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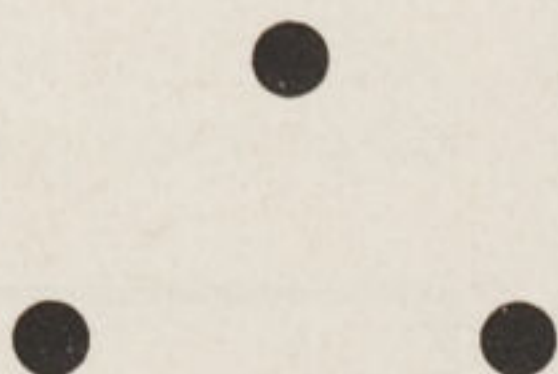


Harvard Law Record

Castro Visit Triumphant

Professors Perform at Beer Party

International Building Nears Completion



A Chat With Fidel Castro

British Bench & Bar Upheld

Harvard Law Record

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Published weekly on Thursday for twelve weeks of each term by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term, \$4.00 per year (24 issues) mailed; student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed, \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School. Individual copies 10c each at the Law School, 20c each mailed. Business and editorial offices, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone UNIVERSITY 8-7600, extensions 418 and 419.

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Castro Visit Triumphant

The Boston amusement season came to a triumphant climax last Saturday night at Soldiers Field as a rising young Cuban star named Fidel Castro brought his touring road show into town for a one-night stand, much to the delight of some 10,000 spectators and untold others who tuned in over radio and television.

Though Castro was the main attraction, his show was well supplied with supporting actors. Act One of the performance consisted in the elaborate precautions taken to protect Senor Castro — several hundred policemen patrolled the improvised arena outside the Dillon Field House long before showtime, and Castro himself arrived in a flourish of lights, motorcycle roar, cloistered limousines and more uniformed guardians.

Then the spotlight shifted to the stage erected high above the audience and extending from the Field House where Castro, wearing his familiar green costume and bearded make-up, engaged in a one-hour soliloquy that was Act Two. Act Three consisted of some dialogue between the headliner and several selected straight men who were planted in the audience. Further support was rendered by Harvard College Dean McGeorge Bundy, who on occasion had a few lines to say during the course of the dialogue; by an unidentified interpreter, who



helped the Cuban overcome some language difficulties; and to a few other costumed members of Castro's troupe whose role seemed unclear, unless it was to provide background scenery.

As for the performance itself, it was the same one that Castro had given in other cities for the previous week, and anyone who had read the papers or watched television was quite familiar with the script. Still, the evening must be counted as a success for impresario John Samuels, 2L of Galveston, Texas, of the producer Law School Forum, for the audience got mainly what it wanted — the chance of seeing the Cuban hero in person, if not at as close a range as might have been desired.

The theatrical metaphors seem apt to describe the final Forum of the year, for surely there was more entertainment than enlightenment in the appearance by the Cuban Prime Minister to discuss "The Cuban Revolution." Reports of an attempt to assassinate Castro intensified concern for his welfare and heightened the cloak-and-dagger atmosphere of the security arrangements. The audience seemed much more interested in the

THE LAW IN ACTION

Close to 800 policemen were on duty at Soldiers Field for the Castro speech. Despite the watchfulness of these officers the Forum staff learned that the Boston cops let 2,000 unpaying spectators crash the gate shortly after the program commenced.

But when the members of the Forum staff tried to get in their reserved seats, the officers sternly refused to admit them. After prolonged and eloquent advocacy, Forum officials were finally able to persuade the officers to permit the Forum staff to attend the Forum.

ceremony of Castro's presence than in hearing the particular things he would have to say.

The wide-open questioning that typifies the usual Forum was not possible because of physical limitations, and the eight questions that were put seemed sterile — particularly as there was lacking an element of give-and-take between Castro and the questioner. The questions systematically covered the range of topics on which Castro is usually interrogated — save for any reference to possible Communist influence in his personal or official family.

Castro did a manful job of putting his thoughts into the English language, over which his mastery was not complete, and many of his utterances came in spasmodic phrases. In the course of his remarks, however, Castro did have these things to say:

The ideals of the Cuban revolution were "humanism," which means "not theoretical democracy but real democracy" including the right to work, the right to read and write, the right to spend and the right to eat. "We want not bread without freedom or freedom without bread."

He said Cuba would not be ready for elections until economic conditions could be improved, until the unemployment of 700,000 persons could be alleviated, until the people could learn to read and write so as to make use of a free press, and most of all until political parties could be formed. "You know the old political party disappeared with the revolution. Public opinion has to organize a new political party," he said.

Castro was applauded when, in an impassioned voice, he said the trial of war criminals was fully justified because of the "assassinations" and brutalities that had been committed. He stated that only the "worst" of the offenders had been tried, and that this procedure had averted mass killing and looting that usually follow in the wake of an upheaval. Castro claimed that Cuba's was the only "majority" revolution in Latin America in recent years.

Asked about the re-trial of 24 acquitted defendants, the Prime Minister said this was because the people, as well as a defendant, had the right of appeal.

Asked about "confusion" between "your advocacy of nationalization and profit-shar-

ing and your later statement that this was too radical for Cuba," Castro quickly retorted, "There is opposite. Confusion is in your question. Possibility you are not well informed." He then went on to explain that he supported not profit-sharing but higher salaries and wages for Cubans, and greater governmental control over public service companies, not industry. He discussed recent edicts concerning the Cuban Telephone Co., subsidiary of AT&T, and explained them as revocation of unfair Batista decrees. He also asserted that the telephone company had engaged in corruption and favoritism during the prior regime. "We need money for new factory for industrial development and to find employment for unemployed. So you can be quiet and not worry about nationalization," he assured.

Castro reaffirmed his belief in the principle of non-intervention. "We proved it is possible to fight dictators. Our example gives courage to other people in their conflict for their own freedom. Our help is moral help, spiritual help, but not intervention because we can't destroy the principle of non-intervention."

Castro called his visit a success in promoting understanding with the American people. He drew perhaps his greatest response in a concluding remark that he invited American students to Cuba this summer, and would take steps to provide inexpensive accommodations for them.

— Borden

Law Day Address Concerns World Rule of Law

An address by Arthur Larson, Director of the International Rule of Law Center at Duke University and author of the best-selling book, *A Republican Looks at his Party*, will address the student body tomorrow afternoon on the subject, "World Rule of Law — The Time Has Come."

The address is in honor of the second annual celebration of Law Day, U.S.A. and is being sponsored by the Student Bar Association. Mr. Larson will speak in the Ames Courtroom at 2 p.m.

May 1, 1959, was officially proclaimed Law Day, U.S.A., by President Eisenhower in

order to provide an opportunity for the nation to rededicate itself to the rule of law. It is to be an occasion to emphasize the supreme importance of just laws administered by independent courts, and hence is designed to provide a marked contrast to May Day, when the communist states traditionally display their military might.

Professor Larson is a former Dean of the University of Pittsburgh Law School and a former Under Secretary of Labor.

Last year's address, the first commemorating Law Day, U.S.A., at Harvard Law School, was delivered by Dean Roscoe Pound.

New Record Board Elected; Roy Barnitt, 2L, President

Roy F. Barnitt, Jr., 2L of Jersey City, N.J., will serve as President of the RECORD during the fall term. He was chosen when the board of directors of the Harvard Law School Record Corporation held its regular semiannual election meeting.

