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Dean Griswold to Rome

By Charles F. Waite

Harvard Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold will be a member of a delegation of ten American lawyers and law professors attending the European Conference on World Peace Through Law in Rome, Italy, April 1-4. Two lawyer-delegates have been invited to the parley from each of twenty-nine nations in Europe; total attendance, however, is expected to exceed 200 persons.

The four-day meeting will complete a series of four "continental conferences" called to consider agenda items for a projected "World Conference of Lawyers," tentatively set for New Delhi, India, in 1963.

The three previous conferences have been held in San Jose, Costa Rica (for the Americas), Tokyo, Japan (for Asia and

(Continued on Page 9)



— RECORD Photo

Dean Griswold

DORMITORY RENOVATION

During the 1962 summer recess, Holmes, Story, Shaw and Dane Halls will receive extensive internal remodeling and renovation — with even more drastic changes to take place than those which were wrought during the previous summer in Ames Hall. For the benefit of first and second year students who are currently pondering their choices of rooms for next year as well as for those others who are interested in progress at the Law School in general, a detailed examination of the prospective dormitory situation may be found in this issue beginning at page 13.

Hearsay

Although the American Medical Association has for years had one of the most effective lobbies in Washington, it has only recently gone into the area of more direct political action. Because corporations such as the AMA are forbidden by federal law to contribute to the campaign of a candidate, the AMA set up, last September, the American Medical Political Action Committee, an independent, voluntary, non-profit, unincorporated group. AMPAC, as it is called, has as its purpose the organization of doctors into effective political action groups. It will also encourage doctors to support candidates who favor medicine's point of view, analyze the voting records of candidates for national offices and make contributions to the candidates whose campaigns it supports. It is expected that every state will have such an organization by election time.

The organization of such a committee is welcome news. Doctors are among the best-educated members of our society. Because of their conservative bent, doctors so organized may counterbalance somewhat the overpowering influence of the labor organizations' similar committees. With 186,000 of the country's 260,000 doctors in its membership, the AMA will certainly have a strong influence.

AMPAC's first efforts will be directed toward the defeat of proponents of the King-Anderson bill in 1962. It will be unfortunate if the committee does no more than take such a negative view, however desirable it may be. Some sort of medical care for the aged may be necessary, and AMPAC would be more successful if it not only said "no" but also presented an alternative program of its own. If it does not, AMPAC (and the AMA) may bring on the evil of socialized medicine.

Harvard Law Record

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COMMENT

By Fenno

There are presently pending in Congress two bills which would affect the qualifications for voting in federal elections. One is a constitutional amendment which would prohibit the imposition of poll taxes; the other is a statute which would declare anyone with a sixth-grade education literate for the purposes of state literacy requirements. It is to be hoped that Congress will give serious consideration to these proposals and not let emotions govern its judgment.

Commendable Amendment

The proposed amendment to eliminate poll taxes is commendable. Only five states retain such a tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. It is no coincidence that these states are among those having the lowest percentage of voters in each election, for the principal effect of the poll tax is to reduce the number of voters. The tax makes no direct contribution to raising the educational level of voters. Indeed, many well qualified voters are unable to vote because they have forgotten to pay their poll tax.

Sufficient Proof

The bill which would declare a sixth-grade education sufficient proof of literacy for voting purposes is another matter, however. It is difficult to quarrel with the motives of the sponsors, *i.e.*, the prevention of arbitrary use of literacy laws to discriminate against minorities. Clearly literacy laws may be used for discrimination, but it is open to serious question whether the proper remedy is the emasculation of *all* literacy laws, even those in force in states where their application is non-discriminatory.

There is, after all, a legitimate interest in raising the quality of the voter, and fairly applied literacy laws are one method of accomplishing this goal. Perhaps what is needed are more stringent literacy tests. At any rate, their effective limitation is a step in the wrong direction.

Ames Quarterfinals Continue

By F. Bruce Abel

A flaming hula skirt and a Virginia sit-in demonstration provide the topics for the final two Ames quarterfinal rounds this week and next.

Tonight in the James Barr Ames Courtroom of Austin Hall, the Kent and Story Equity Clubs will argue the case of *Jackson v. Green*, a case that might have ominous forebodings for those who become too good at the twist. The plaintiff had found herself the center of attention at a party she attended when her hula skirt went up in flames, seriously injuring her, raising the issue of the manufacturer's liability under an implied warranty and generally spoiling the fun. After the smoke had cleared, the U.S. District Court for Hawaii decided that (1) privity of contract need not be established, (2) notice of breach required by the Uniform Sales Act was not necessary and (3) contributory negligence was not a defense to the action. None of the matters had been passed upon by the Hawaiian courts, but the District Court felt that its views were sound and likely to be adopted by the Hawaiian courts.

Oralists tonight for the Kent Club are G. Hans Moede III, New York, New York, and Benjamin R. Neilson, St. David's, Pennsylvania. Opposing them for Story Equity are Miss Katrina Renouf, Belchertown, Massachusetts, and Fred C. Scribner III, Portland, Maine.

Assisting on the briefs for the Kent Club were Stanfield Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Samuel W. Lambert III, New York, New York; Jan W. Mares, Dickinson, Texas; Herbert Parker, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Peter F. Rient, New Canaan, Connecticut; and Richard H. Seaton, Coffeyville, Kansas. Assisting for Story Equity were David W. Brown, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Vincent E. Damiano, Jr., North Miami Beach, Florida; Alan Seth Danson, Larchmont, New York; William R. Hardy, Cincinnati, Ohio; John E. Mullen, Appleton, Wisconsin; and Richard B. Newman, Boston, Massachusetts.

Judges for the argument tonight are the Honorable Thomas J. Paolino of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, chief justice, with visiting Harvard Law School Scholar Reed Dickerson, professor at Indiana Law School,

HOLMES, CHOATE CLUBS CLAIM VICTORIES

Two of the four semifinal berths for next fall's Ames Competition were filled this past week, as the Holmes and Choate Clubs defeated the Casner Equity and Root Law Clubs, respectively, in the first two quarterfinal rounds last Thursday and Monday nights.

High Praise Drawn

Holmes, in winning last Thursday evening, narrowly squeaked by Casner Equity in a contest that drew high praise from the bench. No decision was made on the law in the case — involving the question of whether the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over a dispute between an American union and the owners of a foreign-manned and registered commercial ship. However, John Delaney, Jr., Esq., an associate judge for the evening, noted that the problem was the most

important one arising in the labor field in the last fifteen years. Oralists for the winning Holmes Club were Pierre S. duPont IV, Rockland, Delaware, and David J. Supino, Demarest, New Jersey.

Injury to Longshoreman

Monday evening the Choate Club defeated the Root Law Club in another highly-praised argument. The case dealt with an injury received by a longshoreman while he was "trimming wheat" aboard a commercial vessel, and the issues discussed revolved around whether the ship owner was liable *in personam*, since the vessel had been chartered, and whether or not the ship was unseaworthy.

Winning Oralists

Oralists for the Choate Club were Duane R. Batista, Chicago, Illinois, and Joseph J. Zedrosser, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

and Edward O. Proctor, Jr., Esq., of the Boston firm of Ely, Bartlett, Brown and Proctor, associate justices.

Monday night in the final quarterfinal contest, Cardozo and Marshall Law Clubs will dispute the case of *Randolph v. Commonwealth of Virginia*, involving a Negro university student who, with thirty-three others, had been arrested while seeking admission to a department store restaurant in Richmond, Virginia. He was convicted of violating the Virginia criminal trespass statute, and upon appeal the Virginia Supreme Court affirmed the conviction. The Supreme Court of the United States of Ames has granted certiorari in the dispute.

