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1962-63 Schedule Announced

By Charles M. Hamann

Associate Dean A. James Casner released to the Faculty this week a memorandum containing the teaching assignments and curriculum changes for the academic year 1962-3. The program, according to Dean Casner, "has been prepared after personal consultation with each member of the Faculty and reflects the changes adopted by the Faculty as a result of the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Legal Education." It is subject "to such changes as may be required by subsequent developments."

Visiting Professors Named by Griswold

By Neil L. Chayet

Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced this week the following list of new and visiting professors for the academic year 1962-1963.

Visiting professors include Thomas B. Smith, Edwin S. Halbach, Grant Gilmore and Louis B. Schwartz.

Professor Smith is a member of the Faculty of Law of Edinburgh University, Scotland, where he is Professor of the Civil Law as well as a Director of the Scottish Universities Law Institute. Professor Smith will teach Contracts in the first year, Civil Law System in the second year and a seminar

(Continued on Page 8)

Speaking in his office about next year's teaching program, Dean Casner told the RECORD that changes have been made in the

(Continued on Page 12)



— RECORD Photo by Charles F. Waite
Associate Dean Casner

Hearsay

There are times during one's Law School career when he feels that he must disregard the pressing problems of the day, forget all about that thing known as "the law" and set out with gay abandon into a never-never, lighthearted world. Sometimes newspapers get to a similar point; they feel that all has been said that need be said on the current issues and so say no more. If you will indulge us, this is one week we would like to abandon our serious (or not so serious — depending on your political point of view) editorial approach and relate an incident of dormitory life which occurred at the Law School on a recent Saturday night.

A second year student was a little late in departing from his dormitory room with his date. Because of his poor timing he found himself confronted, as he left the building, by a member of the University Police. After being made aware of his breach of the parietal rules, the student told the policeman that he and "his wife" had just been visiting a friend and that he was a student not at Harvard but at Columbia.

Undaunted, and experienced with such legal reasoning, the policeman said: "You can't pull that sort of thing on me." He demanded that the student produce some type of identification to back up his apocryphal story. Undaunted, and even more experienced with legal reasoning, the student promptly produced an identification card.

After a solemn perusal of the identification card the policeman felt satisfied and permitted student and "wife" to go out into the night. Having done his duty, the policeman wandered off to halt other visitors in the dead of night, unaware that he had examined a membership card for the Columbia Record Club.

Harvard Law Record

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COMMENT

By Fenno

That racial discrimination is a serious problem in many areas of the United States cannot be denied. But racial discrimination is not a serious problem in other areas, and those who fail to recognize this fact and instead find discrimination everywhere (in much the same fashion that some people find a communist under every bed) are doing a disservice to the cause of those who are fighting the real thing.

The current flood of suits against school boards in non-Southern school districts is an example. The plaintiffs allege discrimination as a result of the policy of assigning pupils to schools nearest their home. This neighborhood school assignment policy is almost as old as the public school system itself; its advantages are obvious. Because of discrimination in the sale and rental of housing by individuals, many neighborhoods tend to be populated principally by persons of a particular race or nationality.

As a result of this purely private discrimination, the neighborhood school assignment policy tends to result in segregation — de facto segregation as opposed to the de jure segregation which exists in many areas of the South. And while this may be unfortunate from a sociological viewpoint, it is not a sufficient ground for attacking the neighborhood school assignment policy itself.

That those who are attacking the neighborhood school assignment policy are on shaky ground is evident from the fact that the United States Civil Rights Commission has stated that attendance zones without more are unquestionably valid because the two criteria for assignment — residence and capacity of the school — have no relation to race.

The cause of desegregation will not be furthered by antagonizing conscientious citizens through unjustified allegations of discrimination.

Billy Graham at Forum

The Reverend William Franklin (Billy) Graham, D.D., will discuss "Evangelism and the Intellectual" at the Harvard Law School Forum's second program of the spring semester on Monday, March 26, at 8:30 p.m. in Sanders Theater.

Reverend Graham is known the world over for his city-wide crusades, conducted on six continents. His books *Peace With God* and *The Secret of Happiness* are national best-sellers, and his newspaper column, "My Answer," appears in more than 125 American newspapers with a daily readership exceeding sixty million persons.

Awards Listed

He has received the Salvation Army Distinguished Service Medal, the annual award of the National Freedom Foundation and the Bernard Baruch Award of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In 1958 he was named "Salesman of the Year" at the Executive Sales Convention in New York for successfully "selling religion."

Other panelists at the Forum program will be Professors Richard R. Niebuhr, Krister Stendahl and James Luther Adams, and Dr. Harold John Ockenga.

Professor Niebuhr is Assistant Professor of Theology at Harvard. He studied at the Union Theological Seminary and at Harvard and Yale Universities. He helped to prepare a statement of faith for the United Church of Christ and has served on the International Congregational Council Executive Committee.

Stendahl Will Moderate

Professor Stendahl, who will moderate the discussion, is Professor of Religion at the Harvard Divinity School. He was born in Sweden and studied there and at Cambridge University before teaching in the United States.

James Luther Adams, Professor of Christian Ethics at the Harvard Divinity School, is interested especially in the application of religion to social life. He is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the

Americans for Democratic Action. He has participated in several international religious conferences throughout the world and is the author of many articles on social ethics, race relations and church and society.

Dr. Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street (Boston) Congregational Church for twenty-five years, has had remarkable success as missionary and evangelist in Africa and Asia. He was a founder of the National Association of Evangelicals and that group's president from 1942 to 1944. Dr. Ockenga is well known for his effectiveness as an expository preacher in all parts of the world.

Bull & Bear Contest In Final Month

With one month to go in the Bull and Bear Club's investment contest, several club members remained in close competition for the prizes to be awarded to the three leaders at the contest's end. At the closing stock prices on February 28, fourteen of the forty entrants held portfolios of a value in excess of the hypothetical \$50,000 with which each contestant began.

Unchanged Stock Average

In the interval since the contest started, the Dow Jones industrial stock average has remained virtually unchanged. However, in the same period some contestants saw their portfolio decline by as much as 25%. The average portfolio declined about five per cent in value.