The new President, a *magna cum laude* graduate of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., will head a thirteen-man board of directors which will manage the affairs of the Corporation next term. Before entering the Law School, he was a Fulbright scholar in France, studying at the Sorbonne, the Conservatoire Nationale d'Art Dramatique, and the Institut de Phonetique of the University of Paris.

Ellis A. Horwitz, 2L of Philadelphia, Pa., is returning to his post of Editorial Manager. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Morton Rosenberg, 2L of Brooklyn and a graduate of New York University, will become Business Manager. He previously served as Production Manager.

The new News Editor is Richard C. Hotvedt, 2L of Wauwatosa, Wis. and a graduate of Marquette.

The retiring President, Robert E. Manley, 2L of Cincinnati, will remain on the board as Executive Editor. He is a graduate of Xavier University and holds a Master of Arts in economics from the University of Cincinnati.

Paul C. Murstein, 2L of Jamaica, N.Y., a graduate of University of Pennsylvania, will serve as Senior Editor.

Herbert H. Kaiser, 2L of Monticello, Ill., is changing from News Editor to Features Editor. He is a Yale graduate.

David L. White, 2L of Athens, Ohio, was chosen Copy Editor. He is a graduate of Ohio University where he did graduate study in political science before entering the Law School.

David H. Levinson, 2L of Middletown, Del., a graduate of Harvard College, is the new Personnel Manager.

Four Directors at Large have been named to the board. They are Stephen R. Volk, 2L of Brookline, Mass., a graduate of Dartmouth; Charles H. Baron, 1L Philadelphia, Pa., a graduate of University of Pennsylvania; Robert C. Berry, 1L of St. Joseph, Mo., a graduate of University of Missouri; and Thomas A. Skornia, 1L of Chicago, a graduate of Grinnell College.

Shortly after his election, Mr. Barnitt announced the formation of an Editorial Policy Committee to determine RECORD policy in the fall term. Its members are Mr. Horwitz, Chairman, Mr. Manley, Mr. Murstein, and Mr. Volk. Mr. Barnitt, as President, will be an ex officio member of the Committee.

The new offices take effect on May 1.

Law School Association Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Council of the Harvard Law School Association was held Saturday at the Law School. The proceedings, which lasted throughout the day, included reports from the various committees of the Association, reports from the vice-presidents representing local associations, Council appropriation of funds for scholarships for next year, and the election of new officers and council members who will take office at commencement in June.

Those elected to the Council by the Committee of Five were, Henry L. F. Kreger, '20, Cleveland, Ohio; E. S. Pinney, '21 (22), New York, N.Y.; Squire R. Ogden, '23 Louisville, Ky.; Edward C. McLean, '29, New York, N.Y.; and Luther L. Hill, Jr., '50 Des Moines, Iowa. The Executive Committee elected Hon. Edward T. Gignoux, '40, Portland, Me., to fill the unexpired term on the Council of Mr. James A. Fowler, Jr., '19,

New York, N.Y. who resigned to accept the first vice-president's position to which he was elected.

In addition to Mr. Fowler, the alumni committee elected the following officers; Paul Carrington, '17, Dallas, Texas, president; Harry L. Dunn, sp. 1919-21, Los Angeles, Calif., second vice-president; Henry R. Heyburn, '49, Louisville, Ky., secretary; Paul F. Hellmuth, '43 ('47), Boston, Mass., treasurer; and William L. Bruce, '51, Cambridge, Mass., assistant secretary, assistant treasurer.

Three men were elected to the Executive Committee of the Association. The are: Eugene B. Strassburger, '10, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. Smythe Gambrell, '22, Atlanta, Ga.; and Bethuel M. Webster '25, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Wilkie Bushby, '21, New York, N.Y., out-going president of the Association, announced the appointment of Churchill Rodgers, '26, S.J.D. '28, to succeed Mr. James A. Fowler, Jr. whose term expires in June as the Law School Association's representative on the Board of Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, the University-wide Association. The other representative of the Law School Association is Oscar John Dorwin, '20, New York, N.Y.

The Council voted \$12,000 for national scholarships for next year and \$7,000 to the loan fund.

The great aid which local associations can give to students in the placement field was indicated by the report of Louis Kunin, '44 ('47), Placement Chairman of the New York City Association.

— Murstein

Baby Grand Piano Given to Law School

A Chickering baby grand piano has been given to the Law School by Mrs. Robert Taylor Swaine. It replaces the piano (a previous gift from Mrs. Swaine in memory of her late husband Robert Taylor Swaine, LL.B. '10, of the firm of Cravath, Swaine, and Moore of New York City) used by students in the Swaine Room and in the Harkness Meeting Room which had become unserviceable after many years of use. (RECORD, Feb. 26, 1959).

Professors to Perform At 3L Beer Party

W. Barton Leach, Story Professor of Law, will play the accordion and Arthur E. Sutherland Bussey Professor of Law; the guitar at the traditional beer party which will be held for this year's graduating class tomorrow afternoon. A song written by Professor Richard H. Field will also be presented.

The festivities are scheduled for 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on the lawn outside of Harkness Commons, weather permitting.



W. Barton Leach

Judge Calvert Magruder is scheduled to be master of ceremonies and Acting Dean Livingston Hall will be a featured speaker.

Student entertainment will include a dixieland band led by Richard F. Plotka, 3L of Utica, N.Y. Songs and skits written by members of the graduating class will be presented under the direction of Jerome W. Breslow, 3L of Bloomfield, N.J.

Student Bar Officers

Joel L. Scheinert, 2L of Holliswood, N.Y. is the new president of the Student Bar Association. Other officers include Garret A. Hobart, 1L of New York City, N.Y., executive vice-president (speakers program); Robert L. Frome, 1L of Flushing, N.Y., vice-president (tours); Leonard Epstein, 1L of Jersey City, N.J., vice-president (newsletter); and Robert J. Walton, 2L of Wellesley, Mass., secretary-treasurer.

New Grading System Tried

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA — The Law School faculty unanimously adopted a new grading system this year. It went into effect immediately, and will be applied to all grading during the 1958-1959 school year.

Professor Allen H. McCoid headed the special faculty committee which analyzed the problem and submitted the final report. The committee made a thorough investigation of the methods of evaluating law school achievement, and submitted a proposed grading system to the student body for their comment. The approved system, which was not patterned after any known plan, consists of the proposed system as modified after consideration of student comment.

The new regulations abolish the old 100 point grading system. In its place is a 20 point system. The point spreads with grading description and comparative letter grades are as follows:

- 18 to 20—Exceptionally outstanding performance (A+)
- 14 to 17—Excellent to normally outstanding performance (A)
- 11 to 13—More than average competence through very good performance (B)
- 8 to 10—Evidencing competence to deal with more advanced work adequately and to deal with the problems of an average legal practice (C)
- 4 to 7—Inadequate performance (D)
- 1 to 3—Grossly inadequate performance (D—)

In giving grades to individual papers the decimal .5 may be used, but only when the grade falls in the range from 8 to 13. In all other grade ranges only the whole numbers may be used.

The weaknesses in the 100 point system which the 20 point system will overcome were pointed out by Law School Dean William B. Lockhart. In a report to the Law School Council on December 16, 1958, Dean Lockhart indicated that under the 100 point system there had been considerable difference of opinion as to what should be the minimum

satisfactory grade. Also, professors had differed in their use of the extreme ends of the grading scale. Another difficulty was the difference in methods used to select the grade to be given.

Under the 20 point system the minimum satisfactory grade is set at 8 for all classes. This is a comparative standard which takes into consideration the number of years of legal study. For example, seniors would be required to do better work for a satisfactory grade than would an underclassman. A satisfactory average of 8 must be maintained in law school courses apart from course grades in other colleges.