The petitioner claims (1) that he was denied due process of law, (2) that he was denied equal protection of the laws and (3) that his freedom of speech was abridged.

Oralists Named

Oralists for next Monday's hearing will be, for the Cardozo Club, Lawrence J. Bugge, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and O. Wood Moyle III, Salt Lake City, Utah. Their counterparts for Marshall Law Club will be David R. Anderson, Litchfield, Maine, and Theodore J. Martineau, Oconto, Wisconsin. Aiding in writing the briefs were, for the Cardozo Club, Allan B. Goldman, Auburn, New York; Jared Kaplan, Highland Park, Illinois; L. Charles Long, Jr., Richmond, Virginia; Cleaveland D. Miller, Baltimore, Maryland; Frank B. Morgan, Sacramento, California; and Harry C. Sigman, Los Angeles, California.

Brief assistants for Marshall Law Club were William E. Cumberland, Arlington, Virginia; Alan J. Davidson, Clearfield, Pennsylvania; William J. Graham, Jr., McKeesport, Pennsylvania; John W. Philbrick, Cape Elizabeth, Maine; Miss Mary E. Rhamstine, Bronxville, New York; and Jack Spain, Jr., Greenville, North Carolina.

Judges Listed

Judging Monday's contest will be the Honorable John F. Dooling, Jr., of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, chief justice, and the Honorable Joseph R. Weisberger of the Superior Court of Rhode Island and Vincent L. McKusick, Esq., of Pierce, Atwood, Scribner, Allen and McKusick of Portland, Maine, associate judges.

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

Freund, Telegrams, Money Occupy Democrats' Time

By John A. Rava

The Harvard Law-Graduate Democratic Club will present a talk by Professor Paul A. Freund on "The Role of the Federal Government in Voting Qualifications," Monday afternoon, March 26, at 1:40 in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room, to climax a week's activity devoted to advancing Negro voting rights in the South. Following the Freund speech, the club will hold its annual elections.

Holder of one of the most coveted chairs in the University, the Carl M. Loeb University Professorship, Professor Freund teaches Constitutional Law in the Law School and at Harvard College. He will direct his attention to the Mansfield-Dirksen bill now before Congress to make a sixth grade education "concrete proof" of literacy.

Previously this week the club registered its disapproval of the alleged harassment by Louisiana law enforcement officials of Charles McDew, the Negro leader of SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee). The club's executive board sent sharply worded telegrams of protest about McDew's arrest on charges of "criminal anarchy" to the Louisiana Attorney General, the Louisiana Governor, the United States Attorney General and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. Last December, McDew spoke to the Law Graduate Democrats as part of a publicity and fund-raising appeal in the North [see RECORD for December 14.—*Ed.*] At that time, \$1,300 was raised University-wide for SNCC's Negro voting registration drive.

In addition, the Law-Graduate Democrats collected money early this week to support the campaign efforts of the Reverend Robert L. T. Smith, the first Negro candidate for major office in Mississippi since Reconstruction, through the sale of special "Smith for Congress in Mississippi" buttons. Reverend Smith appeared before the club earlier this month to discuss his campaign against Congressman John Bell Williams in Mississippi's Fourth Congressional District [see RECORD for March 15.—*Ed.*]. The money will go toward acquisition of television time to reach those potential voters — white and Negro — who might be too frightened to appear in person at Smith political rallies.

Civil Defense Questioned

By Donald W. Kramer

A former scientific adviser to a Republican Administration strongly supported the President's civil defense program here last Friday, while a Democrat told the Law-Graduate Democratic Club the whole idea was "worse than useless."

George B. Kistiakowsky, Harvard professor of chemistry and former adviser to President Eisenhower, and David F. Cavers, Harvard Law School professor and authority on the politics of atomic energy and disarmament, participated in a good-natured debate before 100 attentive, questioning people in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room. Sticking closely to the positions they have made clear on many previous occasions, Professor Kistiakowsky defended the program as a chance to save lives in the event of nuclear attack while Cavers said it would only increase the risk of war and threaten American democracy.

"Caveman" Society

The two agreed that a program of blast shelters would tend to create a "caveman" society and threaten the fiber of the nation. They also agreed fall-out shelters would provide no blast protection against air bursts of huge 100-megaton bombs. The debate centered on the feasibility of a fall-out shelter plan that would offer some protection and yet not "escalate" into a far larger, socially disruptive program.

Professor Kistiakowsky said that as long as there is no relaxation of tensions or disarmament in the cold war, there remains a chance of nuclear attack. If it comes, the "destruction would be colossal" and a "frightful number of people would be killed." But he said he did not believe that life would be completely destroyed, even if 5,000 megatons of explosive power were dropped in the northern hemisphere.

Furthermore, he said, "I am not certain that Boston will be destroyed." "The Soviet generals are not all ten feet tall. They are as stupid as others. If there is an attack, things will be all fouled up." He said he wants a program that would "save some of the intellectuals."

A program of fall-out shelters could reduce the danger factor by ten or twenty so that exposure two weeks after the blast would be "comparatively harmless." There would be many areas, he said, where all life would be destroyed on the surface but which would be habitable and even fertile a few months after the attack. A program for shelters which could give short-term protection from fallout, he claimed, could be carried out with a "modest investment in national funds."

Countering the argument that this would make the nation more warlike, he used the analogy of lifeboats on an ocean liner: despite the small chance of sinking, lifeboats are still carried, and it does not seem to make the captain any more reckless.

Professor Cavers did not severely criticize the President's program because he said it was something of a political "phony." The plan is conditional upon the financial participation of states, cities, hospitals and schools, he noted, which have developed the "art of foot dragging" to a high degree. He asserted the Administration's awareness of this gave a "clue to its seriousness."

Chance of Escalation

The problem, he said, lies in the chance of escalation. He said fall-out shelters were obsolescent and would be useless against the larger weapons being developed. He suggested that they would be mostly crematoriums. He pointed to a congressman's proposal for a \$20 billion blast shelter program as an indication that the public would not be satisfied with an obviously inadequate program.

Then, he said, the public would likely develop a hatred for the Russians, who were causing us to sink our resources into "holes in the ground." He said it would lead to a regimentation of the society as each learned what to do in the shelter, without back-talk.

He questioned the effect on chances for a real political settlement. He wondered what effect it would have on our allies and, more importantly, on our adversaries. He said the Russians might fear that *we* intended to bury *them*, and they would ask themselves why

should they wait so that we might reach the conclusion that we should stop waiting first.

Cynical and Distrustful

Professor Kistiakowsky said this was a "shockingly cynical and distrustful attitude toward American democracy" and that the public could be educated to accept a program held within reasonable bounds. Professor Cavers countered that it was not cynical to foresee the "fears and anxieties" that would create demands for blast shelters and a program that would be severely harmful to our society.

COMPLAINTS, COMPLAINTS

In answer to a request by the RECORD that readers submit any comments they might have which would add to the coverage of the Harkness "probe," a goodly number of complaints about the dining hall were received. A few of these are set out below, along with Steward Warren Thompson's reactions to them. *Nota bene*, however, that Mr. Thompson has a complaint about the students, too — well, not really a complaint; sort of a request. Please, he asks, please bring all those dishes and knives and forks and spoons and coffee cups back from your rooms. Those things cost like heck.

COMPLAINT

The tables rock.

There is inadequate lighting on cloudy mornings.

The portable garbage wagon is visible from the eating area.

The pre-dished vegetables get cold while they sit waiting to be taken.

Pour-type sugar dispensers would be much better than the bowls of sugar, since there are never enough spoons.

REACTION

The tables are checked at vacation time; we can't spare them out of service at any other time. They will be fixed at the spring recess.

