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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Blackmun, Kearse, Keeton to Hear Ames

By Erich Merrill

Bonnie Litt, 3L, co-coordinator of the Semi-Final and Final Round Ames Committee, announced this week that the judges for the final round Ames competition have been chosen. The selection essentially completes preparations for the competition.

The judges for the Nov. 20 arguments are First Circuit District Court Judge Robert E. Keeton, Second Circuit Judge Amalya Lyle

Kearse, and Supreme Court Justice Harry Andrew Blackmun.

Judge Keeton, who taught at Harvard from 1954 to 1979, was the Langdell Professor of Law from 1973 to 1979, and was an associate dean during his last four years at Harvard. He was appointed to the federal bench last year.

Hughes, Hubbard Partner

Judge Kearse was recently named to the Second Circuit Court of Ap-

peals. She was a partner in the firm of Hughes, Hubbard, and Reed from 1969 until her judicial appointment, and has been on the Board of Directors of the NAACP defense fund.

Justice Blackmun graduated *summa cum laude* from Harvard Law School in 1929. From 1959 to 1970 he was a judge on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1970, he was named to the Supreme Court.

The judges will be hearing arguments made by the J. Minor Wisdom and John Marshall Harlan Club teams. The former are the petitioners; the latter are the respondent. Both teams, comprised entirely of 3Ls, are funded by the Marshall Club.

Oralists for the J. Minor Wisdom team are Kathleen Sullivan and

Impromptu Gregory Visit Boosts Minority Studies

By Laura Taylor

Black activist and comedian Dick Gregory made a surprise visit to Prof. Derrick Bell's Oct. 17 Constitutional Law and Minority Issues class. The class deals with issues of racial discrimination and protections by using case materials and "Racism Hypos." It had just finished a unit on protests and marches.

Jose Gomez, 3L, was responsible for bringing Gregory to HLS. Gomez encountered Gregory in a restaurant, introduced himself, and invited him to speak to the class. "Waiving" his and his co-counsel's arguments in his "Racism Hypo," Gomez called Gregory as an "expert witness."

Gregory led a protest march in an all-white section of Chicago in 1965. Men, women, and children marched day and night through the streets of Chicago, said Gregory, seeking the ouster of the su-

perintendent of the Chicago public schools.

The 1965 march was the subject
(Continued on Page 11)



Photo by John Morris

Katheryn Sanders serves up cake to Gloria Grander as Marshall Club President Tom Filipek looks on at the club's celebration of Ruth-erford B. Hayes's 158th birthday. Hayes is the only President to have graduated from HLS.

Fisher Favors Principles in Gulf Conflict

By Gretchen Rule

One of the main features of Harvard University is the involvement of its faculty in outside pursuits that affect interests on a national and international level. The Law School has its share of such faculty members, among whom must be included Prof. Roger Fisher. Anyone who has taken courses from Fisher knows the emphasis he places on negotiation and peaceful settlements and should recognize definite Fisheresque overtones in the recently announced U.S. policy with respect to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said on Monday that, while the U.S. is remaining impartial with respect to the Iran-Iraq conflict, it is urging the two countries to be guided by two "cardinal principles of international law." The first of these is that force should not be used to seize territory; rather disputes should be settled by peaceful means. The second is that a country should not interfere with the internal affairs of another country.

Fisher said he is "pleased to see that the U.S. has returned to a position that [the parties] should use basic principles [of international law]." He feels that by taking this position the U.S. gains strength since it cannot be criticized for taking sides. The difficulty with siding with one's friends, Fisher pointed out, is that, especially in the Middle East, alliances change so rapidly. "It is safer and much more respectable to retain respect for international law standards," he said.

The War and the Hostages

Unfortunately, recent state-



Prof. Roger Fisher

ments regarding the hostage situation in Iran tend to cast doubt on the U.S.'s asserted position of neutrality. By proposing to unfreeze Iranian assets (including military equipment already paid for) and to resume trade and diplomatic relations if the hostages are released, the U.S. is in effect offering aid to Iran which could then be directed to their war effort.

Fisher believes that the two issues should have been kept totally separate. If Muskie's statements had been presented without almost simultaneous statements from President Carter regarding the hostages, Fisher feels that Iran still "would have seen the point" of the underlying implication that the U.S., by labeling Iraq as the aggressor, might be willing to settle favorably with Iran. Indeed, it could even have been a stronger position, contends Fisher, as the

U.S. would then truly be impartial by seeming to back the "enemy". Iran could have then settled the hostage situation without giving the appearance of backing down or selling out its principles. As it stands now, the inference could be drawn that since U.S. sanctions against Iran didn't exert the expected pressure to release the hostages, the U.S. "stirred up" the Iran-Iraq war in order to make settlement of the hostage situation more desirable to Iran.

Optimal Scenario

Fisher would like to see the U.N. Security Council pass a resolution calling for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. Fisher has reservations about whether the Council would pass such a resolution and whether it would be effective. Due to "the cynicism that Kissinger's policies generated," Fisher claimed that many countries feel that the question is one of "what do the big powers want" rather than what do we want or what should be done. "People don't see the power of a principled position," he explained.

Fisher's idea of the optimal scenario, given the current state of affairs, would be for all countries, especially the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to assume neutral positions with respect to the two warring nations. This would particularly include refusing to sell arms to either side. Next, Fisher would have Iraq withdraw to its established borders, or at least to its claimed borders, while Iran would keep out of Iraq's internal affairs. Disputes such as where the border actually lies could then be settled through arbitration and negotiation.

These views are not just idle thoughts on the world situation. For, while not "officially" involved in any of the current negotiating or policy-planning sessions, Fisher has talked and continues to talk to many of the principal actors involved on all sides. "I talk to people," stressed Fisher, "not for them."

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Handicapped Students Adjusting to HLS

By Laura Taylor

HLS can be an intimidating and frustrating place. Boring classes, obscure casebooks, nasty interviewers and professors who insist on assigning impossible amounts of work sometimes make the HLS experience less than pleasant for the average student.

Some HLS students, however, face physical obstacles in addition to the everyday law school annoyances. Several blind students and one quadriplegic student are currently enrolled at the Law School. HLS has made many efforts to accommodate their special needs (see *RECORD*, Sept. 26, 1980), but many problems still combine to make law school life for these students more difficult than it is for the majority of the HLS population.

Drew Batavia, 1L, who is a quadriplegic, and Ed Bordley, 2L, Maxwell O. Chibundu, 1L, Joe Danowsky, 1L, and Michael Faillace, 2L, who are blind, discussed their experiences at HLS in interviews last week.

"I think they do okay. What they should do," said Michael Faillace of Harvard's efforts to accommodate handicapped students. "They don't overdo it," he added, "I think that's the good thing about the school. When a handicapped student needs something and speaks up, they get it."

Drew Batavia, who went to college at U.C. Berkeley and then to U.C. Riverside, is "extremely surprised and pleased with the facilities for the disabled at this school. I suppose I had anticipated all types of adversity with regard

to the physical environment, after having been at a school with automatic doors in each building and considerable funding for the elimination of barriers." Batavia, a quadriplegic, is confined to a wheelchair. "I have no problem whatsoever," he continued, "getting around campus, and I find the attitudes of both the administration and the students to be very favorable and open."

Access Problems

Batavia is, however, "disappointed" that, of the HLS dormitories, Story is the only one that is wheelchair accessible. "I feel that I don't have as full an access to a social life and to my friends' rooms as I would prefer," he said. He hastened to add, however, that "the most important thing to me is that the campus is accessible, and it is."

Ed Bordley, who also attended Harvard College, noted that, "in five years, [Harvard] hasn't done a great job" in accommodating blind students. "Blind folks need certain things . . . Little things will help. As long as whatever money is used is used wisely (with long-range goals in mind), I don't have any problems."

The blind students noted that
(Continued on Page 13)

Health Service Organizes Discussion Groups for 1Ls

By Erich Merrill

The first 1L discussion group began meeting last Wednesday to discuss the pressures and problems which are common to the first year law experience, according to Dr. Mark Byers, counselor for the HLS Health Services Counseling Center.

The discussion group is part of a program sponsored by Health Services to ease the transition into law school. "It allows students to share with peers what the first year experience is like in a personal sense," said Dr. Preston Munter, Director of the Law School Health Services. Both Byers and Munter are quick to emphasize that the discussion group program is not any type of psychological therapy. "There is a wide array of opportunities for the 1L to settle into some sort of supportive relationships [at law school]," says Byers. The discussion group program merely provides one more such opportunity.