The grading descriptions for the point spreads will standardize the grading values and the method of grading. The instructor is not required to make his own interpretation of the meaning of a particular grade point.

Dean Lockhart stated that the new system would have other positive results apart from correcting defects. There will be more uniformity in grading papers of similar quality. For example, instead of 10 categories of C or "fair" grades, there are now only 3, the equivalent of C—, C, and C+.

The new system gives greater effect to individual A and D grades in determining student averages. This reduces the former abnormal effect of the wide C range which had offset high and low grades.

International Law Club Distributes New Publication

The first issue of the *Bulletin* of the International Law Club will appear shortly, when it is distributed among the Club's members and alumni.

A multigraph publication, the *Bulletin* includes a report on the Club's activities during the past year and comments written by alumni in regard to their specialized interests.

The first issue was published under the supervision of Robert D. Crane, 3L of Chicago, Ill., and was edited by Wilmot R. Hastings, 1L of Cambridge, Mass., and Charles H. Baron, 1L of Philadelphia, Pa.

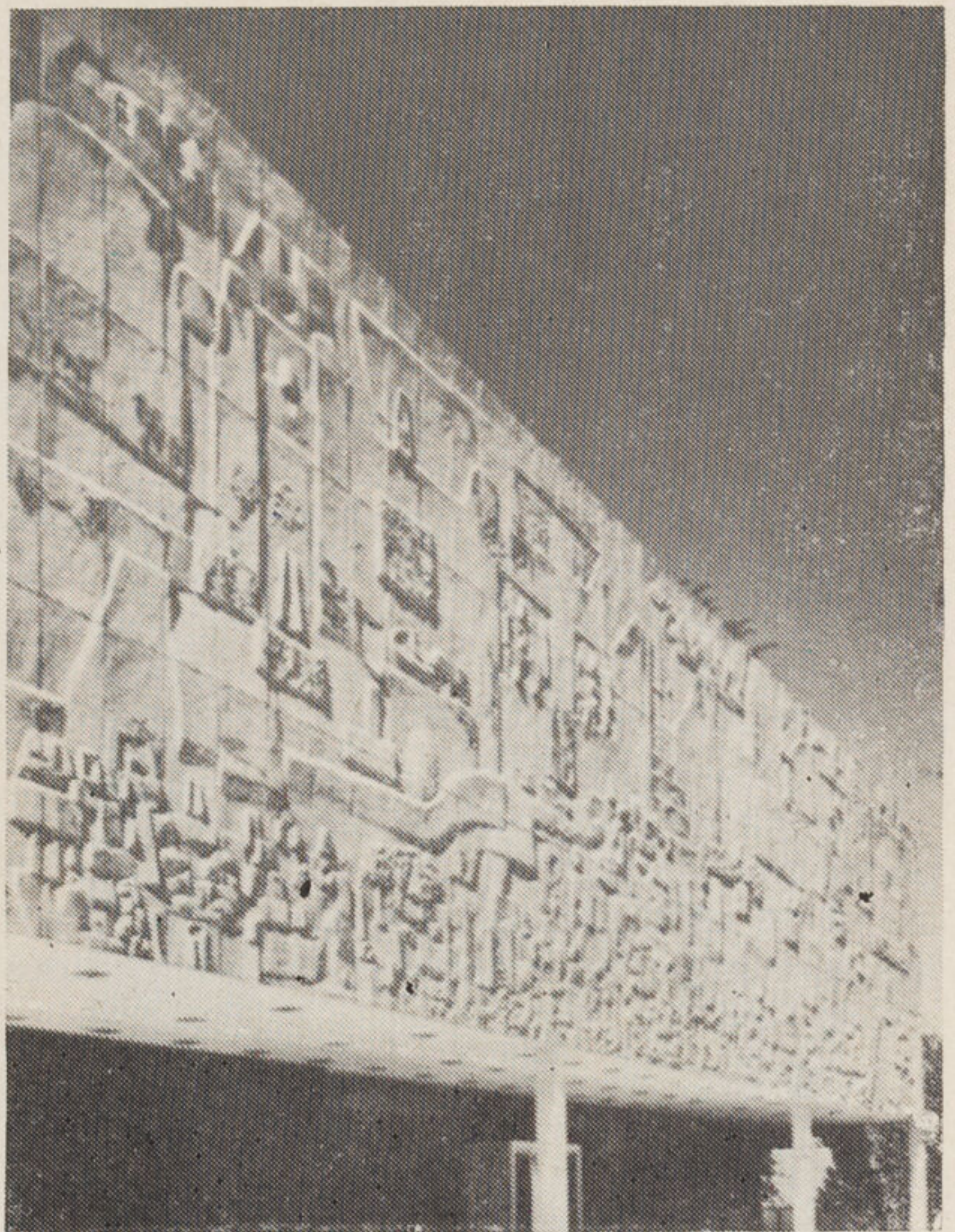
International Building Nears Completion

A new, spacious, modern look is replacing what was once a cluster of aging, small buildings on the Law School campus at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street. Out of nowhere, as far as the average citizen is concerned, a massive block of stone, here and there relieved by vertical shafts of glass, has arisen out of the earth, and, when the men and machinery have departed, will be surrounded by an expanse of landscaped green, with long slender paths curving obliquely up to its façade.

Familiarly known to students and faculty as The International Legal Studies Wing, as it burgeoned from a financial concept to a skeleton of rivetted steel, the building has taken more than four years to reach its present state of near-completion.

The new building will contain several technical innovations, including drinking fountains with both hot and cold running water (with rumors of some dispensing milk and honey), a glass-enclosed second storey bridge to the North Wing of Langdell Hall with a parallel tunnel, (invisible, of course, to the above-ground observer), cooking facilities for the secretarial staff, and stepless entrances, connecting with elevators, enabling wheeled materials and infirm persons to gain easy access. There is also a large, central, abstractly-sculpted wall of ceramics and cast sand, at the junction of the main hall and the reading room, designed by the New York artist, Constantino Nivola, photographs of whose major works were coincidentally exhibited some weeks ago at Robinson Hall, of the Graduate School of Design.

About one-fourth of the Law Library's holdings, or about 220,000 volumes, will be housed in the Wing's stacks, including, of course, the international law collections. Cubicles for graduate students and offices for research scholars, with removable adjoining walls, permitting expansion or contraction to convenience, are located along the stack area walls. Seminar rooms and built-in facilities for showing films complete the building's features.



A sample of Nivola's work is the Mutual of Hartford Building.

Plans for construction began, for practical purposes, in January, 1955, when the Ford Foundation, in a general grant of \$2,050,000 for international legal studies at Harvard, made \$500,000 available for a new center, provided that the Law School raise a counterpart sum within two years. Milton Katz, LL.B. '31 *m.c.l.*, Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law and John A. King, Jr., LL.B. '43 ('48), respectively Director and Secretary of the Law School's International Legal Studies Program, and a committee headed by Bethuel Webster, LL.B. '25, of New York City, began search for the money, but, perhaps owing to competing fund-raising by Harvard College, and Columbia and Yale Universities, the deadline was not met when it expired in January, 1957. The committee was reorganized, headed by Henry J. Friendly, LL.B. '27 *s.c.l.*, of New York City. It included in its nucleus George A. Brownell, LL.B. '22,



Interior work takes time.