It's difficult to set a routine of light turning-on when days differ in light intensity; tell the cashier it's too dark and she'll turn the lights on for you.

This is a problem which we're now working on. Something has to be done — however, closing up the south garbage window has saved several thousand dollars a year.

The serving women are "trying to get ahead" in slack periods. This will be taken care of.

The pour-type dispensers might make the room too much like a cheap lunchroom, which students might not like. If you drink coffee, why not automatically get a spoon for it when you get silverware?

Law Wives' Fashion Show Set For Wednesday

On Wednesday, March 28, at 8 p. m. in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room, members of the Law Wives will model spring and summer fashions to raise funds for their organization. Tickets can be obtained at the Harvard Coop and at the door.

Titled "Silhouettes at Sea," the fashion show will feature styles from the Gertrude Singer Dress Shop. Ralph's Beauty Shoppe will do hair styles. There will be entertainment and dessert at intermission.

Chairman of this year's fashion show is Mrs. Michael Marholin. The fashion commentator will be Mrs. Richard Fischer. The styles will be modeled by Mmes. Roger Fisher and Derek Bok (Faculty Wives) and Mmes. Donald S. Young, Robert Fowler, Doyle J. Smith, Allen Black, Michael Growney, William H. Dailey, William Stiles and George Kirkland (Law Wives).

Seminar Features Haar

Professor Charles M. Haar will participate in an afternoon seminar on March 27 in Washington, D. C., as a part of a two-day symposium on "The Future Use of Urban Space" to be held by Resources for the Future, Inc.

Professor Haar's topic will be "The Social Control of Urban Space"; the seminar in which he will participate will consider the general area of "Goals and Tools in Urban Form."

The two-day symposium will treat "problems and opportunities confronting American cities in providing for more orderly growth and more rational patterns of land use and human activities."

DORM COUNCIL ELECTS

New officers for the Harvard Law School Dormitory Council for the 1962-63 academic year were elected yesterday afternoon by Council members.

Names of the lucky top four students, who, because of their election, will be placed in a priority for room drawing purposes second only to students with serious disabilities, had not been made available by RECORD press time.

On Stage Saturday: 'Equity Revue'

By John L. Worden III

A medley of talent culled from the Faculty and students of the Law School will be on stage this Saturday as the curtain rises on the second annual (new series) Law School Variety Show.

Some of the featured items in this year's "Equity Revue" will be the 1961 Lincoln's Inn Christmas Show (entitled "New Frontier Justice"), a return performance by Norwood P. Beveridge, Jr., 3L, Cambridge, with his "golden guitar," and Richard E. Rubenstein, 2L, Long Island, New York, who promises to outdo Tom Lehrer at his own game.

Wilfred E. Gardner Jr., 2L, Tioga, Pennsylvania, who is the show's associate producer and technical director, revealed this week that certain undisclosed members of the Faculty will have active roles in portions of the revue.

Although the parodies and satire will center on the Law School and the legal profession in general, the show's directors think that, particularly with the participation of the Faculty, the show should be appreciated by all attending.

Sales Going Well

Richard M. Glazer, 3L, Trenton, New Jersey, chairman of the Council's Theater Arts Sub-committee, said that ticket sales have been going very well and that there would not be many tickets left for sale at Harkness Commons.

Tickets have been sold for the past week by members of the Dormitory Council and at the Langdell Hall Receptionist's Desk. The price is one dollar—or 50 cents to holders of Dormitory Association cards. Faculty members may pick up free tickets at the Receptionist's Desk.

Under master of ceremonies Harold E. Fitzgibbons, Jr., 3L, Duxbury, Massachusetts, the show will begin at 8:30 p.m. Saturday at Rindge Tech Auditorium, which is about three blocks up Broadway from Gannett House.

Stephen H. Polansky, 1L, Marblehead, Massachusetts, the show's business manager, noted that "in keeping with last year's highly successful precedent, the humor in the show will not be restricted to those members of



— RECORD Photo by Charles F. Waite

Last Year's 'Dorm Council Chorus'

the Faculty appearing on stage. No Faculty stone will be left unturned, and all sacred academic cows will be kicked in the shins with equal vigor. Certain quantities of thinning Faculty hair will be let down during the evening."

HLS Student on Panel At NSA Confab

At a National Student Association conference at Harvard on Saturday, William K. Hoskins, 3L, Cincinnati, Ohio, presented the conservative viewpoint in a panel discussion on "National Security and the Campus."

BILLY AT RINDGE

Forum officials announced late last week that publicity notices for their Reverend Billy Graham program, mailed to Forum subscribers and communications media almost three weeks ago, were erroneous in listing the site of the forthcoming program as Sanders Theater.

Actually at Rindge Tech

According to Robert C. McDiarmid, 2L, Vienna, Virginia, Forum vice president, the program will actually be presented (at 8:30 p.m. on Monday) in the Rindge Technical High School Auditorium.

Trade Proposal Explored

By Donald W. Kramer

Increased imports resulting from the President's proposed trade program should not seriously disrupt the economy of the United States, Professor Stanley D. Metzger has told the Law School's International Law Club.

In a rapidly expanding economy, Professor Metzger said, previous liberalization of trade has caused only "small and marginal" damage. "If we don't keep an expanding economy, we will be in trouble but not so much from imports as from internal factors such as automation. If we keep an expanding economy, we can surmount the difficulties."

A former State Department adviser to John Foster Dulles, now professor of law at Georgetown University and trade consultant to the State Department, Metzger claimed at an ILC meeting March 12 that the President's proposals were not as new and unusual as the publicity indicates. But as a strong continuation of the present policy aims, he declared, they should have the support of Congress and the public.

Lucid Analysis

In a lucid 45-minute prepared analysis of the President's bill, Metzger went through the provisions point by point, spelling out the new ideas and concluding with a general endorsement of the proposals. He singled out the authority to cut tariffs with Common Market countries and provisions for domestic adjustment assistance for dislocated industries as the most important new features of the bill.

Under the present law, if an industry or firm is injured by foreign competition resulting from lowered tariffs, the firm may appeal to the Tariff Commission. The Commission then has six months to report to the President, and if aid is recommended the President may manipulate the duty level or import quotas.

Under the proposed law, if aid is recommended it would take the form of technical assistance, long-term low-interest loans, retraining benefits for workers, minor tax benefits for back losses and/or a relocation allowance. An industry might still get tariff

relief after six months if it could show direct causal relationship between its own ills and increased imports, but other forms of adjustment assistance would require less direct causation.

Professor Metzger endorsed this idea, which has never gotten very far in Congress, not only as an obvious aid in international affairs but also as a first step toward a "sensible and humane effort to find new jobs." "Our domestic economy requires adjustment, not restraint of trade," he said.

He generally acclaimed the increased tariff-cutting authority requested for the President. Although the ability to cut up to fifty per cent of the present rate is greater than the fifteen per cent limit granted in the 1955 extension and the twenty per cent limit of the 1958 extension, it is no greater than the original bill in 1934 or its immediate post-war extension. He said the wide power was necessary in such a quickly and dramatically changing world economic situation.

Gain Power

Professor Metzger also noted that the President would gain power through authority to negotiate by commodity groups instead of item-by-item. When combined U. S.-Common Market exports of a category amount to eighty per cent of the free world trade, the President can negotiate for tariff cuts on any article within the group, even though the item alone may not account for eighty per cent of the world market.

During a question period, Professor Metzger said it was a "sad fact" that the bill did little toward solving the agricultural trade problems which have continually "defied treatment" by similar legislation.