Weekly Meetings

Each discussion group, consist-

ing of eight to ten students, is lead by both Byers and Dr. Jessica Oesterheld. The length of the weekly meetings, and the number of weeks which the group meets is determined by each individual group, according to Byers. Most discussions last for an hour to an hour and a half, and most of the groups continue to meet for about a semester.

The program has had to get over a few hurdles in its three year history. Munter finds that some students who really would like to take advantage of such a program are reluctant to do so because they fear their participation will be put on their medical record. "Most students entering Harvard don't realize what a psychologically sophisticated community this is. They're afraid it (their participation) will go on their record; but of course, there is no record."

Munter also noted that students are told about the program in one of the many letters they receive before they arrive on campus, and again at registration. At both these
(Continued on Page 4)

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SFF Seeks to Assure Fellowships Now

By Mary Tarduno

Student Funded Fellowships, Inc. will accept applications this fall for students wishing to spend their summer in public interest jobs in cities of less than one million people. The program, designed to supplement the usual spring program, is experimental, according to SFF President David Abromowitz, 2L. The program will provide fellowships for three to five students.

SFF is a student-run organization that, since its founding in 1976, has raised money in the

spring to fund students in public interest summer jobs. The fund raising drive is targeted at students, who are asked to contribute 10% of their private sector earnings to fund their public interest minded classmates.

"This year, because so many people are caught up early in the anxiety of fall interviewing, we are setting aside a portion of money we will give out in the fall," said Abromowitz. Hopefully this will give students incentive to look at public interest jobs competitively with private sector jobs, he ex-

plained.

The purpose of the "one million or less" criterion is to get people into rural areas of the country. SFF always gets many applications from students who want to work in cities, said Amy Grossman, 3L, 1979-80 president of SFF. She added that "it's good to get someone out in the middle of nowhere — those areas don't get students."

As an experiment to expand the contribution pool and to get money to allow fall funding, SFF is conducting a fund raising drive among SFF alumni. The drive is limited in scope partly because SFF was only founded in 1976, and partly because the organization has decided to contact only those alumni in New York, Washington, D.C., and Boston.

"We are not trying to deemphasize student contributions—they're our mainstay," Grossman said. Last spring, SFF raised \$16,500 and funded 15 students working in public interest jobs. ❧

Health Service Organizes Discussion Groups for 1Ls

(Continued from Page 3)

times students are under relatively little pressure. By the time classes have gotten underway, some who find the burden of law school to be more than they bargained for have forgotten about the program. Munter partially attributes the fact that no students signed up for the program last year to this timing problem.

Despite these setbacks, the discussion groups have been quite successful. "Students have been very happy with them," says Byers. In fact, he said that some of the

groups are so congenial that they continue to get together on their own after the official meetings have stopped.

Students who are interested in joining discussion groups may still sign up. Though the first group has already started meeting, additional groups will be formed to meet demand. Interested students should contact the secretary of Health Services at 495-4414. ❧

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Justice Blackmun Presiding at Annual Ames Court Final

(Continued from Page 1)

Eric Havian, Steve Branson, Cheryl Noble, Dan Goodwin, and Robert Morse complete the team.

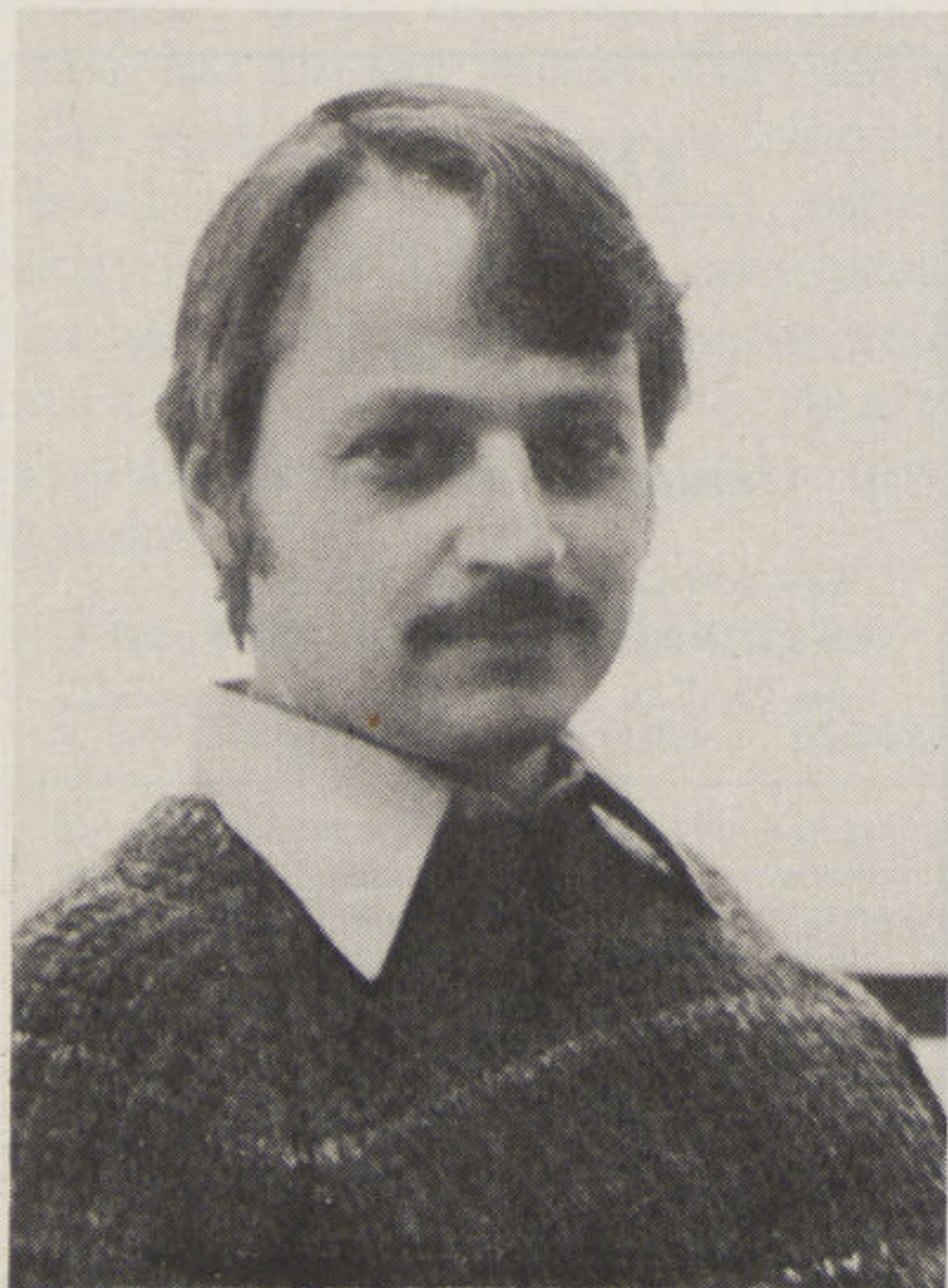
Oralists for the John Marshall Harlan Club team are Joel Africk and Tim Matthews. Other members are Patty Bowman, Edward Himmelfarb, Mark Friedlander, and Mitch Berg.

The case to be argued is *Imperial Products Co. v. Securities and Exchange Commission*. It is based on *Upjohn v. United States*, 600 F.2d 1223 (6th Cir. 1979) which is currently up on certiorari to the Supreme Court. The primary issue of the case concerns the scope of the attorney-client privilege when the client is a corporation. Secondary

issues center on Fifth Amendment and work product questions.

Working with Litt on the Ames Committee are Juliana Jensen, 3L, co-coordinator, Otho Kerr, 2L, and Janet Sanders, 2L. Kerr and Sanders will run the semi-final and final rounds of the competition next year, said Litt.

This year's argument will be held in the Ames Moot Court Room. Students and others interested in watching the argument will be able to see it live in Austin, watch it on video monitors in the Science Center, or listen to it via audio monitors in one of the rooms in Austin Hall. Litt said that more specific information will be available at the time of the competition. ❧



Dr. Mark Byers

E.M.

