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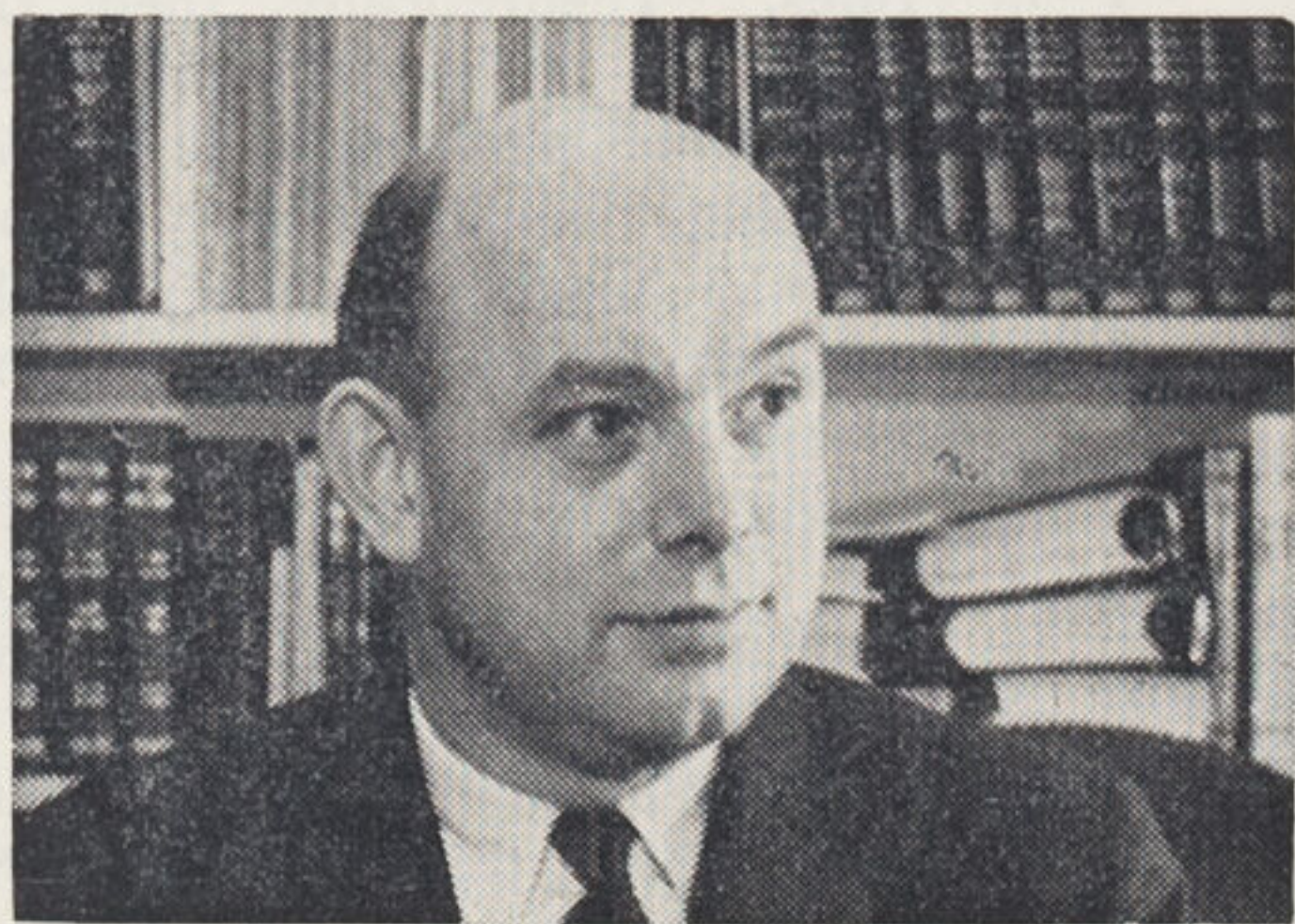
Doubts Raised on New LSAT

By Donald W. Kramer

The correlation between the new writing and general background exams and the previous Law School Aptitude Tests is so close that it is "hard to be optimistic" about the value of the additional test, Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer said this week.

Dean Toepfer, chairman of the LSAT Council's Test Development and Research Committee, said that the tests appeared to measure the same qualities with about the same precision.