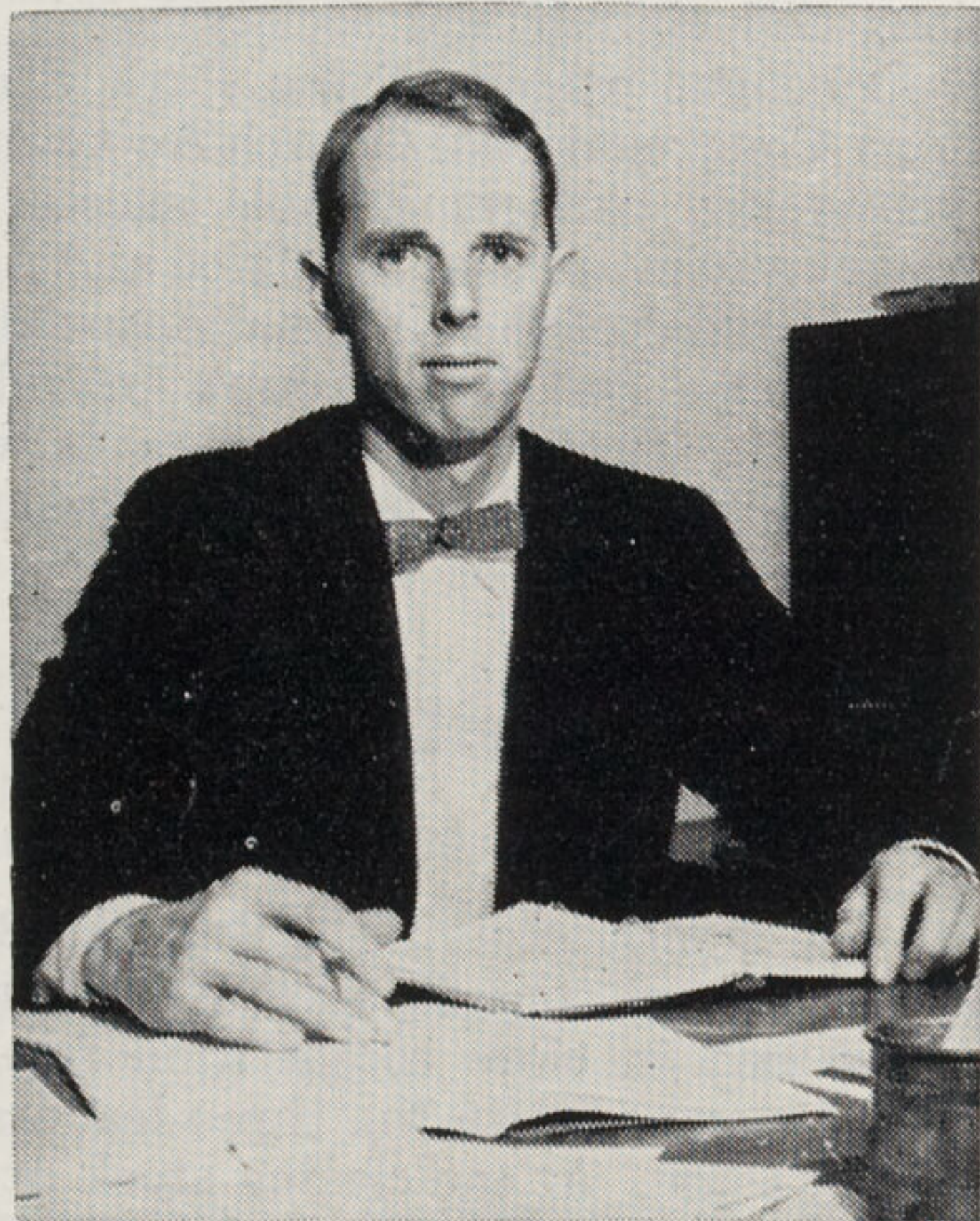
Top Three Named

Leading the contest at the end of February was Paul R. Matia, 3L, Fairview Park, Ohio, whose cash and investments totalled \$58,800. He was followed closely by Philip S. Sassower, 1L, Forest Hills, New York, with \$56,500, and James R. Hamilton, 2L, Old Chatham, New York, who had \$56,000.

Trading in the contest will continue until the start of spring vacation. The winners will be announced soon thereafter.

Professor Fisher Leads Busy Life

Professor Roger D. Fisher is scheduled to give a lecture April 20 at Ohio State University for a regional meeting of the American Society of International Law. The event is one of a series of extra-curricular activities in which Professor Fisher is engaging this



Professor Fisher

semester. He recently addressed an alumni association meeting in Detroit, participated in the "First Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament and Arms Control" at Swarthmore on February 17, spoke to a local Ames club on artistic censorship, appeared at the most recent Law School Forum and wrote an article in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* [vide RECORD, March 1; Letters to the Editor, this issue — Ed.]. He told the RECORD this week that, in addition, he is currently "sort of" engaging in a research project.

New Top Cop For University

Robert Tonis, 53, of East Weymouth, Massachusetts, agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston, has been appointed Security Officer and Chief of Police of Harvard University. He took office on March 1.

Tonis succeeds Captain Matthew Toohy of

EXAM CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Changes made in the final examination schedule since its publication in the RECORD last week were announced today by Mr. Russell H. Peck, Secretary of the Law School.

In the first year schedule, the Criminal Law examination has been changed to Thursday afternoon, May 31, and the Property examination will be given Wednesday afternoon, June 6.

Second year changes include the Taxation examination being given on Saturday morning, June 2, and the Trusts examination on Wednesday morning, June 6.

For the convenience of those law students who clipped the schedule from last week's RECORD for ready reference, the changes are given below in chart form, which may be cut out, trisected and pasted over the now obsolete portions of the previously-published chart.

Thurs., May 31	Sat., June 2	Wed., June 6
Corporations	Taxation	Trusts
Criminal Law	Contracts	Property

Arlington, Massachusetts, who asked to be reassigned within the University because of ill health. Captain Toohy, a familiar figure in and around Harvard Yard, has served on the University staff since 1935. He became Chief of Police in 1953.

As Security Officer, Tonis will advise on University planning for the safety of people and the safe-keeping of records. He will also direct the policing of University buildings and grounds in Cambridge and Boston. In matters concerning student activities, he will work closely with University Dean Robert P. Watson.

Tonis is well known to police officers in Cambridge and Boston. A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 27 years, he has worked in recent years in the Boston area. During World War II, he conducted security surveys for key industrial facilities in New England. In 1959, he participated in a nation-wide survey of civil defense operations for the U. S. government.

Ames Judges Named

By F. Bruce Abel

A distinguished list of fifteen jurists and lawyers will judge the spring rounds of the Ames Competition, with the Honorable William J. Brennan, Jr., Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as chief judge in the April 11 Final argument. All fifteen men have accepted invitations from the Board of Student Advisers and Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold.