Few Placement Complaints Lodged

By Wanda Payne

Well, folks, the interview season is half over. That's right! This week marked the fifth week that 2Ls and 3Ls (and many 1Ls) have been avidly searching out future employers (or at least summer jobs). As of Monday Oct. 20, over 520 employers, mainly law firms, were scheduled to have interviewed students at HLS. On the average, 26 employers interview here daily. Surprisingly enough, the number of student complaints has been quite low this interview season.

'No Paper Clips in the Bowl'

When asked what type of complaints she has received from students Dagmar Fleischmann, 3L Placement Office monitor, replied "anything from 'there are no more paper clips in the clip bowl' to 'I've been discriminated against.'" Fleischmann said that she personally has received only one complaint where the student gave his name and filed an official "informal complaint" against a firm interviewer. That complaint was that the interviewer asked the student about his grades even though they were not listed on his resume.

Fleischmann has also received several unofficial complaints (those where the student does not leave his name) about the "rudeness" of interviewers, delays in getting to see interviewers, and general "unfriendliness" of interviewers. Fleischmann reported that most of her time, however, is spent in telling students about various cities and answering questions concerning alternatives to employment with law firms.

Monitors Robert Kinchen, 3L, Carolyn Hull, 2L, and Robert Mallett, 2L, reported similar experiences. One complaint commonly received by all of the monitors relates to this year's fly-out weekend. Most students who mentioned it found it to be quite ineffective, as only two interviews can be comfortably scheduled at most.

June Thompson, director of ad-

missions and placement, defined an "informal complaint" as one in which the student complains of an action by the interviewer that is "not a clear violation of the Placement Office rules."

A "formal complaint" is one in which the student decides to go all the way and file formal proceedings against the interviewer. When this happens, Thompson will contact both the student and the interviewer and then an outside specialist will investigate the complaint. If a gross violation of Placement Office rules is found, the firm will be asked not to return. Thompson added, however, that to her best recollection this has occurred only twice in the 25 years she has been at HLS.

List of Complaints

Whether "formal" or "informal" the complaint is acted upon only at the student's request, and they may not be anonymous. Anonymous complaints are used for Placement Office reference only, although they do serve a vital Placement Office purpose.

For the next interviewing season, the Placement Office is considering sending all employers a list of the types of complaints students had during the previous interview seasons and requesting that they take heed of these complaints so as not to continue such practices. (So send your anonymous complaint in before you get shut out!)

This year's low figure of approximately 6-8 "informal complaints" suggests that employers may be reading the notices they receive of Placement Office rules. Placement Office rules are listed in the front of every Employer Directory. In addition, employers get three other chances to learn of the Rules: (1) brochures are sent to every employer with copies of the Rules; (2) the forms that the employers fill out and return to the Placement Office contain a copy of the Rules; and (3) each employer receives a memo from the Placement Office upon arrival at HLS again listing the Rules.

Rule 6 states in pertinent part that employers are not to interview with first year students in the Cambridge area during the fall interview season and that, should they wish to interview first year students, they should do so at their offices during term breaks. However, firms are allowed to return after March 1 to interview 1Ls. At that time first year students are protected by the Placement Office rules. So, until March 1st the 1L's will be battling it out for themselves!

Three Strikes and You're Out

Well, interviewees, it seems that this time you've "out-done" the interviewers: according to June Thompson there have been approximately 20-25 complaints from interviewers of "no shows." While there are no formal rules of guidance for students, they are requested to follow a "code of ethics and common courtesy." Five of one interviewer's scheduled interviews were "no shows."

Interviewers should not fret, however, for they too have an avenue of recourse. When a student is first reported as a "no show," he receives a letter of warning from June Thompson. A second-time offender receives a letter using language that is a little stronger. And, as you might have expected, three strikes and you're out!



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Deanship Candidates Should Be Scrutinized

—Prof. Derrick Bell

The expressions of student concern regarding their role in the selection of Dean Sacks's successor merit discussion. A brief summary of my recent experience with the dean selection process at Oregon may aid this dialogue by suggesting a more democratic alternative to the Harvard procedure.

In Oregon, a dean search committee was selected by the university president. The committee included law school faculty, administrators, and students. Candidates who survived the initial screening made a formal presentation to the faculty, followed by far-reaching discussion on a range of subjects. In addition, each candidate was interviewed by the search committee, individual faculty members, and various student groups. I even met with administrators and the secretaries.

That I was a candidate for the deanship was made clear to all with whom I met and indeed to the whole school. They questioned me extensively regarding the reasons for my interest, my views on legal education in general, and my specific plans if I received the job. Other questions were designed to provide as much information about me and my views as possible. Similarly, I was able to engage in extensive discussions with both faculty and student groups regarding their expectations from the new dean and their hopes for the law school.

Because I was, to say the least, ambivalent about leaving the comforts of Harvard for the rough and tumble life of a deanship at a small school, the interview process was not always a comfortable one for me. But, in retrospect, it was this rather grueling procedure, involving sustained interaction with faculty, students and administrators that transformed courteous interest into a real conviction that I both wanted and could do the job.

The search committee submitted

my name along with two others to the university president who made the final selection. When I accepted his offer, I did so with the knowledge that, at least at that point, I had a vote of confidence from the law school community based on all of the interchanges that preceeded my appointment.

There are, to be sure, differences in Oregon and Harvard's deanship needs. Oregon's law school must increase its budget and gain wider recognition for its fine faculty and their impressive contributions to legal education and scholarship. To accomplish these goals, the faculty and the president concluded that Oregon's next dean should come from outside the school. A selection process designed to enable all concerned to meet and get a feel for the candidates was essential.

Harvard, by contrast, is well known, handsomely funded, and has literally dozens of persons on its faculty, any of whom, if called to the deanship, would likely feel they could keep the HLS ship on a steady course. It is said that they know the school, are well known to their colleagues, and thus no lengthy and potentially divisive public procedure is needed to select a good dean.

Because the Harvard deanship is so heady an honor, few faculty members would decline the appointment, were it offered. But even among a group not noted for humility, it is feared that some might step aside rather than become acknowledged candidates for the job,

particularly if the public acknowledgement of interest served as prelude to a lengthy series of interviews, close scrutiny of past work, and unbridled predictions about future performance.

But it is precisely this open and detailed discussion that the faculty utilizes to reach decisions on matters far less important than the deanship. And it is only through this open and sometimes traumatic process that a decision may be truly participatory with all satisfied that their questions have been answered, their doubts put to rest. If the Law School rejects an open dean selection process because it might discourage good candidates, divide the faculty, and foment student disruption, our society which relies on an even more open elective procedure, is in more trouble than we think.

The present system is safe and predictable, but this law school deserves better than the conventional choice. And the person chosen, conventional or not, should enjoy the community's support earned by democratic encounter, not simply conveyed by presidential fiat.

The exclusion of students from meaningful participation needlessly increases the sense of student alienation and undoes much of what Dean Sacks has achieved in the area of student participation in policy-making. That loss is not lessened because students lack experience to choose wisely. Such arguments properly failed to halt the move toward universal suffrage in the 1830s.

President Bok has apparently committed a substantial amount of time and energy to selecting a new dean, and the final decision should be his. But that decision would not be less reasonably reached if made in the light of a series of open interchanges among persons at every level of the Law School community. ❧

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Dining Service Continues to Struggle

By Jay Mann

Law students have complained about the food and service in the Hark since it opened in 1950. The Hark's problems have grown worse in the last decade, and a number of food services have attempted, without success, to turn a profit on the operation.

The most recent failure at the Hark was that of Harvard Food Services, whose contract with the Law School was terminated two years ago. In its last year of managing the Hark, Harvard Food Services lost \$140,000. According to Assistant Dean of Finance and General Administration Russell Simpson, the Law School decided to look for a new management company because of the expense to the Law School and because of complaints about the quality of the food.

\$30,000 Loss

Last year, the food service contract was awarded to the Dining and Kitchen Administration (dākā), a medium-sized, relatively new food service company that has been growing rapidly in the Northeast. In contrast to Harvard Food Services, dākā only lost about \$30,000 last year. The loss did not include expenses for maintenance, utilities, and use of the Hark and of its equipment. Those expenses were borne by the Law School and last year totaled 90,000.