He said that results of the exams, administered last year for the first time, indicate that the new tests will contribute little to the prediction of success in law school beyond



Vice Dean Toepfer

what is already available through the original LSAT and the undergraduate records.

The correlation between the LSAT and the writing test was .77; between the LSAT and the background test, .71. A complete overlap would yield a correlation of 1.00.

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In Annual Report

Dean Seeks Funds

By Charles M. Hamann

Dean Erwin N. Griswold called for "free funds for research" in his annual report to the President of the University. He also drew attention to the shrinking endowment of the Law School, outlined the causes of mental stress among the student body, and noted the tremendous expansion of Placement Office activities in the last decade.

Dean Griswold reported that "Free funds for research" may be a novel battle cry, but if the Harvard Law School can achieve such funds—and there is good reason to think that it can do so if it plans carefully to that end—it will have made a significant development in the field of the social sciences, and will have laid the groundwork for continued contributions by the School to

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Mind and Body

The need for additional professorships still challenges the Law School. The gravity of the situation became clear this fall when, because of an understaffed faculty, the year course in evidence could not be given and the fall sections of evidence were quickly closed; when upwards of 50 students were excluded from the fall course in business planning; when the list of courses closed included such key courses as Trusts and Government Regulation of Business.

A call for more professors, while worthy of immediate attention, should be accompanied by a query: "When and if we get them, *where* are they going to teach?"

We realize that in recent years priority in the allotment of Law School funds has been given to professors' salaries, scholarships, and improvement of dormitories. However, since so many of the School's problems are due to the inadequate physical plant, we urge that a drive be started to raise funds for erecting additional classroom and office facilities.

Several undesirable conditions cause us to reach this conclusion. The limited number of classrooms necessitates classes which, in our opinion, are too large. An increase in rooms would allow smaller classes, which in turn, would enable students to participate more fully in discussions and would help to dispel the "lost" feeling which especially plagues first-year students.

Second, the large size of the classrooms makes hearing difficult.

Third, three classrooms have only one exit available for students, a situation which results in severe congestion. As a result, when the hour ends, it is often impossible for a class to leave one room and to arrive at the next one on time.

Fourth, the sight of hundreds of students milling out in single file from a Langdell classroom evokes a chilling thought of what could happen in the event of a fire—particularly in Langdell South, where there is no second door. Moreover, the doors to the stacks in Langdell North Middle and South Middle are kept locked, with only the professors having keys.

For all these reasons, therefore, we hope that, in the near future, the Law School will give consideration to expanded classroom facilities as well as to additional professorships. We see a definite inter-relationship between these two needs, for the mind cannot be separated from the body.

TONGUE 'N CHEEK

by Fenno

"Disappearances are known to occur" warn amoeba-sized signs in Harkness Commons. A happy, split-level student crumples his Socratic notes, leaps from Austin West, tunnels through Langdell, daintily drops his brief case in the Harkness corridor, and bulldozes into the 1 p.m. lunch line. After salivating over his meal ticket for 30 minutes, he arrives at salad-ville, and in two neurotic minutes, he gulps down all his calories. Splattering his sleeve, he flings his dishes away, falls down buttered stairs, and gallops back to where his books are—or were. They're gone!

About 20 to 30 alleged book thefts are reported annually. The filchers are not choosy: hornbooks, reporters taken from the library, Law School Catalogs, reading assignments, and Ames briefs and not-so-briefs disappear.

Who are the culprits? "Professionals," some say. Fine, but are these craftsmen students, ex-students, revolutionaries, bums, or what? A large sign at each end of Harkness proclaims, "NO TRESPASSING, NO SOLICITING" and in finer print, "Police are instructed to enforce these rules." Theoretically, then, there should be no non-student thieves. Could the purloiners be students working their way through school? Could they be the Competitors trying to win the race which never began?

The solution may lie in individual initiative. Take your brief case into the lunch line—it makes a good bruiser. Later, as you casually drop your tray and lunch on the floor, think about the frustrated thief. Or, if you must leave it in the corridor, stand over it and do not eat lunch. Or, strike back subtly, like underlining holdings instead of dicta in casebooks and inserting errors in your outlines—which you later forget *are* errors. There must be an answer. Occurrences are known to disappear.

Harvard Law Record

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Chancery Club Sells Building



Chancery Club has sold its house at 9 Chauncey St. to Mrs. Eta Ross of Cambridge. The agreement gave the Club a one-year lease of the premises and included an option to continue in residence thereafter.