James A. Fowler, LL.B. '19, John J. McCloy, LL.B. '21, Donald C. Swatland, LL.B. '21, Harrison Tweed, LL.B. '10, and Mr. Webster, all of New York, and Henry L. Shattuck, LL.B. '04, and Merrill Griswold, LL.B. '11, of Boston. It set itself to raise, not only the money needed to match the Ford grant, but an additional \$600,000 for a dormitory to be devoted to the needs of single and married international legal studies students.

Although the full goals had not been reached by December, 1957, the Law School decided that progress justified the signing of contracts and the breaking of ground. Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott, of Boston, were chosen architects. Total cost of the wing is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Weeks ago, the wing moved on toward inexorable completion, demolishing, through its human agents, the old Chancery Club building, scene of many a hardly-forgotten murky evening and morning. Its place, and that of Kendall House, site of the World Tax Series, will be assumed by the proposed residence hall. (Chancery, long besieged in its campus bastion, eventually moved to its

present location at 9 Chauncy Street in September, 1957).

The Wing, in appearance and theory an organic expansion of the Law School, was meant to facilitate the realization of the unity of the International Legal Studies Program. Its construction has spanned many academic and extra-curricular developments, such as the creation of the International Law Club, the multiplication and reorganization of relevant courses and research projects, the publication of the first four World Tax Series studies, and the accommodation of hundreds of visitors and students from abroad. The official opening, whenever it will take place, will therefore be an appropriate time for measuring this growth and encouraging its future.

— Moss

Students Study Elsewhere; Business School Attracts 32

Fifty-three law students are enrolled for credit courses outside the Law School for the year 1958-59. Of these, thirty-seven were enrolled in courses completed at the end of the fall semester, twenty in courses which will terminate in June. Four students have been taking courses both semesters.

Thirty-two of these students are taking courses in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, twenty in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and one in the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

The courses chosen from the Business School curriculum are chiefly in the investment management, financial management, and labor relations fields. The list of courses being taken by law students in the GSAS does not reveal concentration in any field but shows interest in various areas. These include courses in the Philosophy, Slavic, Semitic, Government, Social Relations, and Archeological Sciences departments. The student enrolled in the Fletcher School is taking courses in International Law and Development of International Organizations.

In addition, eighteen law students have joined the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps in Harvard College. They drill on Monday afternoons. Most of them plan to serve six months as lieutenants after they take bar exams in their intended jurisdictions.

Byse Studies Law of Teachers' Tenure

In the first work of its kind, *Tenure in American Higher Education; Plans, Practices & the Law*, published last week by the Cornell University Press, Professor Clark Byse and Dr. Louis Joughin have set forth the pattern of academic tenure in select areas of the United States and have proposed recommendations for future tenure programs.

Long concerned with academic freedom, Professor Byse is a past President of the Greater Philadelphia Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and is presently a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union. He is co-author with Professor Walter Gellhorn of a casebook on Administrative Law.



Clark Byse

Dr. Joughin, an educator of broad background, is Staff Associate in the Washington Office of the American Association of University Professors. He has been a member of the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, and was Assistant Director of the ACLU.

The present volume is a result of a study based on responses to questionnaires from 170 institutions of higher learning in California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. It was undertaken for the American Academic Freedom Project at Columbia University and was financed by a grant from the Fund for the Republic.

The text, of four chapters and 160 pages, endeavors to throw light on what is termed "the central element in the employment position of teachers in higher education." The second chapter, "Plans and Practices," setting forth in detail the pattern of tenure in the three states studied, is authored by Dr. Joughin. The third, "Tenure and the Law," covering the legal aspect is written by Professor Byse. The extensive "Conclusions and Recommendations" which follow is the joint product of the authors.

This provocative volume, which does not attempt to set forth detailed case histories of tenure disputes, provides the raw material from which colleges and universities without a clearly defined tenure program can draw in formulating a sound and workable policy. From the standpoint of the law student and the practicing attorney, the chapter on the legal aspects of tenure provides a long overdue clarification of a newly emerging area of judicial concern.

—Skornia

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '52 — *Eugene Feldman* has moved his law offices to 11 West 42 St., New York, N. Y. He was a former Alumni Editor and Advertising Manager of the RECORD.

LL.B. '52 — *Charles Hieken* is now associated with LL.B. '52 — *David Wolf*, and George L. Greenfield, in the firm of Ezekiel Wolf, Wolf & Greenfield, for the practice of patent, trademark and copyright law. They are located at 68 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

LL.B. '52 — *Sidney D. Rosoff* has written the 1959 "Ministers' Federal Income Tax Guide", an annual published by Channel Press.

LL.B. '52 — *Robert B. Simon* and Irving M. Mover have become members of the firm formerly known as Blum, Jacobson & Shkoler and now known as Blum, Jacobson, Mover & Simon. They are located at 720 Westminster Building, 110 South Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

LL.B. '52 — *Daniel M. Sklar* is the author of an article entitled, "Pour Over Trusts — The Doctrines of Incorporation by Reference and 'Independent Significance'", which was published in 140 New York Law Journal 26 (August 6, 1958). He is presently associated with the New York firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood. He was former feature editor of the RECORD.

Gallery

Most law schools that aspire to a high standing in the national reputation, attempt quite naturally to get and retain for their head men individuals who come as close as possible to squaring with the Jeffersonian ideal of the Philosopher Dean. Those schools that have attained a special place in national prominence, will be found to have accomplished this and continue to do so. But no one would suggest that the second man in the administration shouldn't, as much as possible, possess these qualifications, too.

The second man is not so likely as the Dean to draw attention to himself or his beliefs, yet in a day of substantial administrative autonomy, his philosophy and personality are likely to contribute often equally with those of the Dean to the character of a school. Unless this reporter's judgment is far wrong, the Law School has as Vice Dean a man of independent personality and philosophy whose views will make a permanent mark in the history of the institution.

Louis A. Toepfer ('43/'47) began his service with the Law School a very short time after his graduation with "one of the really great classes in the school's history." Theoretically, of course, all graduating classes show an equality of excellence, "it's just that some are more equal than others."

The new Vice Dean originally intended upon graduation to move to Oregon, practice law, and do a little farming in the great West. However, then-Secretary Dimmitt summoned him a few weeks prior to commencement and asked if he would not like to serve in the newly created Placement Office. To himself, Mr. Toepfer said that he would not, but upon consultation with his wife and the taking of a family inventory which disclosed "one baby, another one coming, and nine dollars," he decided to accept. Since then, and prior to his present appointment, he has served as Secretary of the Placement Office, Assistant Dean, and then as Director of Admissions and Secretary of the Law School, the last position having enabled him to become acquainted to a greater or lesser degree with all present students.



Vice Dean Toepfer gives a rather modest account of the method of his selection for the original post. "I looked like another student in my class who was very good, and it's possible that Secretary Dimmitt, thumbing through the Directory, came upon my photograph first."

While not planning to launch a campaign for "a more happy Harvard", Vice Dean Toepfer is not of the opinion that the status quo is perfect. "I would hate to see less emphasis on excellence, and yet I think there is too much grim earnestness in the Law School. It seems to me it would be better for students to have more interests although they shouldn't be so pre-occupied with them that they sacrifice studies. The biggest problem we have is trying to strike a balance here. I'm a bit of a Spartan too, but if only we could have just a little bit of swapping of enthusiasm for grimness, zest for earnestness, I think we would be better off." He expressed the view that most students had

struck this balance pretty well for themselves, but for those who hadn't, he voiced some concern.

He observed in a lighter vein that there are here, as at most law schools two principal types of "law schoolmanship" which balance each other and offer some amusement. The one is represented by the individual who regularly proclaims that he never does anything and yet, when his colleagues aren't looking really knocks himself out; the other by the "no movies since September" character who may just be occupying himself with other forms of recreation.