St. Thomas More Society To Hear Law School Dean

The Reverend Robert J. Drinan, S.J., Dean of the Boston College School of Law, will speak at a luncheon meeting of the St. Thomas More Society on Thursday, March 22, at 1 p.m. His topic will be "Ethical Problems of the Lawyer in Northern Civil Rights Cases."

Civil Rights Litigation Told

With a minimum of moral overtone here Monday afternoon, a top white lawyer for the NAACP discussed the practical and ethical problems that have slowed civil rights legislation in the South and urged a series of measures to speed the advancement of Negro rights.

Jack Greenberg, director and counsel of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund, declared that the law was being used to delay, rather than speed, a just adjudication of issues. He also asserted that it was used for "baseless prosecutions and harassment" of minority groups.

Speaking to more than 125 listeners at the Student Bar Association's fourth lecture on lawyers' problems of conscience, Greenberg told of prosecutors who brought groundless cases against "Freedom Riders" because "it was too close to the next primary and not far enough from the last." He also described prosecutors who would not agree to a test case procedure because they received extra pay from a series of trials and long appeals.

Greenberg, a rapid-speaking 1948 graduate of Columbia Law School — who looks as though he were still a student — said that white lawyers throughout the South "literally take their professional life in their hands if they take the more sensational Negro cases." He described the political and social pressures which prevented them from supporting 14th Amendment claims to equal justice and noted

that it was "almost impossible to get a white man to bring a school desegregation suit."

To help alleviate the problem, Greenberg called for more stringent requirements for proper representation in criminal proceedings, for a revision of the Canons of Ethics to require preparation of the constitutional defenses available especially to Negroes in the South and for penalties for unnecessary delay in trials.

He also called on the bar associations and law schools to make special efforts to attract Negroes to the legal profession and to make the defense of Negro causes more acceptable.

Harkness Mail Box Closer to Reality

Negotiations with the Post Office Department for the placing of a mail box between Story Hall and Harkness Commons are currently being carried out by the Dormitory Council. At a recent Council meeting it was revealed that placement of such a box was "likely" by next fall.

The Buildings and Grounds Sub-committee is also considering bids which have been submitted for a pool table to augment the two ping-pong tables now in use in the basement of Richards Hall. The bids on pool tables run from \$400 to \$1,300, depending on size and type.

Griswold

(Continued from Page 1)

Australia) and Lagos, Nigeria (for Africa and the Middle East). As at these meetings, delegates at the Rome gathering will investigate a broad range of steps through which international law processes might be extended in the interests of peace and broadened international trade.

The regional conferences have been made possible by a Ford Foundation grant. Next month's Rome meeting will be sponsored by the Italian Bar Association in cooperation with the American Bar Association's Special Committee on World Peace Through Law.

Upon his return, Dean Griswold will assist the RECORD in preparing a detailed report on the results of the conference for the issue of April 12.

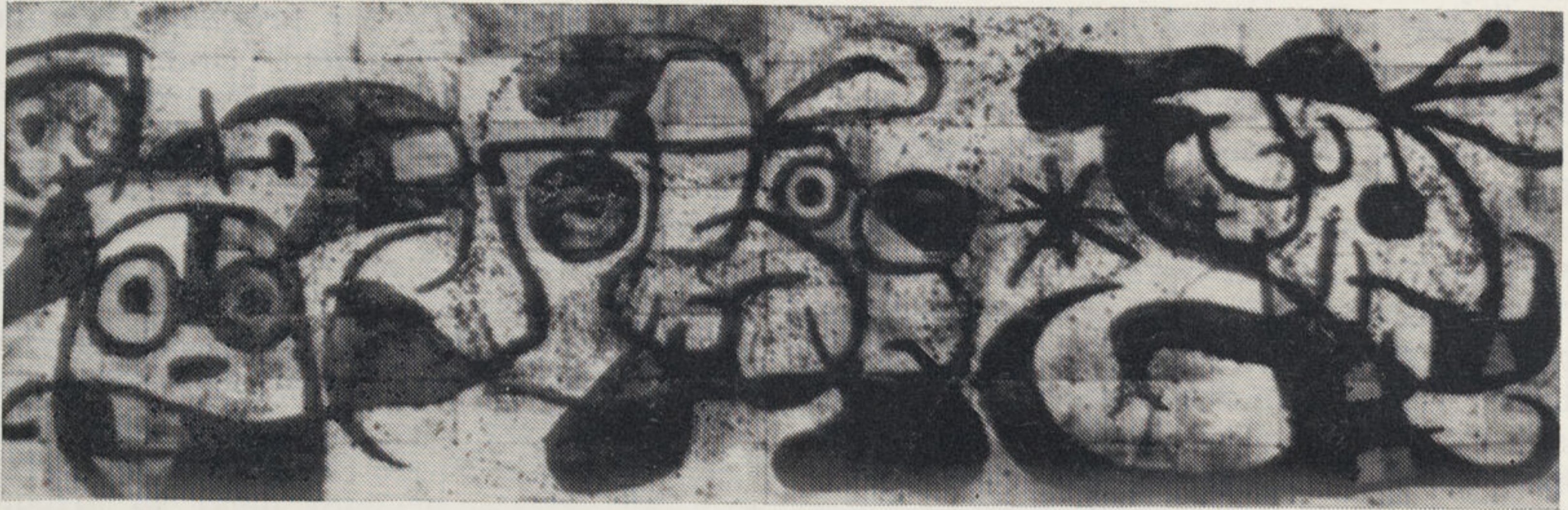
CHOSEN BY EDITORS

'New Yorker' Reprints 'Record' Footnote

In their issue of March 17, editors of the *New Yorker*, which looks like a magazine but is legally a newspaper, chose to reprint a footnote from the RECORD to apprise their readers of nomenclature traditions concerning the Law School's Carnegie Fellows.

The footnote was originally printed on page 7 of the RECORD for March 1, 1962; it is reprinted in the March 17 *New Yorker* at page 124.

H A R K N E S S



P R O B E



Text By
Charles F. Waite

Photos By
Donald W. Kramer



At a meeting of the Harvard University Board of Overseers sometime back in the dim past, a shy, quiet man named Harkness was introduced to the assembly by then Harvard President Lowell. Mr. Harkness, whose subsequent generous gift to Harvard made possible much that stands today in the graduate center complex, had originally intended to bestow his benefaction on Yale, whose famous bells still bear his name. Yale, however, wasn't interested at that time in building additional houses, so Mr. Harkness had come to President Lowell, almost hat-in-hand, hoping to convince the head of the Cambridge institution that building a few additional structures might not be a bad thing. A cautious "My God, man! We've been waiting twenty-five years for this!" from President Lowell lessened Mr. Harkness's trepidations, however, and by the time of the crucial Board of Overseers meeting, the latter had evolved a grand



Steward Thompson

scheme for a dormitory complex unlike any the world had ever envisioned before.

As the eyes of the Overseers — including some of the most important men in the country — turned to the quiet and retiring man-with-a-vision, a hush fell over the room. Starting out slowly, but with the sureness of conviction for which he was known, Mr. Harkness began a sales talk which lasted, without interruption, for almost an hour. Did he have them sold? Would Harvard accept his money? As he finished, he paused and then asked, "Are there any questions, gentlemen?"

"Yes." All heads turned toward an impressive figure of faintly New York dress sitting toward the back of the room. "All I want to know is — what kind of meals are they going to serve?"

That questioning Overseer from the great state of New York might be pleasantly surprised today if he could hear Harkness Steward Warren D. Thompson of Stouffer's Food Management Service say, "Our constant endeavor is to buy the best quality available, prepare to recipe as close to service as possible, and then to serve as well and as fast as we can."

In fact, our questioning Overseer might



well be overwhelmed by that statement had he experienced Harkness during its "Dark Ages" — a time unknown to current third year law students, but, being circa 1958-59, at least within the memory of man.