Club President William W. Alexander said that the deal had resulted in a "very good profit" and had left the club very well-off financially.

Last year the club was beset with financial problems: operating capital was non-existent, the club owed considerable debts, and the house was heavily mortgaged. As a result of the sale, the club has no outstanding debts and \$10,000 in the bank, according to President Alexander.

The profits of the sale provided funds for internal improvements. All the rooms on the first floor have been repainted and decorated with prints, including one by the famous drawer of lines and squares, Piet Mondrian. Other prints include impressionist and expressionist works.

Scott on Traditions

Professor Emeritus Austin W. Scott will speak on the traditions and history of the Law School at a Coffee Hour in Harkness Commons, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1:30 p. m.

During the month of October, the club will hold two smokers a week. This year it is limiting invitations to persons known by members of the club. Through its rush the club hopes to build up the quality of its membership. "The emphasis will be on quality, not necessarily quantity," said President Alexander.

Graduate members have also been active in efforts to revitalize the club. Included among them are Deans Bevins, Bruce, and Toepfer.

In assessing the club's prospects, President Alexander said that he was "very optimistic about (its) future—We'll stay in our present quarters as long as we can, or as long as we think it is in our best interest to do so. If we get a better deal somewhere else, we'll move."

Voluntary Defenders Choose 15 New Members

Five New Yorkers and five Midwesterners are among the 15 second-year students who were chosen members of the Voluntary Defenders from a list of 76 candidates.

From the Empire State are: Phillip H. Ginsberg, Larchmont; Michael J. Grossman, Bronxville; Myles Hannan, New York City; Paul A. Rochlin, Great Neck; and Sheldon Rosenberg, Flushing.

From America's heartland are: Thomas J. Boodell, Jr., Winnetka, Ill.; George E. Bullwinkel, Mt. Prospect, Ill.; Ronald D. Gregg, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Richard E. Guthrie, Iowa City, Iowa; and Jack O. Smith, Wichita, Kan.

Rounding out the Defenders are: David E. Aaronson, Washington, D. C.; Thomas H. Chancellor, Dallas, Tex.; Gerald D. Miller, West New York, N. J.; Mark C. Perry, San Francisco, Calif.; and Neal E. Sheldon, Arlington, Va.

No Record Next Week

In observance of National Fire Prevention Week, the *Record* will not publish Thursday, October 11. The next issue of the *Record* will appear on October 18.

Traffic Engineers Survey Parking Scene

By Charles M. Hamann

Traffic engineers are attempting to diagnose and cure the chronic traffic and parking problem in the area of Harvard College and the Law School. The group, Bruce Campbell and Associates, is conducting a survey of traffic conditions in an area, one-half mile in radius, extending from Harvard Square.

The study is jointly sponsored by the University, the Harvard Cooperative Society, the Harvard Trust Company, and the City of Cambridge. The initial survey is divided into three phases: a parking study, a study of traffic flow through intersections, and an as yet uninitiated post-card survey.

The first phase involves the study of the parking habits of users of the area. Interviewers stop persons who are either entering or leaving parked cars and ask them where they are coming from, where they are going, and their home addresses or places of business.

Men assigned to phase two study the flow of traffic through intersections, recording the number of cars which proceed through it or turn left or right. The third phase necessitates the stopping of cars in the street in order to hand drivers a postcard requesting information as to their origin and destination.

Minimum Delay

A spokesman for the survey group promised that the delay occasioned by this procedure would be as short as possible.

IBM machines will process the data. Eight men, working in the basement of Grays Hall, are busy converting the information into numbers. From 40 to 50 men are employed by the project as a whole.

Although the spokesman said that "we're getting information now, and don't know what's going to come out of it," unofficially he admitted that probably only two realistic solutions exist to the problem of congestion: (1) to get student vehicles out of the area or (2) to construct off-street parking facilities.

But he added that "of course, no matter

how much off-street parking is provided, the demand will always exceed the supply. Some of those people who don't have cars now on account of the congestion will bring them to school once the situation is alleviated." He also suggested that a rule banning cars from the University area would be difficult to enforce.

Although "there are always a few who object," most people have co-operated with those conducting the investigation. Because of the four-week duration of the survey some people may find themselves questioned 15 or 16 times, he said.