The small group that really worries him is made up of those who don't take advantage of the real opportunities presented to them. Another is the group that tries too hard and looks upon the record as an end in itself. Writing in the April, 1958 issue of the *Bulletin*, he said of the latter; "... every now and then a student falls to pieces, his collapse brought on by worries over supposed shortcomings. Then we have a tragedy." Mr. Toepfer notes that some of this feeling is doubtless engendered by the placement policies of some firms, and of this says "... if each lawyer visiting the School or writing for suggestions, would be willing to consider students with grades no better than his own, there would be no problem." His concern with the problem is apparent, and one suspects that some suggestions of solution are likely to be forthcoming regularly from his office.

As Vice Dean, Mr. Toepfer is still be vitally concerned with admissions problems and policies. His prior experience in that field has prompted other observations in the *Bulletin*. "It has been said that an admissions officer ought to have the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the courage of Richard the Lion Hearted, and the durability of a good gray mule. These are useful qualities, I will agree, but I would gladly trade them all for the art of making people realize that we often say 'no' more for their good than our own."

Two principal objectives dominate his thinking on admissions. The first is to attract and guarantee admission to the remarkable and gifted person, and the second to search for the persons who will live the most useful lives, who will become successful and in-

fluent citizens, and who will add strength to the Law School now and in the future.

On the apparent concern of some admissions offices with getting well-adjusted students, he observes: "Apparently the goal is to have only students so 'well adjusted' that cows standing in a field are neurotic by comparison. This is most unfortunate. Many, perhaps most, of the great contributions to the welfare of mankind have been made by individuals who would fail miserably to qualify as 'well adjusted'." The Admissions Committee here is constantly striving to strike that much sought-after balance between academic achievement and personal characteristics as criteria for entrance.

A man of varied interests, Vice-Dean Toepfer lives in Harvard, Massachusetts, on a "family farm" which has been styled "Apple Sauce Farm." Unlike Old MacDonald's enterprise, this farm has certain distinguishing Toepfer characteristics. He notes that "there are three types of fanatics; bee-keepers, goat raisers, and organic farmers, and I'm all three". On the family homestead are three jersey cows, several goats, a bee-hive, chickens, cats, and a professionally kept apple orchard. Organic farming is the principal obsession, its prerequisites being a distrust of chemical fertilizers and suspicion of modern insecticides. One might describe it as being a "natural birth" concept of horticulture.

The Vice Dean admits that at this point were he put to a choice between Law School and farming, he would be up against it, but seemingly has solved the problem by doing both.

Not to be left behind by other technological developments, however, Mr. Toepfer is an incorrigible automobile enthusiast. While a student he drove a twelve-cylinder 1940 Lincoln sedan, but after going to work for the Law School, shifted to a 1922 Rolls-Royce which has subsequently gone into a collection. From there, alas, family demands took over, and a decline into Crosleys, Jeepsters, and Ramblers took place. His enthusiasm remains, however, and one thinks it would be good advice to keep an interested eye on Langdell parking lot for future developments.

— Skornia

A Chat With Fidel Castro

by

ALFRED LAWRENCE TOOMBS

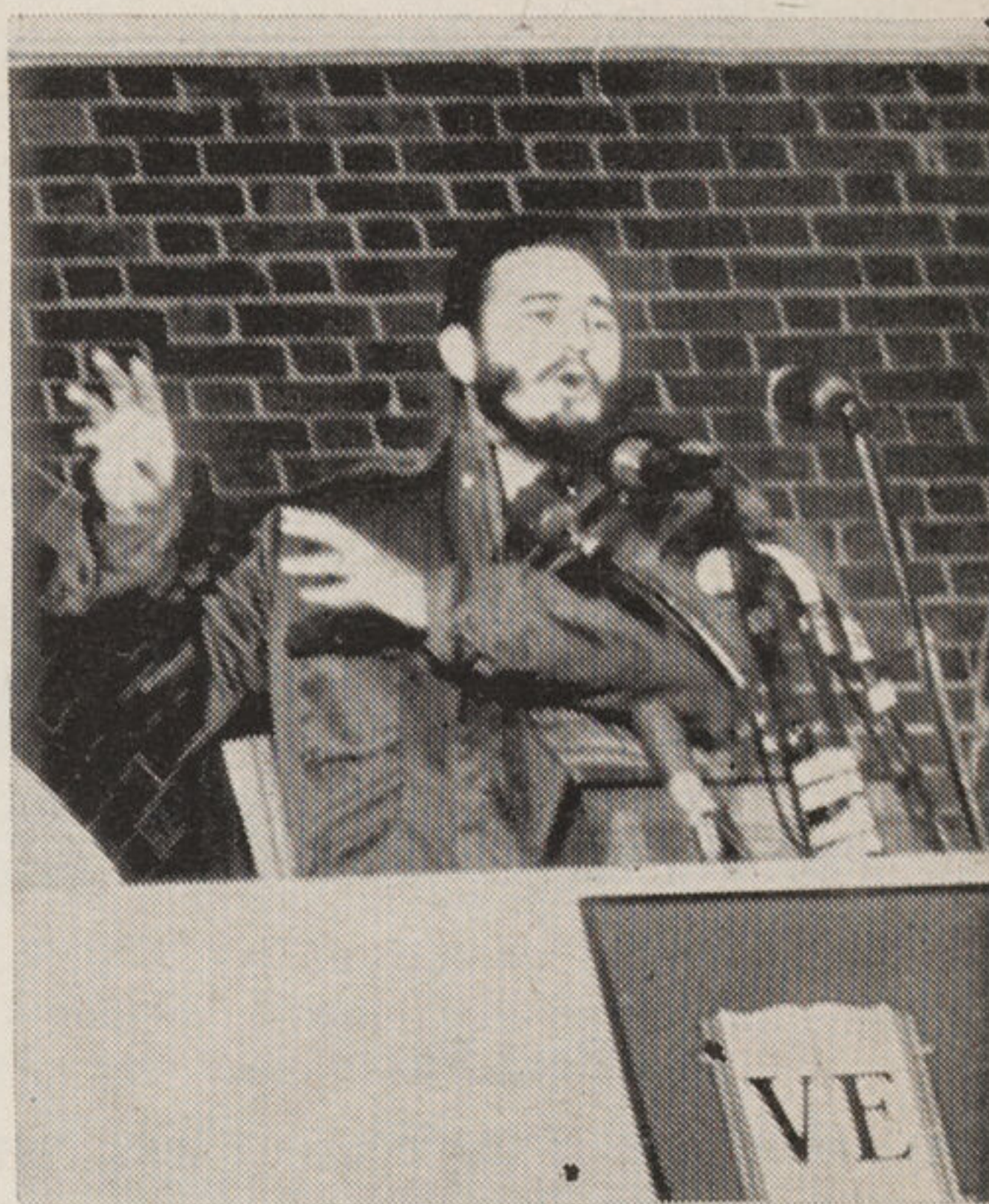
The premier seem delighted that at last, one of the main purposes of his visit to Harvard had been fulfilled: To meet and talk with students. He seemed to lay great stress on the importance of youth, both in the part that it played in his movement and in a larger sense in the future hopes of democracy. Because of the extraordinary security measure taken, Dr. Castro had not had an extended exchange of ideas with a student here until my conversation with him. He began with the hope that more American students would come to Cuba, on their summer vacations (or even during the school year) "in order to see for themselves the fruit of the Revolution; that people are happy, that they walk the streets without fear, that they can be out of houses in dark and not be hurt. I want students come to Cuba, not stay in expensive hotels, just to live with other students, to meet, to study, to have good neighbor policy."