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dākā felt that it lost money on the Hark because of the higher wages and fringe benefits that it had to pay Harvard employees. Because of this and its desire to keep food prices down, dākā re-

experienced employees. The number of students eating at the Hark has declined steadily since it opened. Dean Simpson attributes the decline to increasing student prosperity, more sources of



Photo by John Morris

Normal business at the Hark?

fused to renew its contract with the Law School unless it could use its own employees. At the end of last semester, all of the workers at the Hark (unionized Harvard employees paid by dākā) were fired. The Hark is now entirely staffed by non-union employees. Last year's manager and assistant manager have also departed.

New Director

Russell Coady is the Hark's new director of food services. He is a former director of food services at Northeastern University, and is rejoining dākā after running a food service in California for two years.

Mr. Coady faces a difficult task. The Harkness Commons has a huge, inefficient kitchen, an awkward physical layout, and extremely in-

loan money for students, and the ready availability of places to eat around Harvard Square. "They'll be lucky to run an operation like that at the breakeven point," he commented.

Fond Memories?

In all likelihood, the Hark food service will never be a source of fond memories for Harvard Law students in later life. dākā is a reputable food service, however, and Mr. Coady is willing to make changes and solicits student comments and complaints. As the new employees are trained, the service and the food may well improve. But, as Dean Simpson emphasized, major changes in the Harkness will not come "until we can change the physical facilities there." ❧



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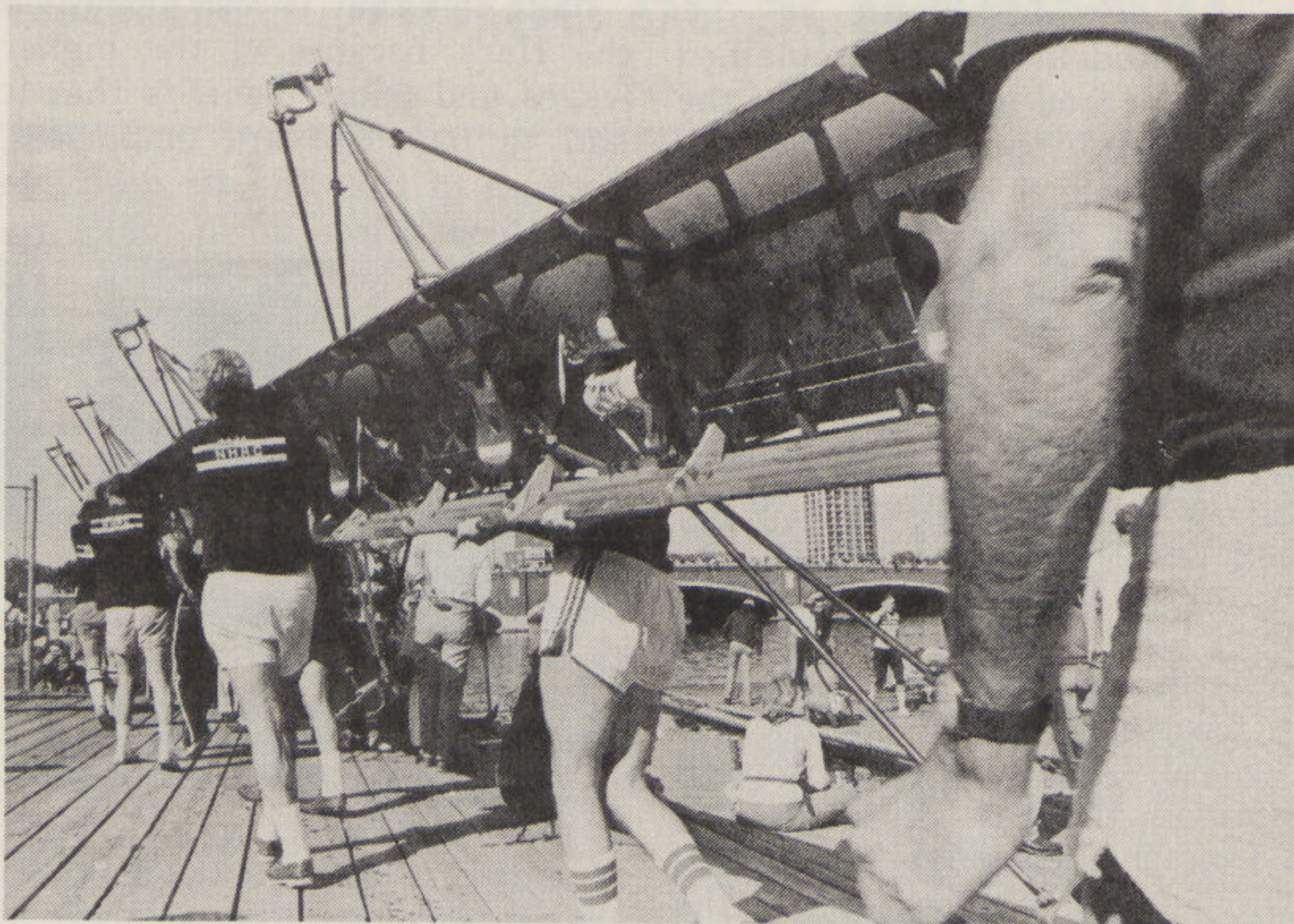
HLS Crew Disappoints on Glorious Day

By John Morris

This past Sunday brought sunshine and sculls to the Charles River as the 16th Annual Head-of-the-Charles crew races were held. During the day, 720 boats were rowed the three miles upstream from the Boston University Boat House by the B.U. Bridge to the finish line a quarter-mile above the Eliot Bridge.

This year the HLS Crew Team entered the race for the first time. Appropriately boasting a big "34" on its bow, the team's eight-man (plus coxswain) boat placed a disappointing 34th out of 35 in the Club Eight race, edging out only the Colgate Rowing Club.

The University of New Hampshire's team took first place in the event, followed in order by the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Pennsylvania, the New York Athletic Club and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. The Navy's entry was particularly striking with its rowers done out in bright yellow suits, and their oars moving with