Final Competition

Justice Brennan will be joined on the bench by the Honorable Nathan L. Jacobs of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and the Honorable Wade McCree of the United States District Court in Detroit, Michigan, for the argument between third year members of Casner Law and Casner Equity Clubs. The case to be heard involves the question of religious practices in public schools and is based on two cases pending before the Florida Supreme Court.

First Quarterfinal

In the first of the four Quarterfinal arguments for second year law students, the Holmes and Casner Equity Clubs will argue a case involving a charge of unfair labor practices by an American labor union trying to organize the foreign crew of an American-owned ship. The case was taken from a case pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judging this argument will be the Honorable Peter Woodbury of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Kirk Smith, Esq., of the Providence, Rhode Island, firm of Edwards and Angell, and John J. Delaney, Jr., Esq., of Nutter, McClennen and Fish, Boston, Massachusetts. The case will be heard on Thursday, March 15.

Second Quarterfinal

The Honorable Andrew A. Caffery of the United States District Court in Boston will sit as chief justice for the second Quarterfinal argument on March 19. He will be joined by J. Wells Henderson, Jr., Esq., of the Philadelphia law firm of Rawle and

Henderson, and Robert J. Hallisey, Esq., of the Boston firm of Bingham, Dana and Gould.



Justice Brennan

They will hear an admiralty case argued by the Choate and Root Law Clubs.

Third Quarterfinal

The Kent and Story Equity Clubs will discuss the consequences of a borrowed hula skirt going up in flames in the third Quarterfinal case Thursday, March 22. The Honorable Thomas J. Paolino of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island will serve as chief judge, with visiting Harvard Law School Scholar Reed Dickerson and Edward O. Proctor, Jr., Esq., of the Boston firm of Ely, Bartlett, Brown and Proctor, as associate judges. The case — involving a question of an implied warranty — is based on a dispute presently pending in the Ninth Circuit.

Fourth Quarterfinal

In the last Quarterfinal argument on Monday, March 26, the Marshall Law and Cardozo Clubs will argue an appeal on a Virginia sit-in demonstration case. Hearing the case will be the Honorable John F. Dooling, Jr., of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, to be joined on the bench by the Honorable

Joseph R. Wesberger of the Superior Court of Rhode Island and Vincent L. McKusick, Esq., of Pierce, Atwood, Scribner, Allen and McKusick of Portland, Maine.

All cases will be heard in the James Barr Ames Courtroom at 8 p. m.

Political Negro Minister To Address Democrats

By Michael A. Glass

The Reverend Robert L. T. Smith will speak to a general meeting of the Harvard Law-Graduate Young Democrats at 1:40 p. m. today in the Harkness Meeting Room. Reverend Smith is the first Negro in the twentieth century to run for a major office in Mississippi; he has filed to oppose arch-conservative Representative John Bell Williams, reportedly an outspoken segregationist, in the June 5th Democratic primary in Mississippi's Fourth Congressional District. The district, which includes the city of Jackson, is almost half Negro.

Lack of Funds

Despite a severe lack of funds, Reverend Smith is attempting to spark a drive to register Negroes to vote. His one television appearance to date has had a great impact on the voting population of his district.

Law Review Association Reveals New Officers

The Harvard Law Review Association announced this week the election of John G. Kester, 2L, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as its president for Volume 76, 1962-63. Kester has appointed the following second year students to serve with him: Michael D. Capizola, Minotola, New Jersey, treasurer; Pierre N. Leval, New York, New York, and Richard P. Schulze, Jr., Bethesda, Maryland, note editors; Stephen E. Banner, Harrison, New York, and Robert S. Malina, Brooklyn, New York, case editors; Charles W. Bender, Seattle, Washington, and James J. Brennan, San Francisco, California, article editors; Clifford J. Calhoun, Burlington, Iowa, development editor; and James V. Delong, Evanston, Illinois, book review and legislation editor.

Dunn Food Lecture Is Tomorrow Afternoon

"Problems of Advocacy in Food and Drug Litigation" will be the topic of the annual Charles Wesley Dunn Lecture to be given by attorney and teacher of law Vincent A. Kleinfeld tomorrow at the Law School.

The talk is scheduled for 2 p. m. in the James Barr Ames Courtroom of Austin Hall.

Kleinfeld, co-author of five books on the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, is currently Adjunct Professor of Law at New York University Law School and at George Washington University Law School. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School and has been in the private practice of law in Washington, D. C., for the past eight years.

Class of '62 Officers Appoint Four Committeemen

Appointment of four members of the Class of 1962 to serve as Class Committeemen was announced this week by John C. King, Charleston, West Virginia, 1962 Class Marshal.

The four, selected by the previously-elected class officers to complete a geographically representative Class Council, are Harvey M. Applebaum, Bessemer, Alabama, John C. Christie, Jr., Lake Forest, Illinois, Joseph R. Milton, Spring Lake, New Jersey, and Richard M. Reilly, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Dorm Council Offers Rebates

The Law School Dormitory Council announced this week that any student who has lost money in soft drink vending machines in the dormitories during the recent labor dispute which disrupted the drink supply may receive restitution.

Rebates for the losses are available from Sanford Ehrenkranz, 2L, Ames 401, chairman of the Council's Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Wives To Hear Casner

Associate Dean and Professor of Law A. James Casner will conduct a seminar on "Wives' Property Rights" for members of Harvard Law Wives on Wednesday, March 14.

Translations Bring HLS to World

By Donald W. Kramer

In Germany last month, legal scholars and teachers were able to pick up the first copies of *Frieden durch ein neues Weltrecht*, the German version of *World Peace through World Law* by Harvard Professor Louis B. Sohn and lawyer Grenville Clark. Half way around the world, Japanese readers will later this year take their first look through a new translation of *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*, by Harvard's Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck.

While some Harvard Law School Faculty members respond to the pressure to publish with works that are of interest to the



Dean Emeritus Pound

American legal profession in general, others find themselves writing for special "audiences" such as Congress or specific planning organizations. A certain number also find themselves dealing with topics that are of special interest abroad.

According to Assistant Langdell Law Librarian Philip A. Putnam, the translation of Harvard Law works abroad is nothing new, going back as far as the 1840's when Joseph Story's writings were widely published in Europe. Throughout the years, the translations have continued as a normal adjunct to life at the Law School.