I asked Dr. Castro about the apprehensions which dwell in the minds of some Americans about events in Cuba since the Revolution, and asked him particularly if there was anything that law students could do to dispel some of the misgivings. He said, "I want law students to study the history of dictatorships in Cuba and in Latin America, to see how many laws have been broken, constitutions torn up; how many millions of people in history of dictatorships have been killed against law; and to know from this, how people in Cuba and in Latin America are now seeking for justice and democracy."

Mass Executions

I then pointed out to Fidel that there was a good deal of criticism in this country in the necessity for mass executions, and in particular for the dispatch with which they were carried out. He replied emphatically, "You speak of executions. Mind you, we have

Because of a delay in Dr. Castro's flight, the author had a personal conversation with the Cuban Prime Minister for an hour and a half at the airport Sunday morning. This article reports what Fidel Castro told a second year student in the Law School.



been very generous." He repeated, as if to emphasize his point, "We have been *very* generous. Have you any idea how many died? And how they died? Twenty thousand people were killed by Batista. Many of them tortured, buried alive, thrown into the sea from ships; and we know this is true because a man swam a whole day back to the shore after this. One family was to send their children daily to the market on cycle with cans for milk. We found them buried alive, all three children, cycle, and cans. One of the soldiers of Batista went out and shot seventy farmers and then made believe that it was a battle. We have executed no more than five hundred of these criminals; all were tried. Would you have not done the same to those who beat with sticks, and tortured, and raped? If we had not done this people would have, how do you say, taken law into their own hands. If we had not had trials soon, order could not have been kept. We could not tell people trials would come later. When? They would not believe us. Trials would come weeks, months later, they would not believe us. Many mothers have their sons missing. They think they are with us in the Revolution. But they are waiting, asking for them, three days three weeks, three months to come out of the Sierra. No hope. But we find their bodies buried. The people would not wait. We have killed no Batista politicians. We

have executed only those police and Army who have killed civilians. This is only revolution in history of which no vengeance by people after victory. After revolution usually you see politicians hung in street, president hung in the street, but this did not happen in Cuba. When the Revolution was won there was no mob. So I say we have been very generous."

I then questioned Fidel on whether the requisite degree of due process had been met in the execution trials. Fidel answered, "Of course. All those executed had been given a trial with defense attorneys and with right to appeal. Those were protected who before tore up the Constitution and disregarded it. Now they sought the Constitution to protect themselves."

Ex Post Facto

I then asked him if the code of war crimes under which the trials took place was not a retroactive law. He very carefully explained that the crimes for which the defendants were tried were violations not only of existing Cuban law, but also a violation of the rebel code of the Sierra Maestra promulgated by the 26th of July movement in 1956. He then said "In Germany and Japan you Americans had War Criminal trials but what Germans were tried for was a violation of no national law. It was an international law which the British, the French and the Americans dreamed up after the War. In Cuba war criminals were tried for violation of existing national law. It was a law which was known to all the people of Cuba. Also in Germany you Americans tried Germans for killing Belgians and Dutch but not as a violation of American law. Is it not better that Cubans try Cubans who have killed Cubans against Cuban law? In France those who opposed the Resistance were hung and shot without trials by the Free French after the Liberation. Yet you Americans applauded them for they had suffered and you pinned medals on them," he grabbed my lapel and shook it to emphasize his point. "Why then not the same in Cuba, why have not Americans pinned medals on Cuban lapels? Why not the same when we have given criminals trials and executed only after appeal? Why not Americans put medals in our lapels?"

I then questioned him about the Gerald

Nye case which has attracted so much attention in the American press. He seemed quite sympathetic toward the position taken by those on behalf of Nye. He pointed out that in Cuba a plot to assassinate, as distinguished from an overt attempt, is not a crime in the absence of conspiracy. He discussed the case at great length and seemed to indicate that Nye had weakened in his mission to kill Fidel after being admitted to the Rebel camp. He seemed to feel that Nye's sentence was indeed harsh but in view of the fact that the sentence was suspended on condition that Nye leave the country immediately, he agreed that the question was "moot." Fidel also explained that the fact that Nye was an American might have had some bearing on the harshness of the sentence and its immediate negation by the Court. Then speaking the international Latin language of lawyers he shrugged his shoulders and said "So why you worry anyway? The case is sui generis."

Extradition

This discussion about Nye led invariably to the subject of international extradition of suspected criminals. He seemed very concerned at the reluctance of American authorities to return fugitives from justice to Cuba. "If American murderer then goes to Cuba what will you want that we do? To return, to extradite him, of course. And we would of course. Then why not the same for criminals in exile in America to extradite to Cuba. Now these are common criminals. You misunderstand if you think that they are just Batista henchmen. They are accused of war crimes." He seemed interested in a suggestion that it might be easier to extradite such fugitives through judicial channels than through diplomatic or political channels. He mentioned a petition of the Cuban courts to the American Courts of competent jurisdiction and said "We, as a country of law, should always try the judicial and the judges first, and then maybe if that does not work the politicians."

Finally the long interview drew to a close, as the inevitable cordon of secret service men posed for a farewell picture with Fidel. Some of the uniformed policemen even asked him for his autograph. He then returned to me and said, "I have a campaign now in Cuba against autographs. I tell the people not to

ask for my autograph because I need my hand to serve them. But even in Cuba tourists ask for autograph so in America I give autographs everywhere." I expressed the hope that on the plane he would have some privacy. He said he had hoped to study on the train coming up, but that at every station Cubans were waiting to see him. "Plane at least fly above everyone. Only trouble is it fly too fast." Someone gave Fidel a book which he said he could read in two hours, "Two hours to read, two more hours to help

the people of Cuba." I expressed my regret at the extraordinary precautions which were necessary during his entire American visit. He shrugged and said, "This is the tragedy of one public man."

Before he left I asked if he ever intended to practice law again. Fidel said, "I am lawyer today for 7 million Cuban people. Why want to practice law again? Better to write a book. Someday I write a book why not to be and how not to be when Prime Minister."

Letters to the Editor

Exams

To The Editor:

Your number of March 19, includes a letter from C. W. Torrance [2L of Jamestown, N.Y.] commenting favorably on the efforts of several members of the faculty to develop the educational aspects of final examinations. He mentions the method I have long employed of filing answers to questions in the library and states that the student (who inferentially has taken the examination) is able to correct the mistakes which have crept into his thinking.

Since I have generally mentioned this practice whenever invited to give any suggestion about teaching methods, I welcome this opportunity to develop the idea a little farther. In the first place, it should be explained that what is filed is not my answer to the questions in the sense of a preconceived and precise statement of the solutions to the problems posed by discussions of the questions. In the first place, they represent my ideas enriched, and perhaps occasionally befuddled, by the process of reading such scores or hundreds of books as have been presented. Furthermore, I usually comment on the kind of mistakes that were commonly made in answering the question and which mistakes I deemed serious and which trivial. There is frequently an indication of whether I considered the question to be hard or easy, and sometimes a statement of which points

were or should have been obvious and which I deemed more subtle and better adapted to testing the capacities of the best students. I started these write-ups, not out of unadulterated zeal for public service, but largely as an attempt to tell the members of the class what I found I was inwardly urged to tell them as I read the books.