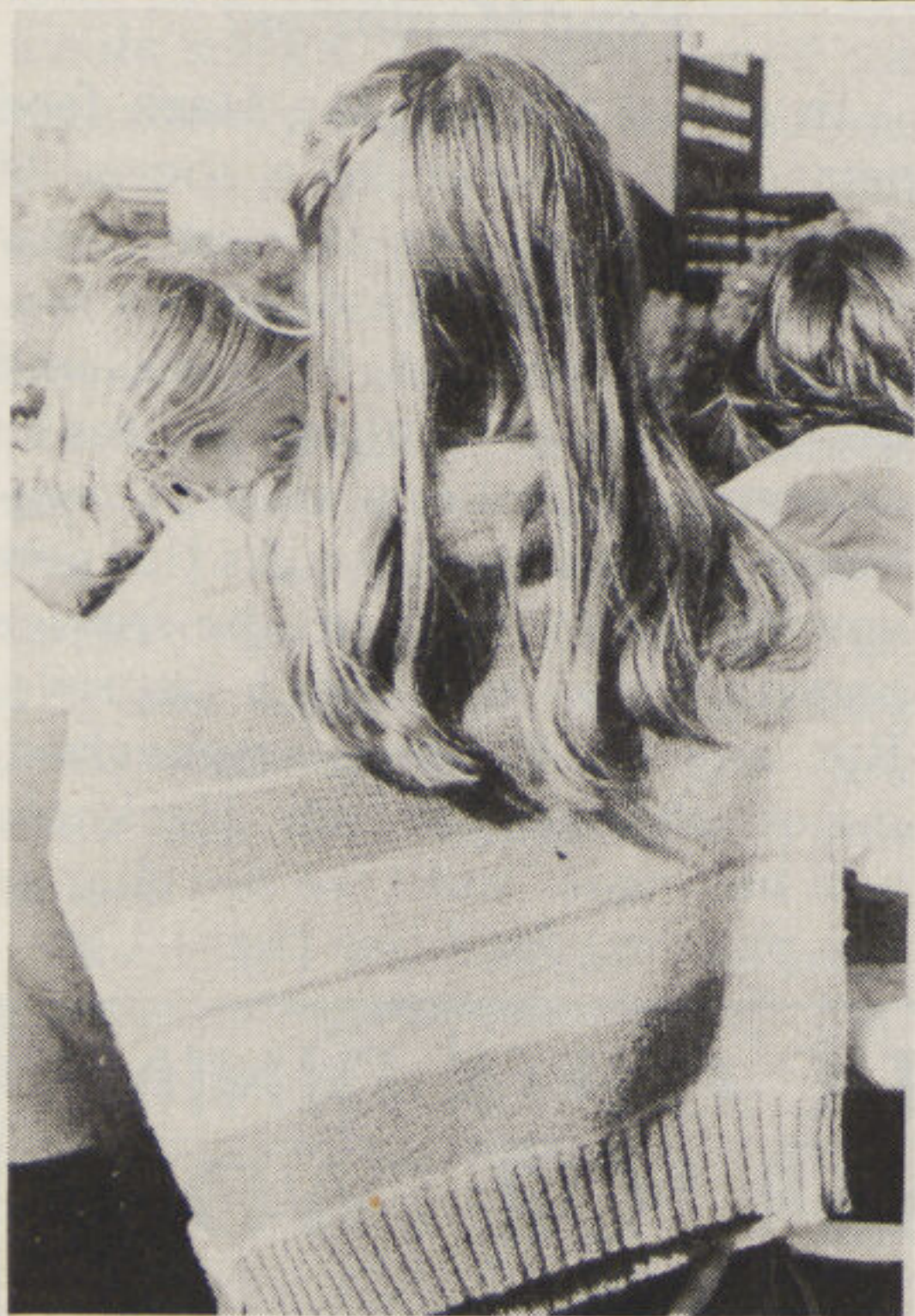


One of the 35 entrants in Sunday's race completed its crewing.

the best military precision.

Because of an innovative electronic timing system, the HLS team was saved from being the next-to-last over the finish line. As the boats started the race, spaced at intervals of about 15 seconds, their starting times were relayed to a

timer at the finish. As they crossed the finish line, their finish times were fed into a computer along with the starting times, and each boat's running time was calculated. This allowed the posting of results immediately after each race.



The crowds watching the Head-of-the-Charles races were at least as colorful as the boats. The boats were greatly outnumbered by the Fair Isle sweaters and Izod shirts along the banks.

A weary race watcher could turn his attention to the myriad of



Have You Been Lacosted Today?

sweater-draping styles employed by the members of the audience, ranging from the public school sweatshirt-round-the-waist to the currently fashionable sleeves-over-the-shoulders method. This second style allows for such creative adaptations as the simple looped



sleeves in front to the more formal square knot. Each mode offers the wearer a special means of expressing his or her own identity.

We offer you here a small selection of sweaters and draping styles for your edification.



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The HLS Crew Team heads under the Eliot Bridge, within sight of the finish line in the Club Eight race.

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Cartoonists' Drawings Say a Thousand Words

By Rob Woolmington

Political cartoonists are advo-
cates of a special type. The court
jesters of the campaign, they, like
Shakespeare's fools, speak a brand
of truth unburdened by the weight
of fact and solemn reason. The car-
toonist's tool chest brims with un-
seemly gadgets: caricature, ridi-
cule, cruel imagination, and an
elastic grip on fact. Yet the car-
toonist's finished drawing, dis-
played next to a newspaper's best
attempt at reasoned argument in
the editorial columns, often proves
the more persuasive advocate.

Doug Marlette, a young, ven-
omous political cartoonist in the
tradition of Pat Oliphant and a
Neiman Fellow this year at Har-
vard, addressed himself to this dis-
parity of style at a Kennedy School
of Government forum on Oct. 14.
Sitting with four of his fellow car-
toonists, Marlette said that his
purpose in drawing was to influ-
ence elections. "Cartoons are dif-
ferent from editorials," he started
to say, when Jules Feiffer broke
him off in mid-sentence: "Yes, car-
toons are serious." Pressed for more,
Feiffer continued: "Cartoons give
comfort to those who agree with
you."

Tony Auth, whose drawings are
syndicated nationwide from his base
at *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, added,
"Cartoons are a marvelous way to
make one point at a time." Paul
Szep, cartoonist for *The Boston
Globe* said that the role of the car-
toonist "is to be outrageous and
sacrilegious, and to let people in
power know that we know they are
in power."

Feiffer, whose strips in *The Vil-
lage Voice* blend outrage and neu-
rosis into potent forms, said he be-
lieved the cartoonists at the forum
were among the best now at work.
Cartoonist Jeff MacNelly rounded
out the panel.

The group continually needed
Jonathan Moore, moderator of the
"In Cold Ink" forum, who wrote an
essay critical of editorial cartoon-
ists in a recent issue of *Newsweek*.
Moore at one point started to ask
how cartoonists' attitudes change
"when the campaign ends and the
governing begins." Feiffer snapped,
"When's that?" and was answered
by a broad wave of laughter from
the audience.

Moore's primary criticism of con-
temporary cartoonists apparently
was that they are becoming too
cynical, but Feiffer argued that

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A Necessary Vote

It won't take long for us to say this: on Nov. 4, vote for Carter.

Ask yourself if you can vote for an old grade-B movie actor who thinks he has all the answers, who says he'll balance the budget, raise military strength, and care for the poor. Ask yourself if you think Ronald Reagan has any ideas once he gets elected. Do you feel safe with this man running the country?

If what's important to you is not social reform, nor liberal causes, nor peace, vote for Reagan. He might even give you a tax cut. But if you care about the country, appreciate the fact that not everyone is part of the self-righteous single-issue moral majority, and think that Carter is a safer bet than Reagan, cast your vote for Jimmy. Recognize the fact that Anderson, whether good or not, simply can't win.

Although Carter might not move the country, he won't imperil it either. Take a deep breath, and vote for Carter.

Intelligence Report

Recent *Harvard Crimson*, *Boston Globe* and television news stories state that a report commissioned by Harvard President Derek Bok on the admissions and performance of Harvard students indicates that blacks perform less well academically throughout the University than their standardized test scores predicted they would, and that Jews perform better than expected. The Kennedy School's Robert Klitgaard, the report's author, allegedly concluded that Harvard admissions discriminate in favor of blacks and against Jews.

Bok's office has refused to make available to student groups and the RECORD copies of the "preliminary" report, claiming confidentiality. Both Bok and Klitgaard, however, have commented on the report in news interviews.

No matter how "confidential" the report may have been before the recent publicity, too many questions have been raised to keep the report private. The broad assertions cast doubt upon the academic abilities of minority students and could create an unfortunate antagonism among different groups.

Why was Klitgaard chosen to make the report? What was his information? How free was his access to confidential academic records? And what does Bok plan to do with the results of this report?

The report should be released now if reasonable informed discussion is to take place!

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Fenno

It was dinner time and Fenno was hungry. Where would he eat? Locke-Ober's? Anthony's Pier 4? The Empress Room? Cafe Budapest? No, they were all out, since four different law firms had just taken him to each of these places over the weekend. Fenno thought it somewhat déclassé to return so soon. Maison Robert tonight?

Then Fenno recalled his promise to help a beleaguered 1L with a very important matter: a memorandum for Legal Methods.

"Why do I get involved like this?" Fenno asked himself. Nonetheless, nobly rising to the task that his maker must have meant for him, Fenno glumly dialed the 1L's phone number.

"Harry Hyper, Esquire here."

"Oh brother," Fenno thought to himself.

"Is that you, Fenno?" His Brilliance queried.

"No, it's Art Miller and you're on Candid Courtroom," Fenno shot back.

"Very amusing," said the 1L. Fenno knew it wasn't, but he had yet to meet a first-semester 1L with a sense of humor anyway. That came later, right after grades were distributed. "Can we grab a quick bite to eat and then get working?"

"Sure," said Fenno, easy-going bon vivant that he is.

"Let's meet at the Hark."

Fenno gulped three times (twice wasn't enough in this situation). "Why?"

"The food is reasonably cheap, the location is convenient, and we can get out of there fast," the 1L said.

"I like your last reason best," Fenno said.

"Where else can you get a good meal around here anyway?" the 1L asked.

Fenno knew that this 1L needed more than writing help. "Why don't you try Buddy's Sirloin Pit?" Fenno facetiously suggested.

"Where's that?" the always inquisitive 1L asked.

"In the Square."

"Where's that?"

Absolutely stunned, Fenno took a bite out of the phone. The plastic reminded him of a dakā Salisbury steak but the gristle was missing.

Fenno didn't know what to say. But the 1L did. "Come on, Fenno, don't make such a big deal out of eating. There are so many cases to read, so many review articles to study, so many advance sheets to analyze. Eating's just necessary to survive. As a social function it's just a waste of time. Legal studies are just too exciting to interrupt."