Professor Sohn and the Gluecks are perhaps the best examples of currently active writers whose material has special appeal



Professor Glueck

abroad. Sohn's *World Peace* has been translated into nine languages by the Institute for International Order. The complete book



Mrs. Glueck

is available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish. The introduction summarizing the volume has been

published also in Italian, Arabic and Russian. The Gluecks' work in criminology and juvenile delinquency has been printed frequently in French, and also in Spanish, Italian and Japanese.

Although the materials translated vary as widely as the languages, Putnam said that almost all the foreign publications are commercial ventures attempting to capitalize on a substantial market. The growing influence of the United States around the world has increased the demand for materials about the U. S. system of government and law.

Japan, for example — where U. S. influence has been growing since the end of the war — has printed *The Administrative Process* by James M. Landis, a volume on regional planning by Charles M. Haar and some materials on comparative law by Arthur T. von Mehren, who spent a year in the Asian country.

Speeches As Well

In Mexico, *Constitutional Law of the United States at Mid 19th Century*, by Professors Ernest J. Brown, Paul A. Freund and Mark DeWolfe Howe, was published in Spanish in 1957. A speech by Professor Louis Loss on the role of government in the protection of investors was printed in Spanish. It was later translated from Spanish to Italian.

Other South American translations have been made of works by Dean William Barnes and Professor David F. Cavers.

In Europe, other writings by Sohn and materials by Harold J. Berman, now teaching in Moscow, and Arthur E. Sutherland have received publication.

Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, one of the most prolific writers in Harvard's history, has probably had more works translated than anyone else. His writings on the American legal system have been published in at least nine languages, including French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese. In 1958 his *Development of Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty* was published in Viet Nam as *Tú-do và hiến pháp*.

Even when works are not fully translated, Putnam said, Harvard professors are repeatedly cited in the foreign periodicals. Professor Austin W. Scott's work on Trusts, he

mentioned, is widely quoted, even in countries where they have nothing comparable to a trust.

The library tries to keep a record of all Faculty writings, both in English and foreign languages. It is not always successful, however, when the works are taken and printed without permission — as is occasionally the case in Russia.

Visiting Professors

(Continued from Page 1)

which will study jurisdictions having a mixed civil law and common law system, such as those which exist in Quebec and Scotland.

Professor Halbach is presently an Associate Professor of Law at the University of California Law School. He received his LL.M. in 1959 from Harvard Law School. He will teach Property in the first year and Trusts in the second year.

Professor Gilmore, presently the William K. Townsend Professor of Law at Yale Law School, received his LL.B. in 1942 from Yale. He will teach Contracts in the first year and Commercial Transactions in the second year.

SEC and UCC

Professor Schwartz is presently Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He has served with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice and is an Assistant Reporter for the Uniform Commercial Code. Professor Schwartz will teach Criminal Law in the first year, Government Regulation of Business in the third year and a seminar on Government Regulation of the Petroleum Industry.

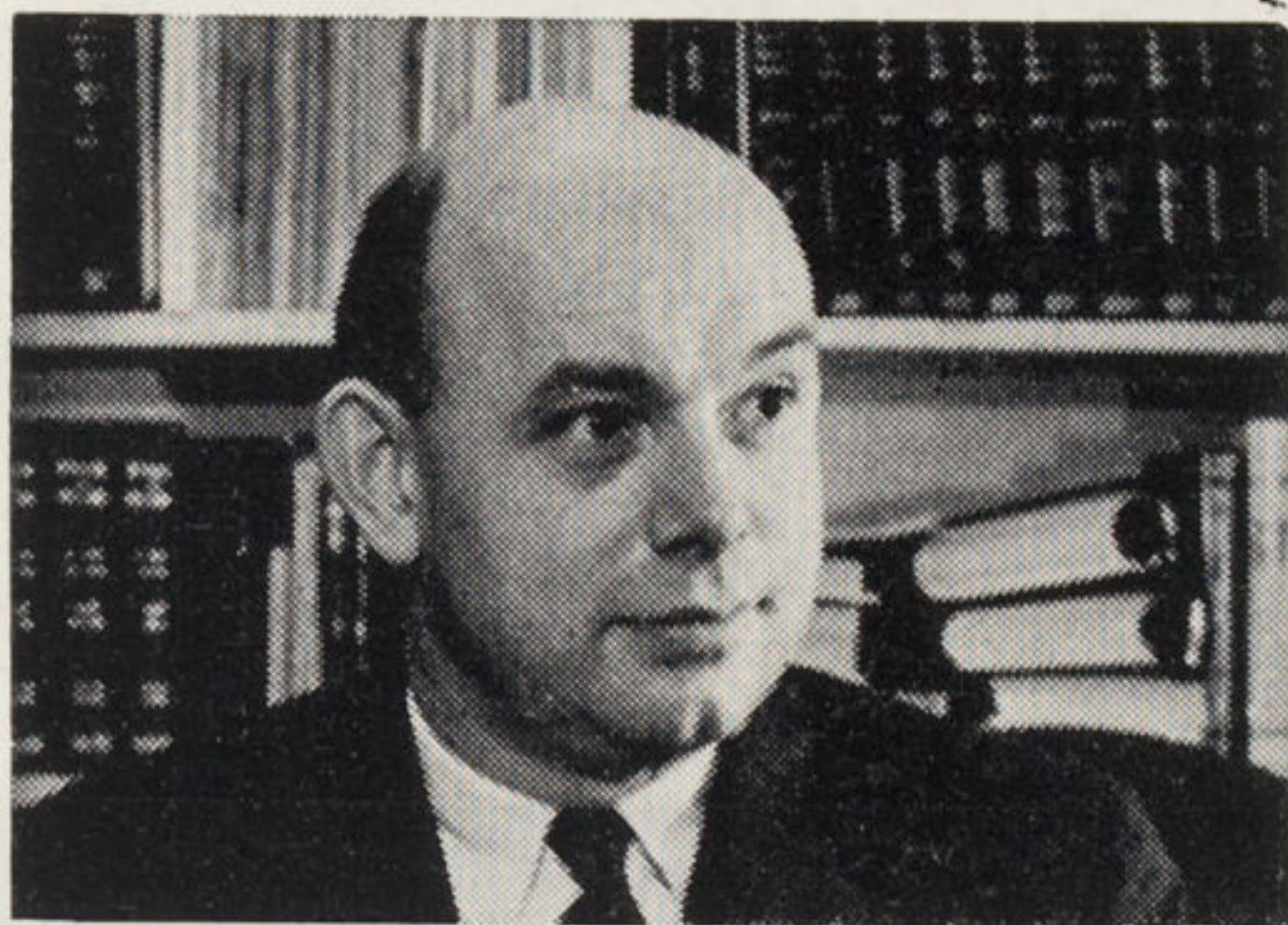
In addition, Mr. William D. Andrews, Esq., of the law firm of Ropes and Gray, Boston, will continue to teach one section of Corporations.