For at that time, Harkness was facing its most crucial hour. The storm clouds had been on the horizon for a couple of years, but the big test was yet to come. Although some officials of the Law School Administration would vehemently deny it now, it was during that critical period that the ultimatum went out — reduce the subsidy which must be taken from tuition to pay the Harkness loss — reduce to one per cent of gross — or Harkness will close forever.

Since 1950, when it first went into operation, Harkness has always been an enigma. It isn't a commercial venture, nor is it the typical college dining hall. It isn't designed to "make money." Yet it wasn't designed to *lose* money either. In the best of all possible Harvard culinary worlds, it should just break even. (For the first time in a long time — "a lifetime," as one weary Law School offi-

cial put it — Harkness seems to be going to do just that; and it may even go slightly in the black this year.)

With a total gross volume in excess of half a million dollars, it is only slightly less than a job-for-Superman to put and then keep Harkness at the breakeven point. As Steward Thompson said last week, "Even though I currently have a respectable 'surplus,' if I increased the value of each serving by one mill [one-tenth of one cent] between now and the end of school, as some have suggested, that surplus would be wiped out, and we would probably go significantly into the red."

With the wolf away from the Harkness door — at least momentarily — those who have labored over the problem for the last several years can take a short breather; but it was not always thus. Assistant Dean Wesley E. Bevins, former Vice Dean Livingston Hall and current Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer have all shortened their respective life expectancies over what once appeared to be an insoluble problem.

The first signs of a monster-in-gestation

appeared around the fall of 1957, when then Vice Dean Hall discovered that the long September lines up the Harkness ramp were but a fleeting thing. By mid-October, the number of customers was dwindling at an alarming rate, and it was expected that the volume would drop and the lines would become shorter still. Harkness, which at that time was non-compulsory, as it is today, nevertheless followed the general University policy in the school's many and diverse dining emporia of having little selection and standard "dining hall fare." It was the worst of all possible worlds, and the patrons, finding better worlds elsewhere, stayed away in droves.

By December it was obvious that something had to be done. Beset with woes from higher wages, food costs and operating expenses as well as an unavoidable price increase, the New York business consultant firm of Harris, Kerr, Forster and Company was engaged to make a comprehensive study of the Harkness Commons system and to recommend, if possible, a panacea for the ailing facility.

A twenty-five page report ensued, but not until after exhaustive studies and interviews by the firm, with the cooperation of a Faculty committee. The report ended with the sobering news that unless a compulsory sign-on were instituted — one thing which the Law School Administration steadfastly refused to do — "Harkness Commons will successively lose patronage and income. . . . It is obvious from our observations and calculations that without the compulsory sign-ons . . . the facility could not operate at a break-even point even under the [report's] proposed method of operation. . . ."

One thing was implicit in the study, in the report and in the considerations, which mitigated any proposed changes: one and all assumed that Harkness would continue to operate directly under the University's Dining Halls Department. In retrospect, it is quite obvious that this Department, although thorough and occasionally inventive when it came to running the college type of dining hall, could not cut the mustard (as it were) when it came to a non-compulsory facility which *had* to compete with outside food purveyors.

A valiant attempt was made by Law School officials, however, to put some of the recom-

mended changes into effect, while still maintaining and placating the Dining Hall Department management. Seconds, theretofore free, were done away with. You paid for what you got. Finally, for the 1959-60 academic year, the revolutionary system which now obtains was instituted — a wide range of choice, contract or a la carte, and so forth.

But money was still being lost. In that year alone, the deficit ran to almost \$40,000 — a "bit more" than the \$5,000 calculated to be one per cent of the total gross revenue — and the projection was that the red ink would rise to \$60,000 the following year.

At last the big step was taken: feelers were put out to people who knew how to manage restaurants. There wasn't much champing at the bit; a facility designed to serve up a single, standardized meal does not particularly entice any takers who are asked to approximate service in a well-run cafeteria.

Finally, Management Food Service, a division of Stouffer's, suggested that the firm would be able to cut the deficit down in 1960-61 to \$15,000 — and maybe break even the following year. In fact, they have not only done so but may even make that one per cent figure a *surplus* this year.

"The object [of Harkness] is not to make money," says Vice Dean Toepfer. "The object is to serve the most and the best at the break-even point." But, he adds, "presumably it won't hurt any to make a little as well and pay off the past deficits."

The problems are by no means all solved. With such a narrow line of profit margin to hold — don't lose, yet don't make *too much* money — Steward Thompson cannot afford to sit back and relax. But then he is just not the type to do that. Dynamic, and with ideas not too heavily ingrained by the passage of time, it is a fairly sure bet that Harkness will continue for some time to break even and maybe even "make a little" as well.

Lost Chattels

Students whose chattels have been lost may be able to recover them from the Lost and Found Department of the Law School, located in the Mail Room (Langdell Hall, West Wing Basement). For security purposes, valuable items — such as watches and billfolds — are held in the Librarian's Office.

Dormitory Renovations Planned

This is the last of three articles published by the RECORD concerning the nature and administration of the Harvard Law School Fund and the Financial Aids Program.—Ed.

By Daniel J. Kucera

Things just ain't goin' to be like they used to: *Cessante causa, cessat effectus*. No more . . . the thunder of hallway noises sweeping under doors; the low groans of mental anguish or the giggling of girls swirling from window to window; the tap-tap-tappety-tap-ching-tap of typewriters imbedded in the walls. What be this devastating revolution and social upheaval? They're renovating the new dormitories.

Before the Graduate Center or "new dormitories" complex was built in 1950, there were no Law School dormitories. Law students in limited numbers invaded Hastings Hall, Perkins Hall, the Business School and other graduate school quarters, while the great majority cacooned in Cambridge rooming houses. The land which now keeps the Graduate Center above sea level supported the old Jarvis Field tennis courts before World War II and temporary housing for married students during the war. However, the end of the war brought a wave of students and an acute housing shortage which forced some men to bunk as far away as Fort Devens.

Plan Conceived

Dean Erwin N. Griswold and Provost Paul H. Buck of Harvard met the housing problem head-on. The temporary buildings on the old tennis courts were about to be torn down, and under them was the last remaining acreage adjacent to the Law School. The fear grew that if this land were not seized, it would soon be lost to academic buildings or other irrelevant purposes.

Acting with boldness, Dean Griswold and Provost Buck conceived the plan to erect much-needed dormitories on this land. President Conant and the Fellows of Harvard College accepted the idea with enthusiasm. They agreed to transfer Hastings Hall to the Law School, release the Jarvis Field land, contribute \$1 million for site preparation and build the Harkness Graduate Commons — if

the Law School and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences built their own dormitories.