"I didn't think I was wasting time spending dinners with friends," Fenno said, "but then again, I haven't studied much law lately. You, on the other hand, have been studying constantly."

"I don't understand," said the 1L.

"And you never will," Fenno said as he finished his dinner. ☘

Activist-Comedian Gregory Wows Class

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Supreme Court's decision in *Gregory v. City of Chicago*, 394 U.S. 111 (1969). There the court reversed as violative of due process the disorderly conduct convictions of protestors who had been arrested when a white crowd had threatened to attack them.

The mid-1960s civil rights protestors, according to Gregory, never considered the constitutional implications of their actions. "We never really understood the level that you're dealing with," Gregory told the class. Most of the people out marching, he continued, don't know anything about the First Amendment. "If we knew as much about the First Amendment as you do," he said, "we wouldn't be out there marching."

"Human Side"

Gregory announced that he would deal with the "human side" of the events which led to the *Gregory v. City of Chicago* decision. "It was a black man challenging Daley," Gregory said. Daley "was so vicious," he noted, that when Daley's mother died "he could not leave town unless we stopped the demonstrations." Gregory stopped the demonstrations, but told Daley that they would start again as soon as his plane returned.

The marches were calculatedly peaceful: "It's amazing how much control you have . . . when you don't give a damn about being arrested, about dying. Nobody knows how much you had to make people behave to win that case. Any old thing that they could get you for" would have been used as a justification for upholding the convictions.

"The biggest job we had was dealing with infiltrators," Gregory asserted. "The most militant cat out back was a black cop infiltrating from New Jersey." The infiltrators were easy to spot, noted Gregory, because they couldn't sing "We Shall Overcome."

"It was a long time before we decided to hit Daley's house be-

cause I was scared," said Gregory. "We were just *told* 'when you come out here you go'n die.'" The protestors, including Gregory's wife and children, marched repeatedly around Daley's house, singing. "They were shocked. That was an area that *no* black went to. That's how vicious that area was."

"Interesting Tactics"

"We were met by the priest. He was drunk. He had to get drunk to come out because he couldn't believe we were there." At one point, remembered Gregory, the marchers used "a very interesting tactic." When it looked as though the police were ready to attack the demonstrators, who had been singing as they marched around Daley's block, Gregory told them to stop singing "and the cops didn't attack."

When the angry crowd of local whites which had formed on the other side of the police barricades was about to break through, the marchers "walked right into them. The cops got so uptight. We said we didn't know who lived there." As far as the marchers were con-

cerned, Gregory said, "We [were] just Americans out takin' a stroll."

All of the marchers, including the very young children, Gregory said, were arrested, because "the cops said there was a riotous situation." The police decided "to arrest the cause of the riot." Gregory's daughter Michelle, he noted, was first arrested for demonstrating "when she was three"; his younger daughter, Lynn, was arrested when she was two years old. "Right after we got out of jail we went right back," added Gregory.

"Stop Him"

Gregory also discussed "the other end of it that will never get into court." He read from a 1965 FBI memo from J. Edgar Hoover, one which was apparently written in response to Gregory's allegations of FBI and CIA involvement in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. "We have long suspected that Gregory is diminished . . . We should confront him and tell him in no uncertain terms that he should stop that ghetto talk." " 'Stop him,' " added Gregory, "means *kill*."

Of the eight recipients of that memo, Gregory asserted, six were subpoenaed following the publication of Gregory's book *Code Name Zorro*. "All six of them," said Gregory, "were murdered before they could testify."

"It's very important," continued Gregory, "for you to know the system you're dealing with. Ninety-eight percent of the cases that get to the Supreme Court don't have anything to do with society. They have to do with money."

A "rigid pattern," said Gregory, "sits on the courts." The appointment of black judges, he asserted, does not break this pattern. "You cannot be born and raised in a white racist society without becoming racist." He added, however, that "the society is waiting on this change and it's either going to change or it's going to bust." Gregory challenged the class to "take" the law "and turn it into that God-force-intelligence that's in your head." ❧

ATTENTION HBLSA ALUMNI

HBLSA is planning its **Fourth Annual Alumni Conference** and we would very much appreciate your current thoughts on, in hopes of securing your presence at the Conference.

The Conference date is open to your determination from the three following weekends:

1. March 14, 1981
2. April 4, 1981
3. April 11, 1981

Both the general format of the Conference and the topic of the keynote address will be correlated to your communicated preferences. The Conference could focus on politics, work-related interests, economic concerns, or any combination of these and other topics of your choice. Also, if some of you would like to combine your attendance as individuals and as a representative of your professional enterprise, present HBLSA members are highly interested in speaking to you at the Conference.

Please address your responses and questions at your earliest convenience to:

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Thank you for your cooperation.

'Let's Do the Time Warp Again'

Laura A. Taylor

Dr. Frank N. Furter has finally come to Cambridge in the flesh — not to mention furs, corsets, feather-boas and platform shoes. The *Rocky Horror Show* will be playing at the Harvard Square Theater from October 14 to October 26.

The original *Rocky Horror Show* opened in London and New York in 1973. A later film version, the *Rocky Horror Picture Show*, has become a cult classic. Film audiences now come dressed in costume and prepared with various props and bits of rice and confetti to toss into the air at strategic moments.

The Harvard Square stage production, unfortunately, has attracted this same sort of audience. Though the patrons had paid \$12.50 each to see the show, they seemed more interested in shouting retorts to the actors' lines and showing off their own (questionable) wit than in actually enjoying the show.

This, as I said, is unfortunate, because this production is actually quite good. It is not the movie — one really shouldn't go to a play expecting to see a movie anyway — but the production is basically well-staged, and the performances are energetic and entertaining.

Theater Spruced Up

The Harvard Square Theater has been spruced up for the occasion with a new paint job, an impressive (and very loud) sound system, and more stage lights than one would care to count. This has successfully restored the tacky movie house to the legitimate theater it once was.

This *Rocky Horror Show*, directed by Julian Hope, has a great deal of energy and spark. The performers obviously enjoy their roles (though some of them, most notably Steve Lincoln, as the Narrator, were thrown off by the audience's shouted retorts), and a minimalist set is used well.

Played in proceneum, most of the action takes place in front of, or

behind a large scrim. There were some problems with lighting and sound during the October 15 performance, but these will probably be ironed out in the course of the run.

Frank Gregory's Dr. Frank N. Furter, the transvestite transsexual scientist from the planet Transsexual in the galaxy of Transylvania, is the most impressive of the performances. Gregory works



with the enthusiastic audience; the fact that the audience is trying to upstage him does not seem to bother him a bit. He sings and moves very well, and manages to project masculinity while prancing about in a corset, rhinestoned platform shoes, and a feather-boas.

Frank Piegario and Marcia Mitzman are a bit disappointing as Brad and Janet, two Ohio sweethearts who end up in Frank N. Furter's castle after their car breaks down in a rainstorm. Piegario and Mitzman never quite manage to develop their characters as young innocents; rather, they come off as frustrated rock-and-roll stars. It is no great shock when they get along well with Dr. Frankie. In all fair-

ness to Mitzman, however, I must note that she seemed to be suffering from a cold and had difficulty in singing her songs.

Sassy Little Punk

C.J. Critt's Columbia will come as a surprise to those who are familiar with earlier incarnations of *Rocky Horror*. This character, usually a sassy little punk, is played as a fat, dimwitted, freckle-faced (yes, freckles!) blonde with pig-tails. Don't ask me why. It ain't Little Nell, I can tell you, and it doesn't work.

As the servants, Riff Raff and Magenta, Pendleton Brown and Lorelle Brina do well, and Meghan Duffy sings the opening "Science Fiction/Double Feature" enthusiastically. *Rocky Horror*, as played by Dennis Daniels, is an impressive gymnast, and has a few other tricks in his gold lamé booties.

After a rather slow start, the show picks up when Mr. Gregory makes his entrance as Frank N. Furter. As *Rocky Horror* aficionados can readily imagine, the crowd goes crazy. Other high points of this production include a swinging version of "Eddie", the "Floor Show", and some impressive special effects at the end.

Janet's "Touch-A, Touch-A, Touch-A, Touch Me" doesn't work since she never seemed all that repressed to begin with. When Frank sings "I'm Going Home", however, one would swear that Judy Garland had come back to life.