New Assistant Professors will be Henry B. Steiner and James Vorenberg. Mr. Steiner received his A.B. in 1951 from Harvard College and his LL.B. in 1955 from Harvard Law School. He will teach Conflict of Laws and International Transactions. Mr. Vorenberg received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1949 and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1951. He will teach two sections of Corporations and Criminal Law.

Admission Applications Show Increase

By Donald W. Kramer

Applications for admission to the Law School should increase by about five per cent this year, Admissions Director and Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer reported this week.



Vice Dean Toepfer

Although applications were at one point running about fifteen per cent ahead of last year, this represented primarily an earlier return of the forms, Toepfer told the RECORD. With 1450 applications now received, he expects a total of about 2,100 by the May 1 deadline, compared to the 1,996 received for the class of 1964.

From this group, approximately 750 will be accepted—with the hope of getting a first year class of 525. About 350 have been notified of acceptance so far, and another 300 have been denied admission. The remaining group—closer to the borderline of standards—will be notified later in the year.

Toepfer was unable to say exactly how much weight is being given to the new writing and general knowledge portions of the Law School Aptitude Test. Because they have not been used before and the Admissions Office has had no experience with the meaning of the scores, they are being used only as part of the “total impression” of the application. No special significance is being attached to them.

Although there has been no significant increase in the quality of candidates this year, the Vice Dean noted a continuing trend toward “strengthening” the first year classes. This is not so much a process of increasing the number of top students, he said, but of raising the level of those who are at the bottom of the class.

Dorm Council Survey Results Bared

By Charles F. Waite

Results of a survey-by-questionnaire taken by the Dormitory Council to determine whether dormitory residents favored spending a “large surplus” amassed by the Council for a gala formal dance were announced this week by the Council.

According to Council President George L. Kelley, Jr., 3L, Belle Harbor, New York, the questionnaires were circulated because of the possibility that there might be “a sufficient minority of the students” who would “favor such a function.”

Results of the survey showed that there wasn't.

Republicans To Hear Congressman Rhodes

Congressman John Rhodes (R.-Arizona) will address a luncheon meeting of the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club on Tuesday, March 13, at 1 p. m. in the Mallory Smith Room of Harkness Commons.

Congressman Rhodes, a 1941 graduate of the Law School, will discuss political opportunities for lawyers. He is also expected to comment on current Republican Party policy in Congress.

'Ethical Problems' To Be Probed

“Ethical Problems in the Prosecution and Defense of Criminals” will be the topic of the third lecture in the Student Bar Association's current series on “Lawyers' Problems of Conscience.” Abraham Brodsky, a noted New York defense attorney, will deliver the lecture tomorrow night at 8 in the Ames Courtroom.

Professor Hoffman Addresses Democrats

Harvard Government Professor Stanley Hoffman addressed a luncheon meeting of the Law-Graduate Young Democrats Friday on the topic “France—Algeria: What Next?” The meeting took place in the Mallory Smith Room of Harkness Commons.

Financial Aids Program Explained

This is the first of three articles to be published by the RECORD concerning the nature and administration of the Harvard Law School Fund and the Financial Aids Program. The second article will appear next week. — Ed.

By Daniel J. Kucera

During the current school year about one-third of the LL.B.'s-to-be at Harvard will receive financial assistance from the Law School in some way, shape and in many forms. These helping hands include financial aid on a half-loan-legal-obligation, half-scholarship-moral-obligation basis; full grant prize scholarships; long term loans; and short term emergency loans to fill those frequent gaps between Dad's checks. Behind this generous and important program, however, is more than a "good neighbor" policy. Indeed, there is a complex administrative matrix designed to obtain funds and to apply them, as Dean Erwin N. Griswold has said, "in such a way that practically no well-qualified student need be barred from study at the Harvard Law School because he does not have the necessary financial resources."

Financial Aids Office

How does this work? Suppose you are Eli Harvard, an eager, tense law student with a thin wallet and a scuffed attaché case. After you have carefully read over pages 94 to 136 of the current catalogue and understand what capital opportunities are available for your qualifications of need and academic record, you casually drop in by May 1 at the Financial Aids Office in Langdell. There you will discuss your problems with Miss Julia Casey, Financial Aids Secretary. She will assist you in filling out the several applications. Then you leave and dash back to your room to continue studying.

If you want just a loan, Miss Casey will consider your case, draw upon the revolving loan funds and make your award in due time. However, if you seek a grant in some form,

then you must wait while the great wheels turn. Miss Casey passes your application on to the scrutiny of the Administrative Board (Dean Griswold, Vice Dean Louis Toepfer, and the Faculty Chairman for each class). The Board decides whether to grant and how much, balancing individual needs with the School's resources for aid. (Since applications are not toothcombed until after final exam grades are in, the student must often masticate his cuticles until August for word of his success.)



— RECORD Photo

Assistant Dean Bevins

If you are awarded a grant, your papers are then sent to Miss Mary Conlan, Administrative Assistant to the Dean. Her task is to match the various funds available with the various demands of the scholarship given. Your award may come from one of several sources: (1) the income of one or more restricted endowed funds; (2) gifts for current use made by alumni and friends to the Annual Giving Program; (3) income from endowments given by the 25th and 50th anniversary classes; (4) National Scholarships established by the Harvard Law School Association; (5) the new Parents' Fund; or (6) memorial scholarship funds — to name the most common.

Alumni support directed to the student

Financial Aids plan is a specific program within the basic framework of annual giving to the Harvard Law School Fund. Assistant Dean Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., Director of the Fund, told the RECORD this week that, prior to the present program, the School's resources for scholarship purposes were very limited, and the few grants usually went to those with a 70 or higher average. However, this penalized excellence since many students who struggled with outside jobs might have done better academically if they could have devoted more time to studies. In addition, reasoning grew that in order to keep Harvard a national law school, it must be able to select students on the basis of merit rather than ability to pay.