Another important aspect of this practice is that its usefulness need not be confined to the students who have already taken an examination discussed. The use of examination questions from previous years should be enhanced when supplemented by such available discussions. Of course, it is better for students to try to work out their own answers before they read mine. Still another aspect may be noted. One of the advantages of the great burden put upon members of this faculty to mark their own examination papers is that students know who their examiner will be. A lawyer preparing to try a case often directs his efforts in the light of what he knows about the judge who is going to try it, and he guides his efforts by what he knows or what he is able to learn about the judge. The student is very hungry to know what the teacher wants. If a student presses his inquiry too directly, the professor may be tempted to say that he wants the student to get a new set of brains. The student who is able to gauge the mental processes and the marking standards of the professor, as disclosed by his dis-

cussion of examination questions, may be able to get along with the brains he has. Of course, these are frequently considerable.

Sincerely yours,

James A. MacLachlan, LL.B. '16
Professor of Law

Evidence

To The Editor:

As always, I am pleased to receive the Harvard Law Record. I note that in the March 26, 1959, edition under the subject, "Curriculum Revision," you have been receiving letters as to what courses the students feel are most helpful to them. Of course, it has been ten years since I graduated from the Law School and therefore, I do not have a first hand familiarity with the content of the courses. Basing my conclusions on my rather antiquated knowledge, I would like to say that from experience, one of the most valuable courses that a student can take is Evidence. Almost without exception, in every case that I have ever tried or in every administrative hearing in which I have participated, a great deal has depended upon the rules of evidence.

In many situations these rules have been the predominant factor. I can, therefore, only urge that every student who ever intends to represent a client before a body with judicial authority should have a knowledge of evidence which will enable him without a moment's

hesitation to give persuasive reasons and authorities as to the admissibility of evidentiary materials.

I believe that 90% of winning a law suit is hard work. Included under the heading of hard work is thorough investigation of all persons and authorities who might know something about the case. After this investigation has been made, planning the case in such a way that evidence helpful to your client will be admitted is another important step. Finally after determining how the evidence can be admitted which includes proper foundations, etc., preparation should include authorities and reasons why each piece of evidence is admissible and why evidence of the other side which you deem to be inadmissible, is inadmissible. I might also add that though they were short classes when I was in Law School I have had many occasions to rely upon my Harvard Law School foundation in bills and notes and agency.

I don't know how procedure is being taught at this time, but it has been my experience that most young law school graduates are unable to properly draft complaints, answers, motions, counter-

claims, findings of facts, and conclusions of law, etc. Even those graduates who have some knowledge of draftsmanship still lack sufficient familiarity with pleadings to know the right time and place for commonly used types of pleadings, such as in a case that is to be removed to a federal court. I, therefore, believe that there should be adequate preparation in matters of this type.

Yours very sincerely,

R. C. Hawley

LL.B. '49

Legal Process

To the Editor:

The comments about the Legal Process course which appeared in your March 13 issue were most illuminating. By and large, American law schools fail to teach the most rudimentary knowledge about the legal profession, as though it were an "inferior" brand of vocational information. Esoteric courses in substantive law seem to win the highest academic acclaim. And yet, curiously enough, if law students were to be tested by what they actually did in the subsequent years,

the unpleasant truth would emerge that only a slight part of substantive law was applied in practice. The fact is that any curriculum — no matter how up-to-date, must always lag behind the accomplishments of practitioners; the problems arise before they can be taught.

It is high-time that law schools made courses on legal history, i.e., an account of American legal development, and legal process, i.e., how lawyers work, judges decide and the profession regulates itself, compulsory for all students. How can anyone regard himself a member of a learned profession when he knows hardly anything about it except what he may have casually picked up in three years of case-chopping in classrooms?

Sincerely yours,

Felix F. Stumpf, LL.B. '41,

Administrator

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A Majority View of the British Bench & Bar

Oxford editor assails February 19 article
by W. Bernard Richland. Asserts Author's
lack of understanding of British Courts.

by
JONATHAN STONE

The very small amount of knowledge of the British Bench and Bar possessed by Mr. Bernard Richland has led him into most dangerous waters. We are told that Mr. Richland was born and grew up in England, yet he has lost all respect or admiration for England. In order to paint an untruthful picture and to launch a vicious and uncalled-for attack of the British Bench and Bar he indulges in underhand tactics. He misinterprets "leg-pulls" and his writing is laced with what would be called in the British Parliament terminological inexactitudes.

School Children Know It

It is quite obvious that for some reason Mr. Richland harbours a grudge against his mother country. The way he attacks the "Establishment" indicates his complete ignorance of the English way of life. Behind the smooth ambience of the typical Englishman there are invariably many sterling qualities which have withstood the test of the centuries and which have kept this small island's head above water in innumerable struggles against the odds. That even today Englishmen bear titles and our barristers (as Mr. Richland in his sarcastic tones points out) live in the "hallowed air" of the Inns of Court is a manifestation of these great traditions which are in no sense "obscure" — except to those who take a very superficial glance.

The appendages of "K.C." (It is now Q.C. since we have a Queen on the throne) and "Lord Justice" merely indicate rank. Since at the Bar the words of a "K.C.", and on the Bench the dicta of a Lord Justice, usually carry more weight

than those of a Junior or a Puisne Judge, it is only natural that it is they who he should hear oft quoted.

Mr. Richland plunges from one quagmire of inaccuracy and half-truth to another. Does he not know what many school children know, that it is only on formal occasions that the judges wear full-bottomed wigs and never as far as I can discern is "an English Lord Justice garbed in elaborate scarlet gown with blue sash or blue gown with scarlet sash"? One wonders whether Mr. Richland has ever been in the English courts, so inaccurate are his observations.

Class Hallmark

Whoever doubted that "English justices (we do in fact always call them 'judges') are selected from an elite"? The scholarship and forensic ability of those on the Bench is nowhere denied. For example, without delving too deeply, of the nine Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, five have first class degrees from either Oxford or Cambridge and four have double firsts; two are Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford. Almost all of their Lordships have won law prizes in the course of their scholastic careers and have proved themselves as judges at first instance or in the Court of Appeal before their elevation to the House of Lords. Mr. Richland chooses to

The author is editor of The Oxford Lawyer, a student publication of law students in Oxford University, England. He writes in reply to W. Bernard Richland's "A Dissenting View of the British Bench and Bar," RECORD, Vol. 28, No. 3, February 19, 1959.

gloss over the latter point. He complains that "The biographies of the High Court Justices in *Who's Who* reveal the fact that they bear the 'class hallmark', attendance at the select English prep (what we call 'public') schools, etc . . ." but given that we have the best possible judges, it would not seem unreasonable that they have been to "Harrow, Eton (we would say 'Eton, Harrow') Rugby, etc . . ."

English Humour

When one can write a letter in a foreign language or understand a foreigner's humour, then and only then can one be said to know the language and understand the people of another country. I do not doubt that Mr. Richland could easily write a letter in the English language, but the second quality eludes him as it does quite a number of his fellow countrymen. In

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telling us what he knows about the appointment of English judges he says "A Lord Chancellor once described his method of selecting members of the Bar for the Judiciary, 'I enquire, "Is he a gentleman?" Of course, if he knows a little law, then so much the better.' " If Mr. Richland honestly believes in all seriousness that this supports his argument, how delightfully his leg has been pulled.

In talking of the comparative qualities of English and American education there is yet another most important point which characteristically escapes Mr. Richland. He does not seem to realise that a university education is an absolute necessity in America on account of the relatively low standards of the prep schools. I know that when I visited one or two important prep schools in America soon after leaving my English public school, I was only too soon struck by the differences. I would venture to say that the better English public schools cover at least two years of the ground that is normally covered by an American college and in some fields, such as Classics, even more. Mr. Richland sneers at the way barristers and solicitors "trail (their degrees) after their names on their visiting cards and stationery." What he does not realise is that an Oxford or Cambridge degree in this country is an achievement of which the holder can justly be proud. There are so many degree holders in America that the time for remark is when an American has not got a degree.