This production is full of sex, laffs, and fun, and the music's good. The cast makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in polish. It's not the movie — don't go expecting celluloid perfection, and many of the scenes and lines are different.

By all means go, but wear a raincoat and watch out for falling confetti. And be sure to check out the legs on Frank N. Furter and *Rocky Horror*. ☘

Handicapped Students Adjusting to HLS

(Continued from Page 3)

they have had relatively little trouble in finding readers. "I have used quite a few readers. It's not quite as consistent as I'd like, but it's better than nothing," notes Chibundu. Faillace feels that the volunteer undergraduate readers from the Bureau of Study Counsel might be more reliable if they were paid. "They walk out on you when they are in final exams," he said, "because they're not paid," but "that's OK."

Course Policy Suggested

Faillace suggested that the Law School should give visually handicapped students "standing over all the students in picking courses. We're stuck if we can't get into a course." Faillace's concern with course selection stems from the difficulties that he has encountered in getting taped material for courses at the last minute.

"Blind people pick some courses," he said, "because the books are already on tapes. If you're kicking blind people out [of oversubscribed courses] in July, they'll have to come back and record the books." Faillace noted that "a lot of blind students have had trouble because they don't have their books recorded." He added that blind students are exempted from the yearly dorm room lottery; they can stay in their rooms for three years if they find them convenient. Faillace's suggested course selection policy, he says, would be analogous to the position the Law School already takes on housing.

Job placement problems were a major concern of most of the students who were interviewed. "It's just so tough for blind students to get jobs in law firms," said Joe Danowsky. "Obviously," he continued, "you can't force people who come here to hire any one at all." He adds, however, that he "would have thought [the Placement Office] had more clout than that."

Waste of Time

"I like interviewing," said Michael Faillace, 2L, "but I hate the waste of time. No matter how well you do, three days later you get your rejection letter. I like the interview until the guy says 'Can you do the reading on your own?'. Then it goes downhill and you know you won't get an offer."

Faillace will interview with 46 firms this fall. "I've gotten rejected so many times, it's just useless," he said. He interviewed with several firms last year, but could only find employment with the federal government. "That paid off — it was a good summer job," he notes. Faillace's job with the Department of Justice involved doing legal research with a new talking computer.

This fall, the Department will install a talking terminal in Faillace's room; he will be a volunteer research assistant during the school year and will have unrestricted access to the computer. He will write a memo at the end of year, detailing the benefits and shortcomings of the machine.

Wrestling in Holland

Ed Bordley noted that "there wasn't anything overtly wrong with [my] interviews, but I didn't get a job [last year]." Instead, Bordley, who wrestled with the Harvard College team while he was an undergraduate, went to Holland with the blind Olympic team from early June to mid-July. "I won," he noted. He returned to Boston in the middle of July "and did basically nothing."

He added, however, that "[the rest] was well worth it."

"The future looks pretty gray," said Michael Faillace, when asked what he planned to do after leaving HLS. "I'm almost sure that I'll have to do government work, because of all the kicking around I get from firms." He would like to clerk for a judge, he said, but has heard that "district judges don't take blind people."

"I'm going through a lot of changes as far as what I want to do," said Ed Bordley. "I want to work for a private firm (at least for the next two summers) because I need the experience." Bordley would not like to make a career in the private sector, however: "I'm leaning toward doing public interest. I'm not interested in making megabucks. I want to make my mark on the people. The important thing is that I feel I'm making a valuable contribution . . . to somebody like myself."

International Relations

Maxwell Chibundu is interested in international relations, he noted, and "hope[s] to find work either in a law firm doing international work or for an international organization." A foreign affairs position with the Nigerian government is also a possibility.

The students who were interviewed said that the HLS student body has generally been friendly and receptive to the handicapped students. "I think I'm lucky to be living among a pretty good bunch of people," said Chibundu.

Michael Faillace noted that student reactions to his handicap have fallen into two basic categories. About half of the students whom he encounters, said Faillace, have a "please don't get me involved with you" attitude. The others, he said, are "very nice — they'll chat and be friendly, will walk home with you, have a beer with you."

"I think that among people who know me well," said Joe Danowsky, "I feel quite comfortable. I

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Thomas Isenberg

The Harvard Square Theatre, just about three blocks from the Law School, offers a veritable cornucopia of great movies. This large, roomy, somewhat uncomfortable theater displays double features that change every day. The double bills, usually two films chosen for their cinematic similarity (e.g. related themes, or same director, or same country of origin) do repeat about once every two months, but this repetition is a good thing as it gives one a chance to catch a bill previously missed.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, the Theatre will be showing one of its best recurrent double bills, *Casablanca* and *The Maltese Falcon*. Having seen these flicks on TV is no substitute for viewing them uncut, up-close, in all their original 1940s splendor on the Big Screen. Humphrey Bogart delivers two of his very best performances, especially as the ultra-cool, sophisticated Rick in *Casablanca*. *Casablanca* is without a doubt one of the most famous and greatest films of all time. Bogart's portrayal of sleek private-eye Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon*, directed by the great John Huston, is also unforgettable.

Next, on Friday, Oct. 31, the Theatre jumps ahead in time about 30 years to late '70s zaniness when it presents *Animal House* and *The Blues Brothers*. I know that we've all seen *Animal House* — I should know, I've seen it three times! — but it still cannot be beat for all-around craziness and humor. *The*

Blues Brothers, a 1980 movie, is not half as good as *Animal House*, but amply makes up for its deficiency in humor with an abundance of great music performed by the "Brothers" (Dan Ackroyd and John Belushi) and a bevy of great blues musicians such as Ray Charles, Aretha Franklin, and Sam and Dave. The synergistic effect of these two wild movies together will make for an unbelievably happy evening.

The very next day, Saturday, Nov. 1, one can catch *Harold and Maude* and *The Graduate*. For '60s movies with a message, these movies are two of the finest. We all know about *The Graduate*, in which Dustin Hoffman, in his first big role, plays a scared, confused kid just out of college who, while trying to decide what the heck to do with the rest of his life, has an affair with an older woman (Anne Bancroft) and ends up running off with her daughter. At least he did not choose to go to law school. *Harold and Maude* also concerns a lonely young man, portrayed masterfully by the gawky Bud Cort, who after many unsuccessful attempts at suicide in quite novel ways, meets the aging widow Ruth Gordon, whose love of life and vivaciousness gives Cort a new outlook on life. Their relationship, quite innocent compared to Hoffman and Bancroft's in *The Graduate*, is a study of human chemistry and the fine results thereof.

The very next day, Sunday, Nov.

2, you can see the double feature of *Brubaker* and *Network*, if you can stand going to the movies three days in a row! *Brubaker* is a gripping prison drama, based on a true story. The film has a human message that is communicated very well by Robert Redford as the prison warden who has true concern for the prison inmates. But for meaningful commentary on our modern social, economic, and political scene, *Network* cannot be topped. The Oscar winning screenplay, penned by the brilliant Paddy Chayefsky, is a manifesto on the mass media and their frightening influence on the populace. The star of the film is Peter Finch, who received an Oscar posthumously for his electric presentation of Howard Beal, the maniacal, messianic newsman who taught America how to say "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!"