G.O.P. Greets Candidates

Girls at the annual Republican mixer Friday night had to share the spotlight for a while with Dr. Howard D. Greyber, Republican candidate from Massachusetts' Eighth Congressional District, and with Mrs. Cornelia B. Wheeler, local Republican candidate for the State Senate.

Both Mrs. Wheeler and Dr. Greyber were looking for volunteer workers to help their respective candidacies. Dr. Greyber, whose campaign slogan is "Put a scientist in Congress," has a Ph.D. in physics and has worked on space research.

Dr. Greyber, 39, believes that in this age of science the nation would benefit by a few persons with a scientific background in Congress, that there is a real need for expertise. At present no Ph.D.'s in science serve in Congress, and none ever has, he says. In contrast, he notes that more than 25 per cent of the representatives to the Supreme Soviet has had training in science or related fields.

After the departure of the candidates, those who had been drawn to the mixer by non-political considerations got down to business. Social chairman H. Woody Turner reported that the crowd consumed ten cases of potato chips in three hours.

Mixers, Mixers, Everywhere . . .

There will be another mixer in Harkness Commons Saturday night from 8 to midnight. This one advertises women from Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wheaton, and Radcliffe. It sounds high class.

Democratic Club

Avoids Naming Kennedy

The Law-Graduate Democratic Club has refused to mention Edward M. Kennedy by name in a resolution offering aid to Democratic candidates this fall.

Only five of about 60 voting members supported a resolution naming the President's brother at a meeting in Harkness Tuesday. Earlier, President John A. Rava had ruled out of order a motion endorsing Mr. Kennedy's Senatorial candidacy.

The club voted to extend its "primary support" to Endicott Peabody, the Democratic nominee for Governor. But a separate resolution to give "secondary support" to Mr. Kennedy was withdrawn.

Rava said the Club had neither the resources nor the workers to spread over several campaigns and that the executive board thought the Club's efforts could be better used in behalf of Mr. Peabody.

He also said it was "implicit" in the by-laws of the national and state groups with which the club is affiliated that no local club "endorses" candidates by name. "Being a Democratic organization stands as an endorsement of the entire ticket," he said.

The question of supporting or endorsing Mr. Kennedy had plagued the club's executive board for several weeks. The board apparently decided to avoid the issue by not mentioning Mr. Kennedy's name. At the open meeting Tuesday, only a few members spoke in his favor, and there was a group of members clearly opposed to his candidacy.

In its final action, the club voted to extend its "primary support" to Mr. Peabody and to "stand ready to assist any member who asks to organize a campaign effort for any other Democratic nominee." Specific mention of Mr. Kennedy was voted out of the sentence.

Rava ruled out of order a motion to except Francis E. Kelly, party nominee for Attorney General, from the offer of aid.

Foreign Study Grants

Students interested in awards to study abroad next year should make an appointment with Mr. Leninger of the International Legal studies.



Peabody Attacks Volpe.

By Bruce Abel

Endicott "Chub" Peabody, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, called Republican Governor Volpe a "do-nothing, vacillating governor" Tuesday afternoon, as he spoke before the Harvard Law-Graduate School Democratic Club.

Peabody accused the incumbent of being interested only in promoting his own image, and of "taking Massachusetts' 'dirty laundry' outside of the state for the rest of the country to see."

Peabody's talk centered on weaknesses in the Massachusetts Constitution, which he felt should be overcome by means of the initiative method, and on the weakness of party structure in Massachusetts. Both weaknesses, he said, contributed to the corruption which has been found in Massachusetts government.

Reforms suggested by Peabody, and which are being urged in a petition being circulated, include a four-year term for the office of Governor (instead of the present two-year term); abolition of the Governor's Council, which Peabody blamed for making Massachusetts the state "with the weakest executive in the country;" and a maximum term of six months for the state legislature. "When the legislature sits virtually all year," Peabody said, "continuous chaos exists, and the ground is ripe for corruption."