Fund Gives Support

Consequently, in 1950 the financial assistance concept was revitalized with the institution and support of the Annual Giving Program of the Law School Fund. As a result, the present system has evolved in which full grants are available to first year students, and no one with a C average need tremble for *financial* reasons if he is willing to invest in himself.

Since 1950, gifts for endowment and current use made to the Fund specifically for student assistance total over \$1.8 million. In 1960-61 alone, 784 alumni and friends gave \$289,000 for this purpose. In this current year to end June 30, Dean Bevins reports that so far 378 have given \$220,000 to financial aid, and indications point to a record year. These many gifts have enabled the number of students per year receiving grants to increase 250% and loans 400% since 1950.

Alumni Scholarship Committee

The most generous support comes from the Alumni Scholarship Committee (whose names are noted on pages 107 to 113 of the catalogue). They have rather exclusive dues: life members are those who have endowed a full tuition scholarship; the current members are those who make an annual gift of \$1,250 (current full tuition), \$1,000 or \$800 (formerly full tuition) or \$500 (the most common grant-in-aid amount).

This past November-December, as part of the 12th Annual Giving Year of the Fund, Melbourne Bergerman, LL.B. '25, New York City, chairman of the Scholarship Commit-

tee, and Vice Chairmen William W. Foshay, LL.B. '35, New York City, and Clarence H. Ross, LL.B. '25, Chicago, and a few other alumni extended invitations to selected individuals across the country to join the Committee. The membership has soared from 36 in 1950-51 to 212 in 1960-61. These 212 men gave a total of \$208,000. Their influence is apparent: in 1950-51, total student aid was only \$144,000, while in 1960-61 it was \$635,000. This year an estimated \$675,000 in aid will be given, and almost half of this must be raised by current gifts to the Fund.

In addition to the Committee, other alumni give lesser amounts for grants, some specify gifts to the loan funds, and various non-alumni friends, firms and foundations also assist. Each year some of the unrestricted gifts, including some whose donors would have qualified for membership on the Committee but did not wish to restrict their gifts, are also used for student aid.

Tuition and Actual Cost

In 1910 tuition would have paid for five-sixths of the School budget, but today it meets only one-half of the budgetary need. If it were not for the unrestricted gifts to the Fund and income from gifts to endowments, tuition would be much higher. Thus, since the Fund helps to bridge the gap between tuition and actual costs to the school of our education, in a sense all students receive financial assistance.

Dean Griswold, who takes a personal interest in each gift made and in each student assisted, attributes the success of the Financial Aid Program to alumni support: "We rely heavily on the generosity of our alumni to make it possible for us to keep our Scholarship and Financial Aid Programs on a sound basis and to enable them to grow stronger."

A former chairman has called the Scholarship Committee "the most expensive club without a clubhouse in the world, though one of the most satisfying to belong to." There is a clubhouse, however — one whose members pay small dues to enter, must work hard to leave it in good standing, and continue to pay dues because they cannot forget it. Perhaps this only emphasizes that for our hypothetical classmate, Eli Harvard, his scholarship is not only a gift, but also a responsibility.

(Next Week: *The Fund*)

1962-63 Schedule

(Continued from Page 1)

course program of each undergraduate year at the Law School. In the first year two sections of Agency have been dropped and replaced by two sections of a course entitled "The Development of Law and Legal Institutions." The new course, itself in a developmental stage, will be taught by Professors John P. Dawson and Mark DeWolfe Howe, Agency by Professors Robert Braucher and Louis Loss. Both courses will commence after Christmas. Dean Casner speculated that eventually the course in Agency, not generally celebrated among first year students, may be dropped altogether.

"The second year will change basically from what it has been heretofore because of a greater number of electives," said the Dean. Still required, however, will be courses in Corporations, Constitutional Law, Taxation and Accounting. The first three will be taught in four sections instead of three as in past years, an expansion attributed to a "bulge" in the size of the present first year class. Because of a shortage in manpower, Accounting will continue on a three-section basis.

Two Categories of Electives

The electives divide into two categories, the so-called "perspective" group of half-year courses, from which each student must choose a full year's work, and a second class of full-year courses, divided into four groups. According to the program, a student is required to elect two courses from this latter class of courses, but not more than one from any one group.

Of the "perspective" courses some will be offered in the first semester, some in the second and some in both. Some will meet three hours a week and some two. Any combination, 3-3, 3-2, 2-3, 2-2, is open to the student's choice. Professor Clark Byse will teach Administrative Law (three hours) in the first semester, Professors Phillip E. Areeda, Paul M. Bator and Louis L. Jaffe in the second; Visiting Professor Thomas B. Smith, The Civil Law System (two hours) in the first; Harold J. Berman, Comparison of Soviet and American Law (two hours) in the first; Samuel E. Thorne, English Legal History (two hours) in the first. Professor Lon

L. Fuller will teach Jurisprudence (two hours) in the first semester, Charles Fried in the second; Henry M. Hart and Albert M. Sacks, Legal Process (three hours) in the first, and Hart alone in the second; Braucher, The Legal Profession (two hours) in the second.

All the courses in the four additional groups will meet two hours a week. Visiting Professor Edwin S. Halbach will teach Trusts (Group A); Arthur E. Sutherland and Fried, Commercial Transactions (Group B); Donald E. Turner and Derek C. Bok, Economic Regulation (Group C); Turner, Labor Law (Group C); Milton Katz and Henry B. Steiner, a new member of the Faculty, International Transactions and Relations (Group D); Roger D. Fisher, Public International Law (Group D); Louis B. Sohn, United Nations — Problems of World Order (Group D). A third section in Commercial Transactions will be given exclusively for third year students.

Writing Is Emphasized

In the third year, "the big change is the increased emphasis on legal writing. Everyone must complete a substantial piece of legal writing in order to graduate," Dean Casner said. The legal writing grade will be weighted as four hours instead of two as at present in order to give it increased emphasis and significance in the third year. In the past, students have undertaken this project in conjunction with a seminar. While this road will still be open, sixteen faculty members have volunteered to help in work undertaken outside of the seminars in fields where they are especially competent. These men are Professors Areeda, Dawson, Fisher, Sheldon Glueck, Livingston Hall, Hart, David R. Herwitz, Robert E. Keeton, John H. Mansfield, Nadelman, Sacks, Frank E. A. Sander, Steiner, Louis A. Toepfer, David Westfall and James Vorenberg.

