

Engelke hoped that if the jury was offended by the show-and-tell
(Continued on Page 16)

Nixon Papers

(Continued from Page 4)

and members of his staff, and by providing that the public shall have access to them, violate the principle of separation of powers? Second, does the fact that hundreds of documents and conversations relating solely to Nixon's personal and family life will be screened by officials acting under Congressionally approved regulations mean that Nixon's constitutionally protected right to privacy is violated by the Act?

Some observers believe that Gerald Ford lost the Presidential election largely because he pardoned Richard Nixon. Polling data have shown that many Americans bitterly resented the pardon, and many also believed a "deal" had been made. At best, the former President's reasoning remained unclear.

The uproar surrounding the pardon was such that many people have forgotten that Gerald Ford publicly disclosed his decision to release the Nixon papers to Mr. Nixon at the same time he pardoned Nixon. Many people have also forgotten that there has not yet been a single credible explanation advanced to account for the events of Watergate. The Nixon papers may be indispensable to an explanation of either or both of these mysteries. Next Thursday's argument may shed some light on how to get at them.

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CLASSICAL GUITAR
TUES. EVES. By JOHN JERVIS

Trouser-Dropping Defendant: 50 Years

(Continued from Page 15)

scene, they would feel that it was the judge who had forced them to look for themselves when he refused Engelke's requests that the deputy or a physician could testify whether or not Owens was undersized.

So Owens lowered his pants

brought back a unanimous verdict that Jesse Owens was guilty of aggravated rape.

The next day, Judge Markle sentenced Owens to 50 years in prison. Various post-trial motions and appeals were readied and filed. Owens awaits the final outcome of the legal maneuverings in his jail cell.

"I've seen a lot of things at this courthouse, but nothing like that," a female clerk said. Did he fit the description? "Uh, no," she replied.

to allow the six men and six women of the jury to evaluate the evidence.

Did Owens' organ fit the victim's description, or didn't it? Judge Markle couldn't say. "It was just a matter of identification, like showing scars or fingerprints," he said. "I didn't look. I was looking out the window."

But a female clerk who had worked at the courthouse for a number of years wasn't so shy. "I've seen a lot of things at this courthouse, but nothing like that," was the wonderfully ambiguous statement she made to the same Post reporter.

And did Owens fit the description, the clerk was asked?

"Uh, no," she replied.

But the jury must have disagreed with the clerk's, the deputy's, and Engelke's assessments of the defendant's sexual endowment. On Nov. 25, after deliberating for three-and-a-half hours, they

Roy Engelke is no longer Owens' attorney. He is back in his Dickinson, Texas, law office with his partners. They have what is described in the latest Martindale-

Solution to "Cryptic Law"

Anonymous
Cryptic Lawyer's Note: The Cryptic Lawyer apologizes for any errors and welcomes all corrections. It's good to know that our readers are still alive and kicking!

To the Editor, Cryptic Law:
Please proofread Cryptic Law for errors and stop frustrating bored, sleepy Evidence students.

"Milk and honey" sounds of sweetness and serenity in story and in song but 'milk,' 'Commission' and 'Coop' in conjunction connote confusion, contradiction and controversy in this case in court. *Knuth v. Erie-Crawford Dairy Cooperative Association*, 326 F. Supp. 48, 50 (1971) (Weir, District Judge). Quite a quote! The Biblical scholars among our readers may wish to consult Numbers 13:27 for the original context in which "milk and honey" was used.

Hubbell as a "general civil practice," and their clients include several small banks, a savings-and-loan association, and an insurance company.

Will the Owens case have a profound impact upon the law? Probably not. But it certainly had an effect on Jesse Owens, the jurors, and attorney Engelke.

"I was appointed to my first criminal defense case soon after I graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1959," Engelke recalled. "I wasn't called on again by the court to defend anyone until the Owens case came up, over 15 years later. After what happened in that one, I may never be appointed to a criminal defense again."

And his colleagues and friends may never let Roy Engelke forget the day that he told his client to drop his pants in open court. Engelke ruefully admits as much.

"They'll probably put that story on my tombstone."

Sports Answers

1. Ray Floyd.
2. Jerry Pate.
3. Bjorn Borg; Chris Evert.
4. Bold Forbes.
5. Johnny Rutherford.
6. Bobby Clarke.
7. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

HLS DORMITORY COUNCIL

"SINGING IN THE RAIN": Saturday, Feb. 12 at 8 and 10 p.m. in the Hark. Admission: \$1.00 or \$.50 with an HLSDC Activity Card.

TGIF: Friday, Feb. 11 from 4-6 p.m. in the Hark.

HLS DORMITORY COUNCIL MIXER: Friday, Feb. 11 from 8:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m. in the Harkness Commons Dining Hall. Admission: \$1.00 or free with an HLSDC Activity Card. Live Band. Beer and soda sold.

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