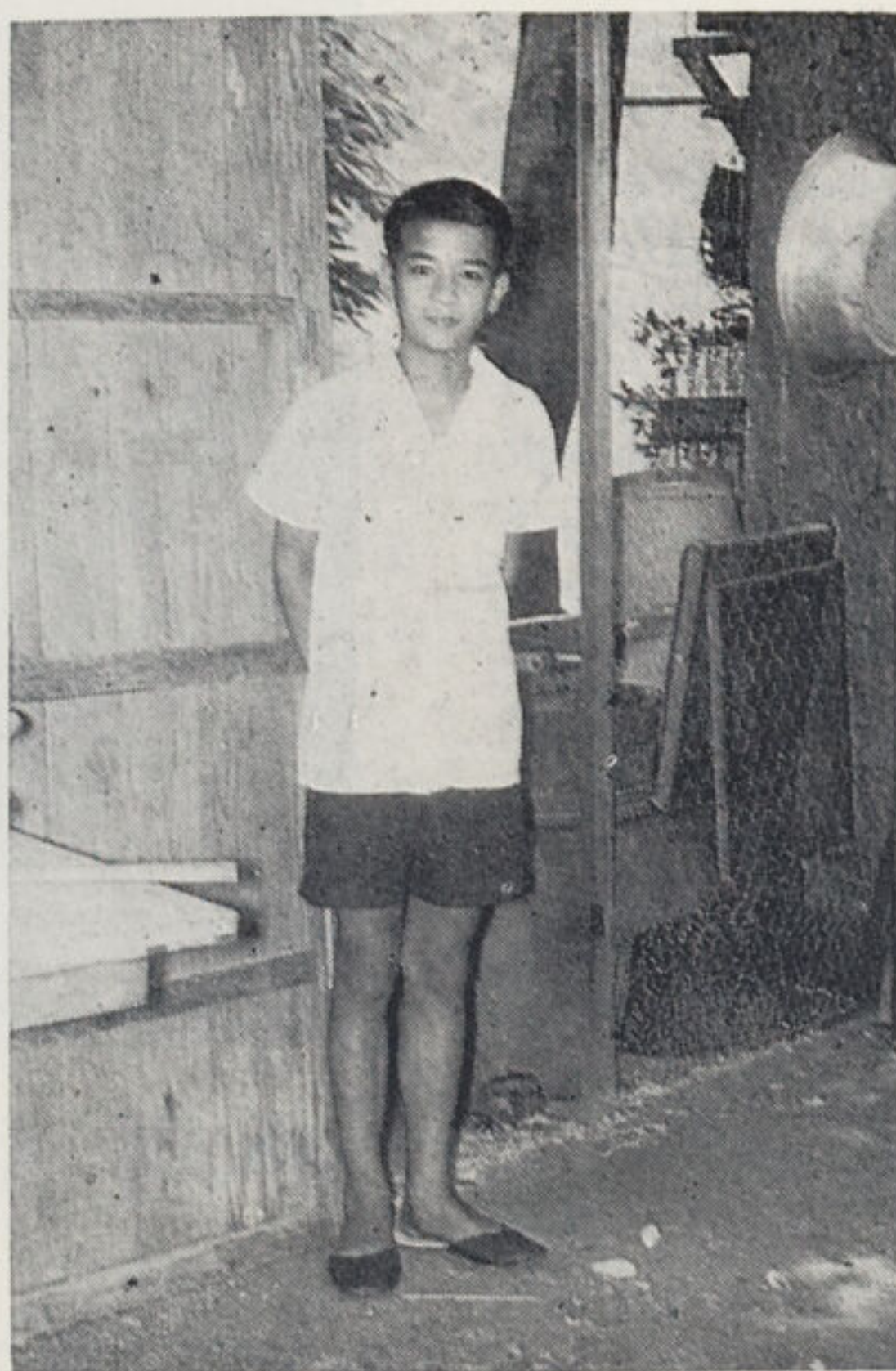
Law Review Becomes a Parent

The Harvard Law *Review* has become a parent—foster parent No. 497.

The *Review* has “adopted” an eleven-year-old Chinese boy who wants to become a school teacher. For \$180 a year, the *Review* will supply new clothing, blankets, linen, food, and the cost of education through the Foster Parents’ Plan, Inc., of New York.

Richard P. Schulze, Jr., *Review* Note Editor and initiator of the project, said the staff was enthusiastic about the plan and quickly donated the necessary funds when the proposal was made in August. He said he hoped other organizations might want to adopt another child.