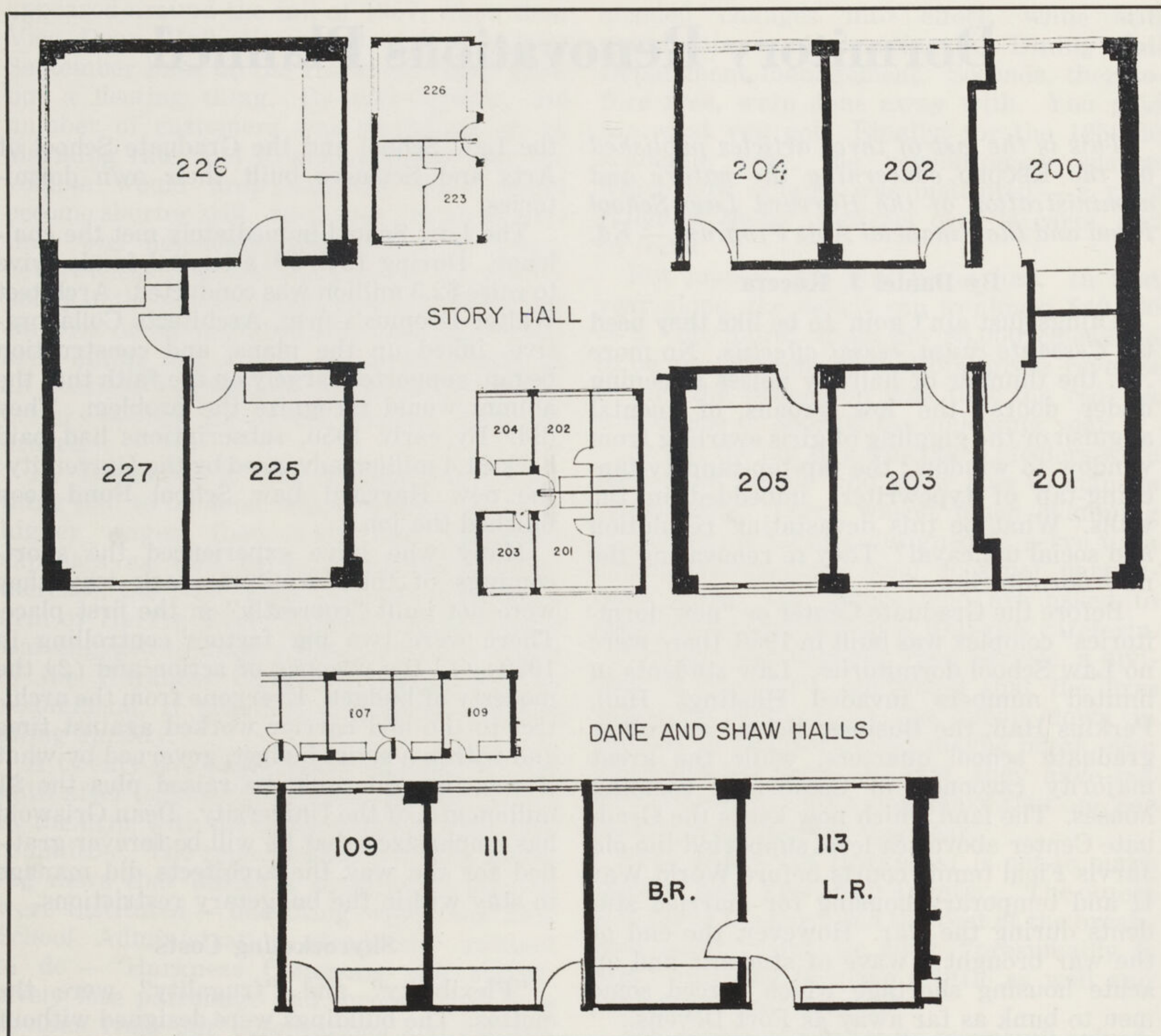
The Law School immediately met the challenge. During 1948-50, a capital funds drive to raise \$2.5 million was conducted. Architect Walter Gropius's firm, Architects Collaborative, inked up the plans, and construction began, supported largely on the faith that the alumni would recognize the problem. They did. By early 1950, subscriptions had paid back \$1.4 million advanced by the University; the new Harvard Law School Fund soon finished the job.

Many who have experienced the shortcomings of the dormitories ask why they were not built "correctly" in the first place. There were two big factors controlling in 1950: (1) the urgency of action and (2) the modesty of budget. Everyone from the architect to the hod carrier worked against time and within a strict budget, governed by what it was thought could be raised plus the \$1 million gift of the University. Dean Griswold has emphasized that he will be forever gratified for the way the architects did manage to stay within the budgetary restrictions.

Skyrocketing Costs

"Flexibility" and "frugality" were the mottos. The buildings were designed without supporting partitions to enable their use for other purposes, such as in wartime when the government might require them. Meanwhile, the national upsurge in building skyrocketed construction costs and, to keep within the budget, whole floors and a large wing of Harkness were erased from the drawing board. By September, 1950, the walkways were hastily poured, and eager students trunked their way into Story, Shaw, Ames, Dane and Holmes Halls.

The alert, perceptive and bloodshot eyes of the student residents quickly found oversights. Glass transoms above doors were designed to illuminate hallways with sunlight. However, engineers discovered that light travels both ways. The glass was painted. Then came the sound transmission — more efficient than the Bell System. As the cinder block walls settled, unseen voice-amplifying



— RECORD Drawing from Architect's Plans by Charles F. Waite

BEFORE AND AFTER — In the upper left hand corner is the floor plan for the north end of Story Hall as it will look subsequent to renovation. The smaller version of this end, to the immediate right of the larger plan, is a representation of the north end's current status. In the "before" plan, note Room 226, a one-room, two-man suite, and Room 223, a two-room, two-man suite. In the "after" plan the hallway has been extended, with doors and closets relocated. New Room 226 is now a "Type Seven" single. Old Room 223 is now a "Type Five" single and is designated Room 227. New Room 225 is a "Type Three" single.

In the upper right hand corner is the "after" plan for Story Hall's south end, with the "before" drawing to its immediate lower left. In the "before" plan, note Rooms 203 and 204, singles, and Rooms 201 and 202, two-man, two-room suites. In the "after" plan the hallway has been extended, with doors and closets relocated. Rooms 204 and 205 (203 renumbered) are unchanged and are designated "Standard Singles."

Old Rooms 202 and 201 are now new Rooms 202 and 203, "Standard Singles," and new Rooms 200 and 201 are "Type Four" singles with recessed closets.

At the bottom is the "after" plan of Dane and Shaw Halls' northeast corners, with the "before" plan just to the upper left hand edge. In the "before" drawing, note Room 109, a single, rooms 107 and 105 (bedroom shown), two-man, two-room suites. In the "after" plan, note the shifting of walls and sealing of some doors, with new doors created. Old Room 109 and the bedroom of old Room 107 now form new Room 113, suite for two, with only one hallway door. The old Room 107 living room is now new Room 111, a "Type Two" single. New two-man suites are also added to the northwest and southeast corners, and the remaining old two-man suites are converted to new singles.

The type numbers for singles reflect room rent differentials, beginning with the "Standard Single," the lowest priced, and running to "Type Eight," the largest and most expensive.

cracks and separations grew. Sound came on cats' feet and slipped under the doors.

Sound ran around corners, room to room, because of the adjacent windows. Assistant

Dean Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., head of the Dormitory Office, told the RECORD that neither James nor Richards Halls nor any other college has apparently been besieged by complaints about the adjacent windows. He blamed the problem on the unpredictable study hours and habits of the law creatures.

What could be done about the sound? Experiments were conducted. To muffle background noise, the whir of a small electric fan was found cheaper and more effective than a huge fresh air exchange system. Some partitions were thickened and cracks patched, but this was not enough. Finally, a practical way to modify the walls without shrinking hiproom was discovered, as well as a way to change the window scheme. The end result was the Ames Hall experiment of 1961, which included complete interior repainting, the beefing up of one side of each wall, the relocating of every other window, the gasketing of doors, the sound-proofing of common rooms and the remodeling of the large two-man rooms into good-sized singles.

On the Right Track

The net result of the Ames experiment was the conclusion that the engineers were on the right track. The Law School determined to upgrade Story, Shaw, Dane and Holmes Halls as soon as possible. Raising the necessary money became a Law School Fund objective for the current year. Actually, to do such things now which tight finances would not permit earlier is to be more frugal than many a business firm, which simply might have moved or torn down the old plant and started anew in order to boost production and worker morale.