The Theatre delivers *The Shining* and *The Exorcist* on Tuesday, Nov. 4. For those of us who are too scared to watch TV and find out the terrifying results of the Presidential election, the Theatre presents this soothing double bill — soothing by comparison at least. *The Shining*, a 1980 release, is very much underrated. Directed by the talented Stanley Kubrick (*A Clockwork Orange*, 2001, *Lolita*), this movie ranks with the best of the shockers. Set in a deserted-for-winter Colorado retreat, the film follows the machinations of insane Jack Nicholson and his bug-eyed spouse Shelley Duvall as they meet up with some of the resort's sinister guests of the past. The resort, a massive Gothic structure with long hallways and cavernous ballrooms and lobbies, is an eerie spectacle in itself. Coupled with *The Exorcist*, a shocker that was quite original in its time, this is a double bill guaranteed to scare the socks off of any sentient being and to be

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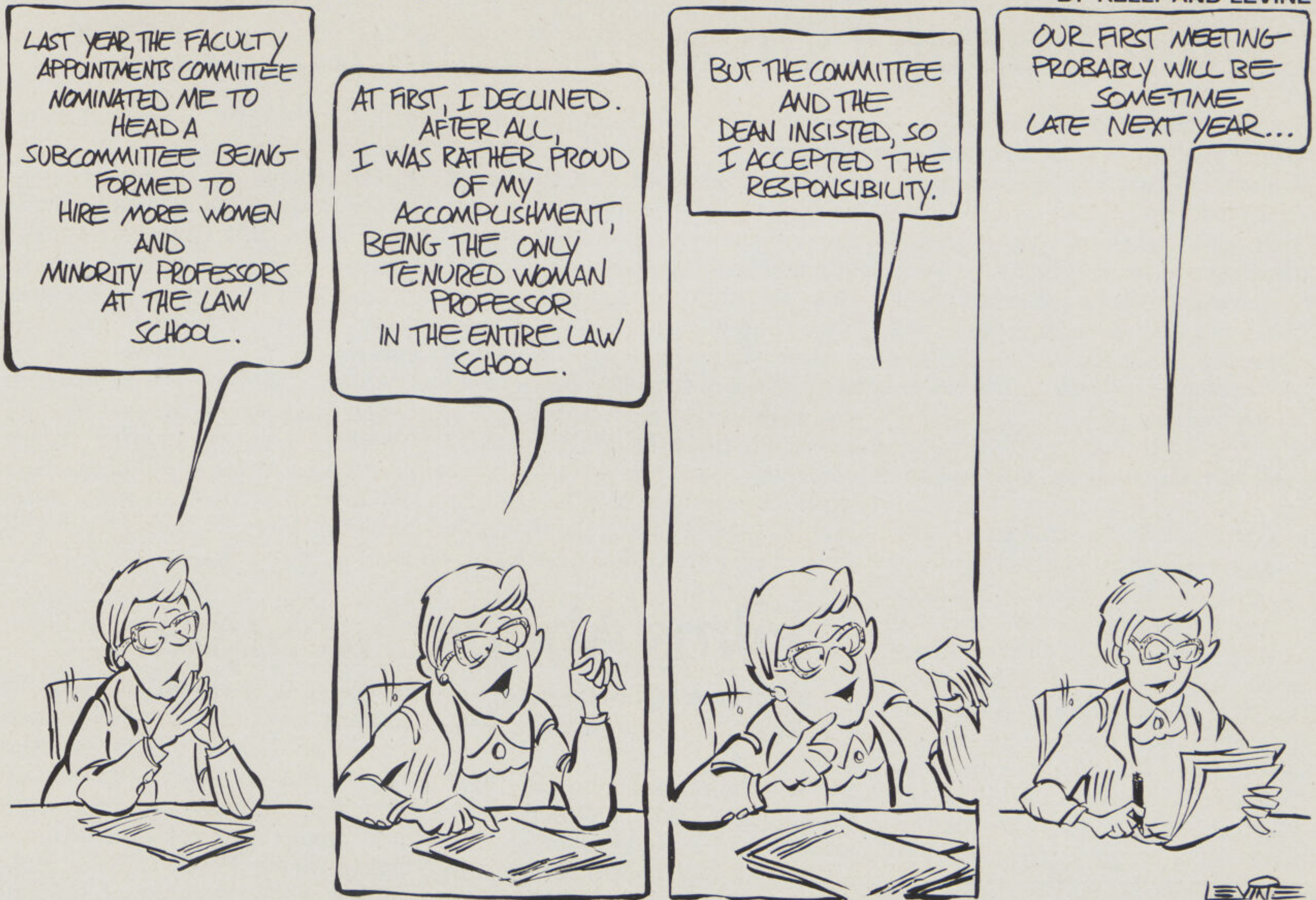
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Cartoonists' Drawings Say a Thousand Words

(Continued from Page 9)

"responsibility is a plague, especially for cartoonists, and they should have nothing to do with it." To bolster his case he cited the relative absence of lively cartoonists, with the exception of *The Washington Post's* Herblock, during the crucial 1950s and early 1960s.

Feiffer and Paul Szep both contended that cartoonists needed "a passion for what is right or wrong," not responsibility. All on the discussion panel, however, agreed that among them there was no ideology.

The issue then became how cartoonists are, or should be, edited and censored. All the panelists agreed they were blessed with wide editorial latitude, and acknowledged that most censorship was self-imposed. Auth, for instance, recalled that some time ago Billy Graham had announced his support for castrating rapists. Auth drew a cartoon which showed Graham dragging a black man to the

guillotine, which contained a very small hole. He never submitted the strip.

MacNelly said that, since becoming a father, he has changed his self-censorship criteria slightly: "I think about what the person's daughter would say if she saw the cartoon."

Marlette described the ploy he has devised when he fears that a cartoon might provoke a dispute with his editor. Marlette produces a series of more offensive and outrageous ideas, shows them to his editor first, and then produces a less egregious version. That, of course, is the original.

The cartoonists spoke for about an hour, then fielded questions from the floor. Many of these queries concerned the cartoonists' proper role in relation to "the issues." There were a variety of answers, all of which presumed that cartoons did address "the issues." But Jules Feiffer capped the discussion, commenting, "I think the

best thing that could happen is that no one would show up on Election Day — that would send them a message." ❦

SPORTS QUIZ

NOTE: This week's Sports Quiz deals with well-known movies dealing with sports.

1. In this made-for-television movie, James Caan starred as a professional football player who fought a gallant but losing battle with cancer. What is this movie's title?
2. Presidential nominee Ronald Reagan starred as Grover Cleveland Alexander in a movie about this early baseball star. What is the name of this flick?
3. Gary Cooper starred as the indomitable Lou Gehrig in what many consider the best sports movie of all time. What is the name of this movie?
4. This movie starred Anthony Quinn and Julie Harris and concerned the problems a boxer faces when his skills are gone. What is this movie's title?
5. In this comedy, Gabe Kaplan takes four city youths to the mountains of the west and builds a winning and financially successful college basketball program. What is this movie?

(Answers on Page 16)

Handicapped Students Adjusting to HLS

(Continued from Page 13)

think that among other students I sometimes sense a condescending attitude." He hastened to add that "it's not malicious . . . it sometimes seems to be there."

Professors have generally been sensitive, too, though some of the students noted that some of their instructors were hesitant to call on them in class.

Didn't Want to Be Called On

One student asserted that one of his professors consistently refused to call on him, despite a formal request from the student to do so. "[They] wouldn't call on me, either," said Ed Bordley. "I didn't think much of it until the end of the year, but it didn't matter to me. 'It would have helped me sometimes, but I didn't want to be called on,' he said, adding that 'the possibilities of me being unprepared were

probably greater than any other student."

Michael Faillace said that most professors "give a very fair treatment to the visually handicapped," but asserted that "others don't have time for blind students but don't have time for anyone else," either.

Drew Batavia noted, "A few of my professors showed concern about my inability to raise my hand in class, should I foolishly want to volunteer and answer. They've made suggestions to alleviate the problem and seem to be generally concerned." He added that he was

called on in his Contracts class recently.

HLS seems to be adjusting as easily to the handicapped students as they are adjusting to the HLS routine. Other students, administrators, and faculty members were found generally to be helpful and concerned. "It's infectious," said Ed Bordley, "the more handicapped people that people see and have to interact with, the better things are. I just think that people are much more aware than when I first came [to Harvard] four or five years ago."

Films Abound at Square

(Continued from Page 14)

a delight for lovers of the Gothic horror genre.

Not to be missed Thursday, Nov. 6, are the '60s political comedies *Dr. Strangelove* (another Kubrick creation) and *Casino Royale*, the funniest James Bond movie ever made. The late, great Peter Sellers delivered one of his finest performances in *Dr. Strangelove*, one of the first "nuclear nightmare" films and a film as timely today as it was when first released. *Casino Royale* is simply a fun movie, very creative and entertaining.

Last, but certainly not least, is the double bill of *Being There* and *The Ruling Class*. The former stars Peter Sellers and, if you have not

yet seen it, you really must. Its content and message defy description. *The Ruling Class*, a little known film, is one of the classics of modern cinema. Set in present day England, it features the energetic actor Peter O'Toole as a very wealthy member of the nobility and heir to a seat in the House of Lords, who defies all of the British upper-crust with a messiah complex that is believable by all but acceptable to none. For a pungent exposé on the wealthy among us and the good old Common Law, this cinematic extravaganza is in a class by itself.

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