Fewer Seminars

In accordance with this shift in emphasis the number of seminars offered next year will be slightly less than the number offered this year: seven full-year seminars as compared with ten in 1961-62, eleven first-semester seminars as compared with fourteen, eleven second-semester seminars as compared with twelve. The seminars offered this year but

not available in 1962-63 are Constitutional Litigation, International Law Problems, Legal Process, Public Utilities, Antitrust, Land Reform in Underdeveloped Countries, Conflict of Laws in a Federal System, Estate Planning, Human Rights and the Criminal Law, Land Use Planning, and Problems in Legal History.

Available for the first time next year will be International Problems of Financial Protection against Nuclear Risks (David F. Cavers), International Judicial Assistance: Problems in the Unification of Law (Benjamin Kaplan), International Corporations (Detlev F. Vagts), Arms Control (John T. McNaughton), "Mixed" Civil Law and Common Law Jurisdictions (Smith), Government Regulation of Business: The Petroleum Industry (Louis B. Schwartz), and Compensation for Personal Injury (Jaffe).

Regular Courses Changed

The number of regular courses open to third year students has also been altered: fifteen full-year courses in 1962-63 as compared with thirteen in 1961-62, thirteen first-semester courses as compared with seventeen, eighteen in the second semester as compared with a present seventeen. Not offered next year will be Chinese Law and Society, International Protection of Foreign Investment, Corporations II, Equitable Remedies, Oil and Gas, and Comparative Contracts. Next year's third year program also contains some changes in hours: Business Planning will be offered in two sections all year for two hours a week and in one section for three hours a week in the second semester; Estate Planning in one section two hours a week throughout the year, in one section three hours a week in the first semester, and in another three hours a week in the second; State and Local Taxation, three hours a week in the fall semester; Securities Regulation, three hours a week in the spring semester.

Other information disclosed in the memorandum from Dean Casner to the Faculty concerned visiting professors, professors

PRACTICE EXAM RESULTS

Five percent of the 551 students who took the first year practice examination received grades of 72 or better, the Teaching Fellows announced this week. But the grades overall ran "somewhat lower" than will be expected in June. The reason given by the Fellows for the lower grades is that the test was graded "by June standards."

Faculty participation in the practice examination was more extensive than in past years, the Fellows reported. Examination questions were prepared and graded either by the course instructor or by a Teaching Fellow with substantial faculty assistance.

The Group Work Program for 1961-62 is now concluding with student interviews by the Teaching Fellows regarding examination results.

on leave and those with "research status," and new appointments to the Faculty. Professor Grant Gilmore, visiting professor from Yale, will teach Contracts in the first year and Commercial Transactions in the third; Professor Halbach of California will teach Property in the first year and Trusts in the second; Professor Schwartz from the University of Pennsylvania, Criminal Law in the first year and in the third Government Regulation of Business: The Petroleum Industry (a seminar); Professor Smith from the University of Edinburgh, Contracts in the first, Comparative Law and The Civil Law System in the second, and a third year seminar, "Mixed" Civil Law and Common Law Jurisdictions.

The professors on research status for all or part of the year will be Charles M. Haar and Richard R. Baxter for the full year, Jaffe for the first semester and Oliver S. Oldman for the second. On leave for the entire year will be Professors Paul A. Freund, Arthur T. von Mehren and Donald T. Trautman; for the first semester, Loss and Braucher.

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Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

A world under law is a noble objective and perhaps more realistic as a final goal of our national policy than winning the cold war. Since the beginning of civilization and society, men have been winning wars and losing the peace. Professor Fisher's suggestions as to how to end this interminable cycle [reported in the March 1 RECORD] are, however, decidedly unrealistic. In urging the United States to submit its disputes with the Communist block to arbitration by such bodies as the U.N. and the International Court of Justice, he makes three errors.

Firstly and most fundamentally he places the cart before the horse, a system of justice before the development of judicial standards. Weakening compromise, not justice, is all that may be had from any third-party tribunal operating without the benefit of established legal principles. The common law developed over the course of centuries. We cannot afford to wait centuries, or even a few decades, for international law to grow in prestige to the point where even Communists obey it. Furthermore, the common law developed with the general aim of furthering the King's peace, however vague and undefined that aim. What aim would an international tribunal have in making its decisions? A Western peace, a Communist peace, or a peace at all costs?

Secondly Professor Fisher neglects the problem of enforcement. Thwarting Communist aggression is not tantamount to forcing Communist countries to accept the results of peaceful arbitration. Unilateral adherence to the decisions of an international body might prove suicidal.

Thirdly he ignores the inadequacies of those bodies which he projects into the role of judge, an oversight particularly egregious when he refers to the U.N. For one, Communists vote in the Gener-

al Assembly as well as neutrals. Also, any presumption that the United Nations, Communists and capitalist countries excluded, is composed of nations which look at the East-West dispute with disinterested eyes is fatuous: aid from the Soviet Union is not necessarily less welcome than aid from the U.S.

Perhaps had Professor Fisher spelled out his ideas in a book rather than in one short article, the merits of his case would be more apparent. In the absence of further explanation, however, justice without consensus (of more than an academic sort) would seem a chimera. Some form of international agreement, not necessarily complete, is required before international law can become an abiding and potent force in the affairs of mankind. **Charles M. Hamann, 1L**

To The Editor:

In view of the opinions expressed in their "Hearsay" editorial of March 1, the editors of the RECORD

seem to be in confusion concerning some of the matters with which the Dormitory Council must deal. The objections which were stated in regard to a formal dance being held in early April were similar to those voiced by many on the Council. The questionnaires pertaining to this issue were circulated because of the possibility that a sufficient minority of the students would favor such a function to make it feasible. The results of our survey show that there is insufficient student interest for such a dance to be held, but the information which we obtained through the comments on the circulars will be of value to us in the future.

In complaining about the frequently empty state of the vending machines of which we are in charge, the editors, had they inquired, would have found that a lengthy strike of vending machine suppliers was the source of the trouble and that even during normal times concessionaires will not refill machines at more frequent intervals than they find to be economically profitable. Although, in the past, we have requested

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permission from the administration to arrange for the placement of coffee, ice cream and similar vending machines in the dormitories, approval has never been forthcoming since such devices would be in competition with the already marginal Harkness operation.

We agree that there is merit in the idea of installing ping-pong and pool tables for the use of the students, but Holmes Hall would not seem to be the proper location. In addition to the fact that the three meeting rooms in Holmes are in almost constant use for purposes of conferences, receptions and the like, the residents of that dormitory have frequently complained concerning the noise from the activities already being conducted there. The basement of Richards Hall may be chosen for this purpose despite the weakness that it is inhabited by graduate rather than law students.