Besides soundproofing and painting à la Ames, renovation plans also call for some major changes of room layouts. This is because of the psychology of law students. Shaw and Dane were designed with two-man, two-room suites, and it was anticipated that the larger room would be used as a living room and the smaller as a bedroom. Not even the first year went as planned. Unity degenerated into co-existence as the suites became used only as separate singles. Apparently, the first man to arrive in September establishes possession of the larger room by the ceremonial tossing of a suitcase or fist, with coin flipping by the more fair-minded heard of on rare occasions. It seems

that law students want the privacy of singles unless the luxury of Hastings can be had.

On page 14 are examples of some of the revolutionary changes to be made. Now single rooms will vary from the standard of 8'8" x 12'8½" inclusive of closets through fourteen other sizes in different locations, ranging up to a whopping 12'8½" x 19'1". There will be three of that giant size and eight of the quite-large-size singles available and eighteen of the new two-man suites in Shaw and Dane.

To make the picture complete, the conference rooms in Holmes Hall will receive new flooring. Students attending meetings or dancing the twist there may have noticed the buckling of the present parquet floor, caused by temperature and humidity changes. To protect life, liberty and happiness of pursuit a smooth slate floor will be substituted.

Pricing Scale Reviewed

Along with the renovations has come a review of the pricing scale. Room rent has been adjusted to reflect the significant differences in room size. Thus a differential of 2 inches will be distinguished in price and, as every student realizes at about 2 p.m. when the walls take on a Poe-like quality, the room width in inches can have a psychological as well as physical importance. Hastings prices have also been adjusted. Although there is space for eleven fewer men because of the renovations, the price adjustments will recoup any financial loss. Dean Bevins also pointed out that there have never been any empty rooms in the dormitories, and "dollar for dollar, the rooms and the services that go with them are a better bargain than anything on the outside."

The plans are all drawn, and firm bids are expected soon. The anticipated expenditure is \$250,000. Dean Bevins told the RECORD that the only contingencies are (1) that the budget is not too low, (2) that new construction in the Boston area does not deplete the market of contractors, and (3) that the national economy and thus alumni support does not decline. Otherwise, next fall will find "much more pleasant" surroundings.

Application forms based on the renovations have been mailed out and should be returned by March 28. During spring "vacation," human computers in the Dormitory Office

will sift through the forms, and by the time suntanned students return from Bermuda, Miami and the Langdell Library their assignments or positions on the waiting list will be relaxing in their mailboxes.

What are the chances of getting a room in the dormitories? Policy reserves one-half of the 489 spaces available for the entering class and one-half for the second and third year classes. When the complex first opened, about 425 of an entering class of 500 would apply, but this number has dropped in recent years to between 350 and 375, chiefly because off-campus housing is more abundant and competitive today and because of larger numbers of married students. In the past, 250 to 280 upperclassmen have applied for dormitory rooms, but with the renovations and larger rooms available, more are expected to apply.

What does the future hold? The Bevins Laboratory of Applied Dormitory Science is currently experimenting with the lighting problem. There is a need for some sort of general lighting for the rooms that is noiseless, glareless and easy to maintain, and a need for more durable desk lamps. Another topic of study is the feasibility of carpeting the rooms, with the psychological effect of a "Bigelow on the floor."

Will another dormitory building be built or floors added to Shaw, Dane or Holmes? Dean Bevins says, "We must wait and see." Five years ago he ached for space for 80 to 120 more men, but by last year the pressure had eased. However, the renovations are expected "to turn the tide" and launch a "back-to-the-dorms" movement. Mr. Bevins also said that there long has been the hope of having a dormitory chiefly for graduate students, foreign students and LL.B. candidates concentrating in international law. While it would be nice to have quarters for married students, he said that such need was not primary; University plans in this sphere are expected to improve the choice of apartments available to married law students. Finally, Wyeth Hall is expected to keep the very small minority of law women happy for the immediate future.

For some, the dormitory changes signify a victory. For others, the changes signify the sad passing of the last remaining vestige of humanity in dormitory life: the walls will no longer have ears. Regardless, all look with hope to cast away doubts this September.

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Project Employs Students

The Law School's State Responsibility Project is expected to employ three second year students this summer as research assistants in the field of international law. The positions are limited to students who will be available for substantially the entire summer, have had an international law course at the Law School, have a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language and have a minimum grade average of 68. Compensation will be paid "at the normal Law School rates."

Professors Louis B. Sohn and Richard R. Baxter will meet with interested students tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. in Seminar Room ILS-4 to explain the nature of the work and answer questions.

Application forms may be obtained from Professor Baxter's secretary on the second floor of the ILS Building. Deadline for submission to her is Tuesday, March 27. Those chosen will be notified prior to spring recess.

Trial Practice Session

Third year members of the four sections of the second semester course in Trial Practice will combine forces Tuesday evening to participate in and evaluate a model trial in the Ames Courtroom of Austin Hall.

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Job Pamphlet Available

The 1962 edition of "Federal Government Job Opportunities for Young Attorneys" is ready for distribution. The 81-page booklet, published by the American Law Student Association, indicates that there are some 2,000 job openings for lawyers in more than 40 government agencies.

In addition to job listings by agency, the booklet includes salaries and qualifications. It also provides general background information on government employment for lawyers and a survey report on the attitudes of the young government attorneys.

The ALSA is sponsored by the American Bar Association. Copies of the job opportunities booklet are available at 25 cents per copy. Requests should be mailed to the ALSA at 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Proctors Wanted

The Law School Dormitory Office put out a call this week to students interested in being appointed proctors in the dormitories for the 1962-63 academic year.

Proctors are expected to assist the Administration in operating the dormitories in "an efficient and respectable manner" and to act as

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advisers to students, according to an Administration official.

They receive half of their room rent as compensation but are expected to provide a roommate of their choice who will pay his full share of the rent.

In addition, proctors must be able to occupy their dormitory rooms for a full week prior to the opening of school in the fall.

Alum in Gift List

Benjamin Franklin Goldstein, LL.B. '17, of Chicago, has been cited in *The Twelfth Biennial Who's Who in America Citations for Exceptional Educational Philanthropy* — Individual for his donation which established the Felix Frankfurter Scholarship Fund, the largest fund established by a living alumnus at the Law School.

The Fund was established twenty-five years ago and has been augmented repeatedly during the past fifteen years. Fifty-six Felix Frankfurter Scholarship Awards have been made thus far, including eight in the 1960-61 academic year.

NATO Panel Set

"Problems in the Integration of the NATO Countries" will be the subject of a panel discussion to be presented by the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club on March 26.

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Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

On behalf of the officers and staff of the Harvard Law School Forum, I must protest the misleading, unnecessary, and scurrilous information [that "Forum touts" told students at registration that Jimmy Hoffa would be the first Forum speaker of the year after the Forum had been informed of cancellation by the labor official of his appearance] given in your front page article "Hoffa Presents 'Rain Check'" (RECORD, March 15). In the first place, the Forum was only informed of Mr. Hoffa's cancellation after the publicity in connection with subscription sales had been prepared and released. Secondly, all ticket sellers, both at the Law School registration and in the [Harvard] College, were instructed to announce to potential purchasers, whether they asked or not, that the Hoffa program had been postponed. Since I personally sold a good many of the subscriptions and was present when several others were sold, I know that this information was given to almost all purchasers.

May I suggest that the RECORD confine its editorials to the second page (where they can be easily skipped) and that it "check the facts" before going to press.

Thank you.

David Berman, 2L

Programming Vice President
Harvard Law School Forum

cc: Dean Erwin [N.] Griswold

The "publicity in connection with

subscription sales" of which Mr. Berman writes included mimeographed sheets passed out to students in Law School registration lines and a poster on the Forum's registration table. The fact that these materials had been prepared prior to notice of Mr. Hoffa's cancellation does not, in the opinion of the RECORD, constitute an excuse for their use after such notice was received — particularly by students of the law.