According to the “case history” provided, the boy, Kong Wai Cheung, is living with an uncle in Hong Kong. His father, a shopclerk, died in 1957 while the family was living in Canton. The boy’s



Kong Wai Cheung

mother then gave her daughter, Wai King, now 17, for adoption by a neighboring family. The mother and the boy went to Hong Kong.

The mother obtained a job as a private maidservant, for which she gets \$17.50 a month

plus room and board. But she is unable to keep Kong Wai with her.

He lives with his uncle, a school janitor, and must sleep at nights in a classroom desk because he has no bed, the history says.

The boy is in the fifth grade in school, studying Chinese, English literature, and other elementary subjects. The school costs him \$1.06 a month.

The *Review* will communicate with the boy at least monthly and may send special gifts during the year.

Schulze, said the *Review* would accept clothing or small household goods that could be sent to other refugees in Hong Kong.

The Plan, which lists Mrs. Kennedy as an honorary chairman, claims it aids more than 27,000 children in eight nations, with several thousand of them formally “adopted.”

Pole Compares Crime Under Capitalism, Socialism

By Edwin S. Kahn

Crime occurs in a Socialist society primarily because of administrative breakdowns, Dr. Adam Podgorecki declared last week.

This contrasts with capitalist societies, where “marginal” groups are almost the sole source of crime, he said. Dr. Podgorecki, a professor of sociology at the University of Warsaw, explained his views in a talk on “Legislative Sociology” in an open meeting of Professor Lon H. Fuller’s Jurisprudence class last week.

After defining the sociology of law as the study of the formulation and identification of law and other factors in social life, he outlined several methods of study.

Public opinion studies have been conducted

in his native Poland, he explained. This type of research is needed so that the results of legislation can be foreseen, he said.

One of his own studies tested the introduction of workers’ courts to reduce thievery in factories as opposed to normal legal methods. Results indicate that social pressure may be a greater deterrent than threat of punishment.

Sociological research can help legislators foresee the results of new laws, he said. In this way, more rational changes in social life can be accomplished, according to the sociologist.

BULL AND BEAR TALK

Paul Glenn, of Dean Witter and Co., will speak to the Bull and Bear Society on “Commodity Futures” tomorrow at 1:45 p. m. in the Harkness Meeting Room.

Ole Miss "Rebels" Want Peace

By James L. Robertson

A first-year student, Mr. Robertson is a graduate of the University of Mississippi. In 1961-62, he was editor of the Daily Mississippian. The views expressed herein are his own.

As a result of the recent integration crisis at the University of Mississippi, hundreds of columns have appeared in newspapers throughout the nation concerning Governor Barnett, Attorney-General Kennedy, Mr. Meredith, and the battles — legal and otherwise — between these and other principals in the case.

Yet, very little has been written about that party which is more directly concerned than any other with the outcome of the dilemma — the student body at the University.

News coverage thus far of student reactions, especially that of the violence and riots last Sunday night, has given the nation the impression that students are solidly behind Governor Barnett. A few well-placed front-page pictures, plus the journalist's instinctive ability to seek out the rabble-rousers who will be found on any college campus, has given a false impression of the temperament of the students at Ole Miss.

Most Are Segregationists

True enough, close to 95 per cent of the students consider themselves segregationists, but only a small but vocal minority follow Governor Barnett in making its maintenance the dominant force in their lives. And, unfortunately, these few are always on the scene, waving their Confederate flags whenever the cameramen appear.

As is the case with any state-supported university, students at Ole Miss come from all walks of life. They come from the Delta where the population is still 60 per cent Negro, from the Northeast Mississippi hills where it is hardly 10 per cent Negro, from families of wealth and position, and from those hopelessly tied to poverty.

There are many out-of-state students there, especially among the girls who compose slightly over 35 per cent of the student body, and many more who plan to leave the state upon graduation. There are those who

came to play football, those who came to the school because it produced two Miss Americas in a row, those who came to "party," and those who came to get an education. Ole Miss is a "melting pot," in which one can find students with every temperament and background conceivable.

What have most of them been doing for the past few weeks? Plotting ways to slit Mr. Meredith's throat? A few have but not many. Prior to last Sunday night's riots the beginning of the 1962-63 academic session at Ole Miss was similar to all others, at least from the students' point of view.