Pupilage System

A moment's thought would have shown Mr. Richland that, although on the surface it might appear that barristers or solicitors-to-be have no long periods of compulsory periods of higher education, they are not illiterate in the way he would like to have us believe. It is not possible to go into the statistics of barristers' and solicitors' education, but it would be shown from research that by far the majority of those at the Bar have had either a public school and/or university education. Taking a random selection of twelve judges out of the fifty in the House of Lords and the Supreme Court, it is seen that nine had been to both public school and university, two to university alone, and one to public school and obviously not to university only on account of his service in the First World War.

The public are safeguarded by the pupilage system from the perils which Mr. Richland imagines to exist in having uneducated barristers — an important point which Mr. Richland barely touches on. A six or twelve month pupilage during which a pupil studies under and "devils" for his master, has for many years been the normal course of events for a newly-called barrister; as of April 1st this year a twelve-month pupilage is obligatory.

Turning to solicitors, Mr. Richland gives us only the scantiest details which are for the most part either misleading or inaccurate. He says, "Theoretically, (an 'articled' clerk) is supposed to be gaining

experience while studying, but such is seldom the case." However clever an 'articled' clerk is, if he did not gain experience while in his principal's office, he would never be able to pass the very stiff solicitors' finals. To say that "A man who would be a solicitor . . .

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to begin with gets no salary and has to pay a premium of about five hundred guineas to another solicitor in whose office he is to be articulated" is quite untrue. Where Mr. Richland gets his information from is beyond the imagination. At the least it is grossly out of date. Premia of five hundred guineas have not been asked for within the last twenty or thirty years. The Council of the Law Society recommends that in suitable cases clerks should be taken without premium and should be paid a small salary. This is the general practice and where premia are taken, they are only small and the salary is proportionately larger. Mr. Richland continues, "After admission, it is unlikely that he will earn more than four hundred pounds per annum for many years to come." This is more nonsense. The very lowest that a newly admitted solicitor is likely to receive is between £650 and £750 and there are any number who on starting receive £800/850 which is twice the amount Mr. Richland mentions.

Mr. Richland's feeble attempt to denigrate the administration of justice in this country misfires at the first squeeze of the trigger. He says that "English judges . . . are chosen from among the barristers" and "since there are only about 1200 barristers in England (which is a figment of his imagination since there are c. 2000) . . . it will be seen that a very small, select group of men control the administration of justice". What, of course, Mr. Richland completely ignores are the stipendary and the lay magistrates, known as "justices of the peace" or "the great unpaid." There are over 16,000 of them who deal with many more cases and people than all Mr. Richland's "select few" about whom he has some *idée fixe*. The

lay magistrates are today from all walks of life and few doubt their efficiency. The system of lay magistrates has proved itself over seven centuries.

Professional Etiquette

The points of criticism which Mr. Richland raises against professional isolation are the only ones which so far are worthy of any consideration. He attacks the solicitor/barrister system on the grounds that a case cannot be properly conducted unless the barrister has direct contact with his client, but what he does not even consider is that if a solicitor prepares the pleadings sufficiently well for his "expensive barristers" (as he calls them) the English system is by far the most desirable from the point of view of justices. It is important to remember that the outcome of a criminal trial or civil hearing does not affect the fees received by counsel whose briefs are marked with their fees before the case. There is no such thing as cases being taken "on speculation." The English lawyer, on account of the standard of professional etiquette in this country, is held far higher in society than his American brother. Mr. Richland quotes *Punch* and I should like to do so too. About three years ago there was a small paragraph which read as follows: — "American bankers were pleased to learn that in a public opinion poll they rated higher than American lawyers." This was capped by "Come to think of it, who isn't?"

Bernard Spilsbury

In citing two English criminal cases, Mr. Richland makes a big mistake. He comments first on *R. v. Rouse* (which for some reason he chooses not to mention by name) in which "a man was on trial for his life . . . not many years ago";

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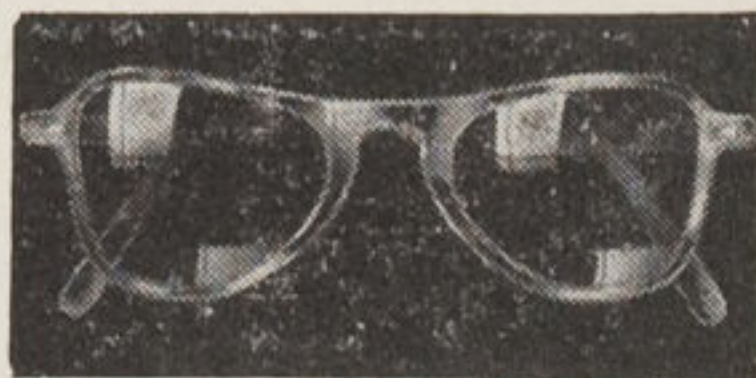
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it was in fact 29 years ago. Mr. Richland in commenting on the famous question asked of the defence's expert witness in cross-examination by Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C. (as he then was), "What is the co-efficient of the expansion of brass?" says, "The prosecution's opening question was a perfectly obvious one" and "it teaches no lesson of brilliant cross-examination at all". It is the easiest thing to be wise after the event and it is certainly in point to quote what Lord Birkett (as he now is) wrote in an article in the summer number, 1957 of *GLIM* about his opening of the questioning for the prosecution, "I just thought of the question when the witness was being examined in chief." Mr. Richland might like to revise what he says in view of that great lawyer's remarks. Nor indeed was the defence counsel anyone less than Mr. Donald Finne-more, who, as an Oxford scholar and a first in Jurisprudence, ought to have instructed his client on the point, according to Mr. Richland. Excusing the incompetence of counsel, Mr. Richland says that "it is entirely likely that he (the barrister) had never seen the witness in his life until he took the stand." It is entirely likely that he had.

Turning to *R. v. Seddon* where a man and wife were tried for the murder of their lodger, Mr. Richland says "it was generally recognized at the time of the trial that if the man had not been placed on the stand, the chances are that he would not have been convicted, since the Crown's case was weak. However, he was placed on the stand by his counsel . . . and utterly destroyed on examination". In order to destroy Mr. Richland it is only necessary to refer him to the first paragraph on p. 68 of Brown & Tullett's book *Bernard Spilsbury* (1951) where the authors say, "Cleverness was his undoing. So strong in him was the conceit characteristic of murderers that he was positively anxious to pit his wits against those of Rufus Isaacs, an ordeal from which the most self-sufficient might

have shrunk. He insisted on going into the witness-box . . . but the result, to quote Travers Humphreys, 'was to turn what was always a strongish case into a conclusive one'. Seddon was too clever and cool, and showed too plainly that braggart hardness and lack of decent feeling which dismayed his advisers."

If space were to permit, it would not be difficult to pinpoint further inaccuracies in Mr. Richland's ill, mis-informed, and unjustly vicious article. What he clearly demonstrates is that he either does not know his facts (or does not know where to look for them) or if he does, for the sake of a flimsy argument he is prepared to perjure himself. It is unbelievable that he has the affrontery to write such a superficial article which is little more than an insult to the intelligence of those who read the *RECORD* and an utter disgrace to himself. He discredits the very motto of Harvard.

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