As to "checking the facts" concerning the non-disclosure of the Hoffa cancellation, the RECORD's article was based on personal observation — at frequent intervals throughout the three days of registration at the Law School — of Forum sales techniques, by members of the RECORD staff, including the current Editor, and reinforced by student complaints received by the RECORD after the cancellation was given widespread publicity in the RECORD's first regular issue of the fall semester. — Ed.

To The Editor:

Brought to mind by Dean [Erwin N.] Griswold's citation of a New York case [Meinhard v. Salmon, 249 N.Y. 458, 165 N.E. 545 (1928)] in . . . [a Letter to the Editor printed in the RECORD of March 15, which took RECORD editors to task for printing in "Hearsay" an account of a law student's avoiding a violation-of-parietal-hours citation by "substantiating" his claim that he was a Columbia

student by producing a Columbia Record Club card] was the earlier New York case of Pierson v. Post, 3 Caines 175 (1805). There, Livingston, J., gently chided his learned colleagues for dredging up Old Learning in a situation requiring a more realistic approach. Perhaps the teaching of that dissent is apposite to other than a fox hunt.

If authority is to be cited, I prefer Lord Houghton (1809-1885), who penned:

The sense of humor is the just balance of all the faculties of man, the best security against the pride of knowledge and the conceits of the imagination, the strongest inducement to submit with a wise and pious patience to the vicissitudes of human existence.

Melvyn H. Zarr, 2L

To The Editor:

We received . . . a . . . copy of the HARVARD LAW RECORD for March 8, and I am writing to thank you on behalf of the American Bar Association for your publication of

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Don Hyndman

Director of Public Relations
American Bar Association

To The Editor:

Assuming that "Comment by Fenno" is written by a fairly intelligent person, one wonders why the writer tries to discuss extremely complex situations in one column.

Residing as I do in Englewood, New Jersey, which recently made headlines as an area of racial discrimination in the North, I believe the problem [of *de facto* public school segregation resulting from neighborhood school assignment policies] is not as simple as your columnist paints it [in the March 8 RECORD]. CORE and the other groups in Englewood have brought to the surface a "white-washed" situation which the leaders of Englewood have long been unwilling to face. If both sides can now sit down and work out a

sensible solution, the cause of American liberty will have been well served by those your columnist characterizes as "antagonizing conscientious citizens."

Fenno should follow the lead of "Hearsay" [concerning the Columbia Record Club in the same RECORD issue] and switch to telling jokes.

Robert S. Hillman, 2L

To The Editor:

In . . . [the March 1] RECORD you mentioned Dean [Erwin N.] Griswold as one of three members of the Faculty [of the Law School] who are *summa cum laudes*. . . . [Who are] the other two?

John G. Cross, LL.B. '08

Two young 'uns — Phillip E. Areeda and Paul M. Bator. — Ed.

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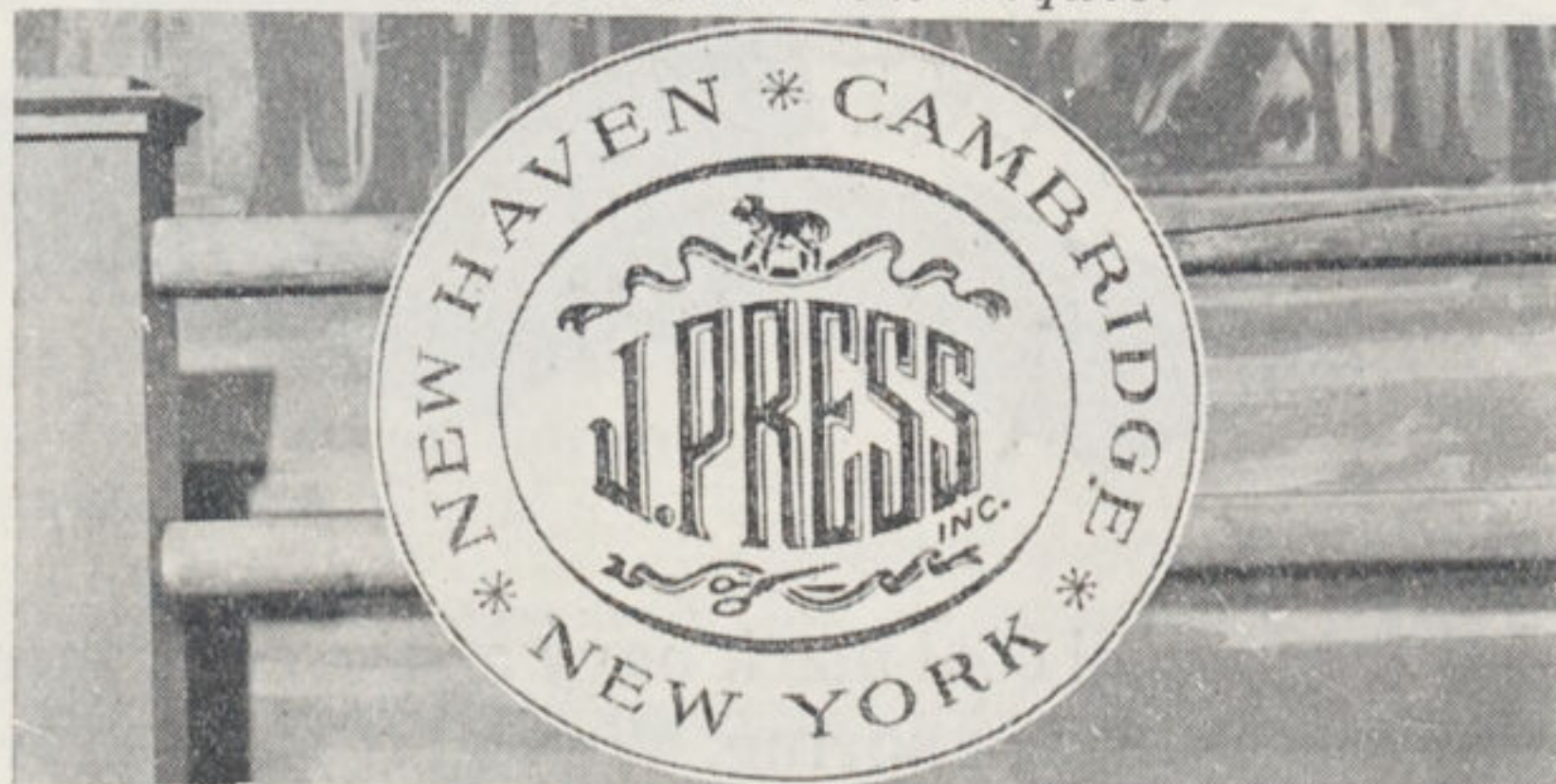
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Placement Opportunities

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

New York: Alexander & Green.
(2 p. m. Friday, March 23.) Date not set.

SECOND YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

New York: Spear & Hill. Contact George Zeidenstein, Esq.
Washington: Special Study of Securities Market, Securities & Exchange Commission. Contact David Silver, Esq.

THIRD YEAR INTERVIEW

Washington: Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. Miss Velma N. Baldwin.
(2 p. m. today.) Thursday, March 29.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Chicago: Chicago Title & Trust Company. Contact John P. Lewis, Employment Administrator, 111 West Washington, Chicago 2.

Cleveland: The National City Bank of Cleveland. Contact John P. Reinartz, Esq., Trust Department, Cleveland 1.

New York: Alexander & Green. Contact Placement Office before 2 p. m. Friday, March 23.

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