Typical College Thoughts

They began with the traditional freshman haircuts. Then came the excitement and heartbreak that goes hand in hand with fraternity and sorority rush, and now that the football season has begun, a majority of the students have turned their thoughts to Ole Miss's chances to be a competitor for the national championship this year and to the annual problem of beating LSU. Football, the Greeks, getting dates, and making sure they don't fall too far behind in their studies before the first big round of tests in the sixth week — that's what most of the Ole Miss students have been thinking about.

Sunday night's riot and its subsequent news coverage portrayed the students in all the hatred and ugliness of mob violence. Yet, hardly 10 per cent of the enrollment actually participated. In fact, most of the participants were outsiders including former Major-General Edwin A. Walker and members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Check all of the "demonstration" pictures closely. You will find that most of the students there are merely curious onlookers, as though they were watching a fire or an automobile accident. Unfortunately, the small minority, most of whom are freshmen, which has been "stirring up trouble" has wormed its way into the newspapers and onto the television screens. Several hundred think it is funny; several thousand do not.

In a volatile atmosphere such as now pervades the campus, few predictions can be made with certainty. Yet, the shock of

(Continued on Page 14)

Berman Reports on Russia . . .

(This is the first of two articles. — Ed)

By Donald W. Kramer

"It would be easier for me to say what the Russians think about a subject if I hadn't spent a year in Moscow," Professor Harold J. Berman said this week.

"Now it's very difficult. One finds the widest conceivable range of ideas.

"I talked with people who ranged from ardent communists to ardent fascists. I even met one man who was sure there was a Jesuit conspiracy to take over the government.

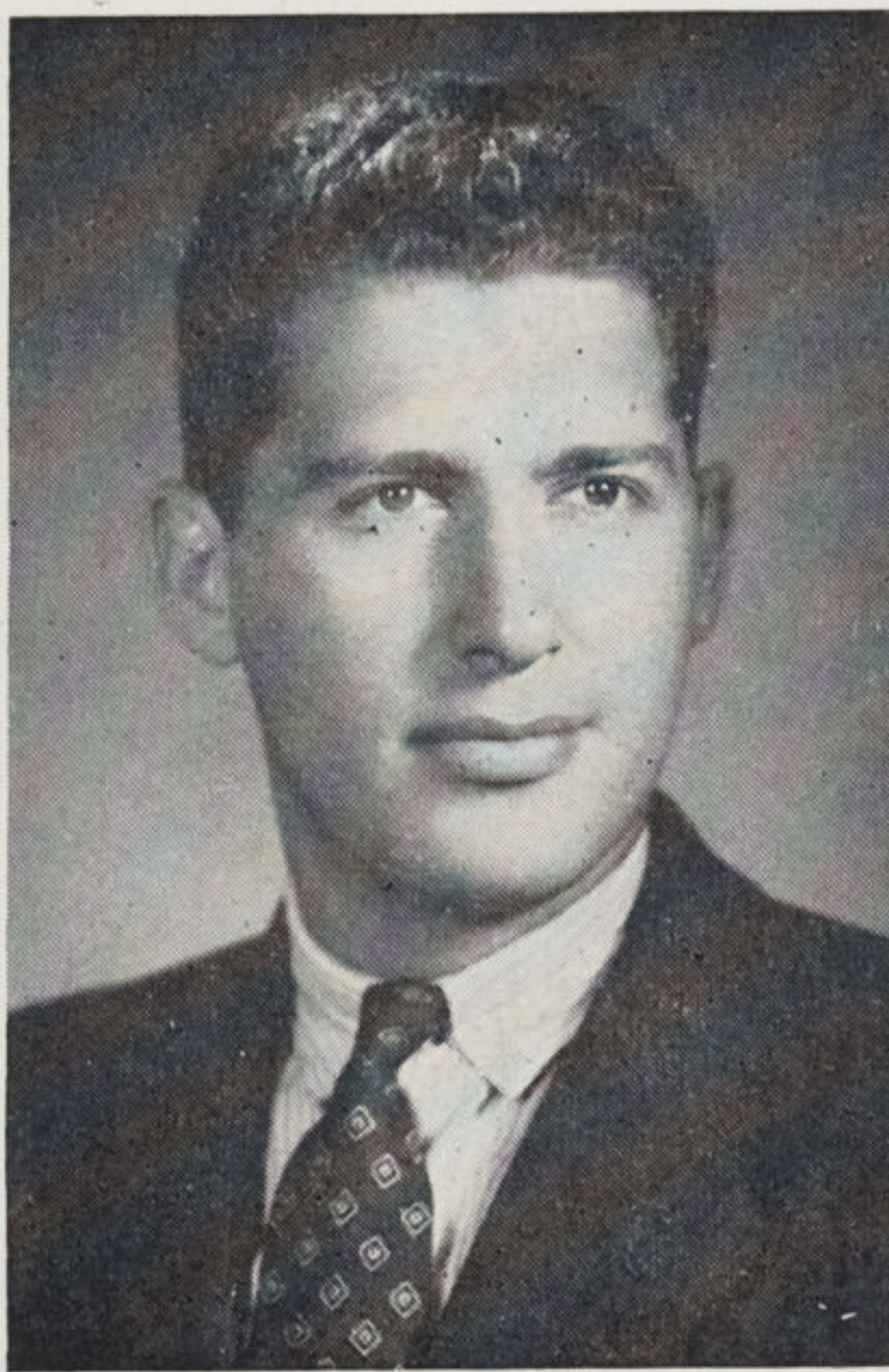
"This variety of thought is very encouraging. And it's encouraging that many Soviet citizens will express their real opinions to foreigners. As one of them said, 'We don't have freedom of speech yet, but now, at least, we have freedom of conversation'."