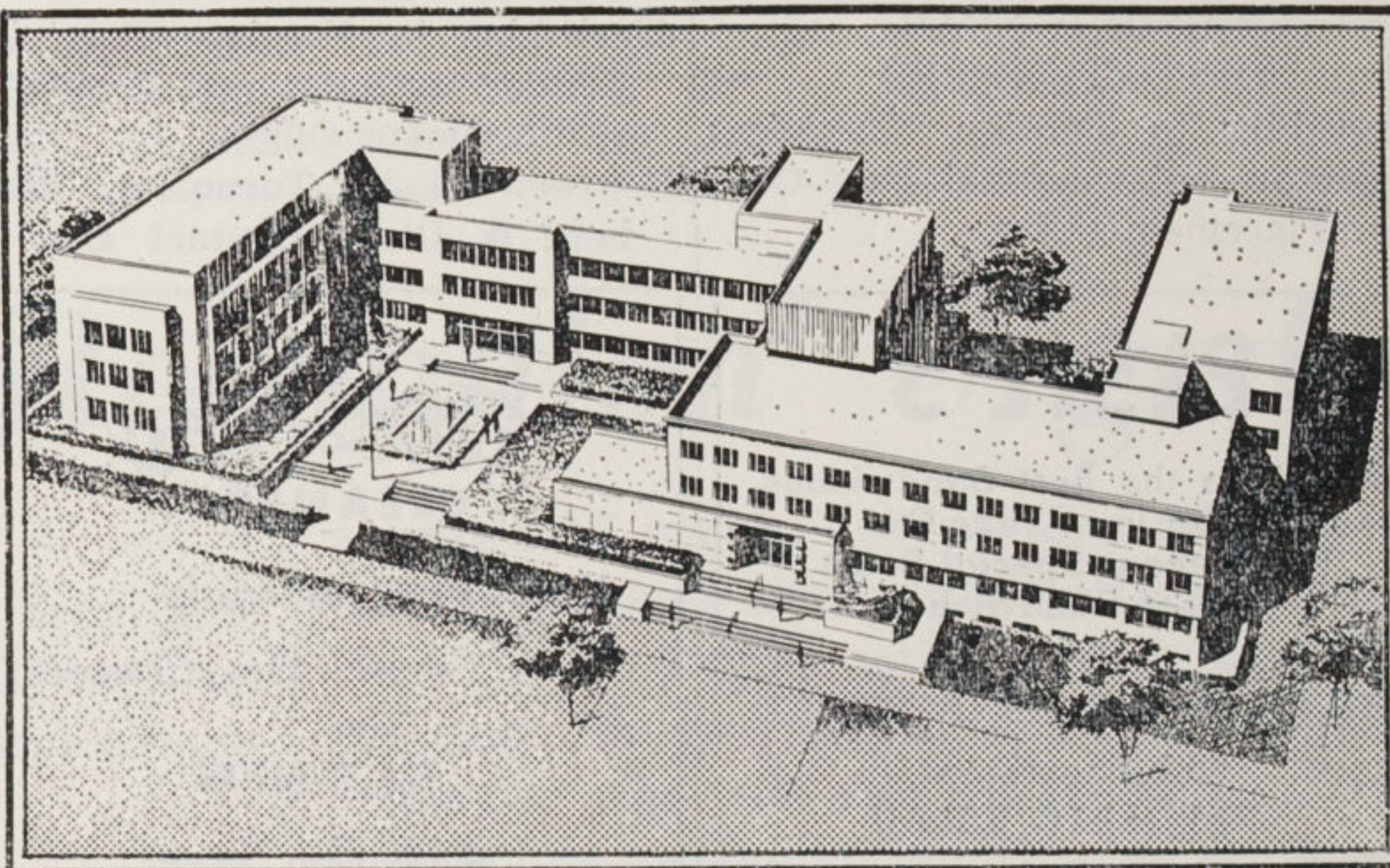
The RECORD further suggests that the Dormitory Council arrange for the plowing of the sidewalks in the area of the Law School. The Council has neither the authority, the responsibility, nor the funds to assume such a task. The \$100 per day plow rental cost might easily deplete the Council's funds long before the winter's snows had ended. Nevertheless, our Buildings and Grounds Com-

mittee attempts to keep the administration constantly apprised concerning inconvenient and hazardous conditions such as those created by the recent snowfalls.

May I conclude by stating that the "substantial surplus" which we possess is just a few hundred dollars more than the minimal amount necessary to insure operating stability. While the Dormitory Council receives only part of the revenues from the vending machines situated in the Law School, it has managed to achieve financial

solidarity due to a policy of careful management and as a result of the income earned through well attended activities such as its mixers and shows. Many of our substantial contributions to the students have been rendered without credit or acknowledgment, but we intend to continue devoting our best efforts for the sake of promoting the "comfort and enjoyment" as well as the general welfare of the student body.

George L. Kelley, 3L
Dormitory Council President



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Placement Opportunities

Further information is available at the Placement Office, 23 Everett Street. Not all opportunities are listed here. Interviews are listed in the following order: city, name of firm, interviewer, (deadline for contacting Placement Office), date of interview.

SECOND YEAR INTERVIEW

Chicago: Jacobs & McKenna. Donald M. Haskell, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Wednesday, March 14.

SECOND YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Clerkships in Foreign Countries: Contact International Law Club or Placement Office.

Mobile: Hand, Arendall, Bedsole, Greaves & Johnston. Contact C. B. Arendall, Jr., Esq.

Washington: International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W. Contact Florian J. Bartosic, Esq.

THIRD YEAR INTERVIEW

New York: American Broadcasting Company. Mr. Jack C. Benson. (2 p.m. today.) Wednesday, March 14.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Boston: Scudder, Stevens & Clark. Contact Placement Office.

Clerkships in Foreign Countries: Contact International Law Club or Placement Office.

Denver: Akolt, Turnquist, Shepherd & Dick. Contact Luis D.

Rovira, Esq.

Detroit: Cross, Wrock, Miller, Vieson & Kelley. Contact David N. Mills, Esq.

Mobile: Hand, Arendall, Bedsole, Greaves & Johnston. Contact C. B. Arendall, Jr., Esq.

New York: Cohen & Weiss. Contact Bruce Simon, Esq.

St. Paul: First Trust Company of Saint Paul. Contact David P. Langevin, Personnel Manager.

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March 25 - 31:

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