Prof. Berman was discussing his impressions of the Soviet Union after spending nearly a year doing research in Soviet law at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences and seven weeks lecturing on American law at Moscow University.

The distinction between the public and private activities of Soviet people cropped up repeatedly as he ranged over a series of topics, including the flow of information, Soviet schools, literature, the arts, and the legal system.

Controls Loosened

He said the controls on society had been loosened since his first visit to Moscow in 1955, but there was no doubt that things are still run



Professor Berman

from the top.

Professor Berman, his wife Ruth, and their four children lived in a three-room apartment in the Hotel National in Moscow, which overlooks Manezh Square and was within sight of Red Square, the Kremlin, and the Lenin-Stalin (now Lenin) tomb. Because every member of the family was able to speak Russian, they moved about and talked freely with the people.

In addition to his reaction to the variety of ideas, Professor Berman said he was struck by two other factors in Russian life—the extraordinary "family feeling" among the people and the tremendous suffering they have endured over the centuries, especially during World War II.

"The idea of the 'motherland' is strong among Russians," he said. "It transcends basic differences in political,

class, ethnic, and other lines. They may often seem mean to each other, but it is 'all within the family'."

He also noted the tremendous cohesion in the immediate family and mentioned the frequent displays of parent-child affection in Moscow's many attractive parks.

Suffering Affects Speeches

The professor was also impressed by the Russian feeling that they have a special insight into life because of their sufferings. "You just can't imagine what war really is," they would often say to him.

"When you hear the heroic and optimistic talk of the Soviet leaders," he commented, "you should realize it comes from this background of intense hardship."

The area of public information was one where the official and unofficial distinction was particularly apparent. Because the official news media provide such limited coverage, there is "a very highly developed rumor mill which spreads information like wildfire," Prof. Berman commented. "There seems to be some sort of code, though, that you repeat the rumor exactly as you heard it."

Prof. Berman kept in touch with world news by reading the international edition of the *New York Times* and listening to the Voice of America.

The *Times* is unavailable to the average Russian, he said, but the VOA and Radio Liberty are "very widely listened to." He said it was done apparently without danger, but was certainly not encouraged.

... Contrasts Public, Private Acts

As one example of the general lack of information, he mentioned that several Russians had asked him why their government was no longer on such friendly terms with Red China. From the official news media they had heard nothing to explain the split.

If it were not for the outside sources of information, he offered, the Muscovites would be even less informed about world events. The Soviet press, for example, made no mention that the United States gave up Rudolph Abel when the Russians released Francis Powers. The first mention of this came several days later when the Abel family wrote a letter to the editor of *Izvestia* thanking Khrushchev for arranging the release.

"It was probably necessary to publish this because the people had learned about Abel's release over the VOA and in the London Daily Worker," Prof. Berman noted.

The Berman children attended the public schools in Moscow. Steve, 18, attended literature lectures and seminars at Moscow University. Jean, 14, was in eighth grade; Susanna, 11, in fifth grade; and John, 10, in fourth grade at Moscow P.S. 131.

Prof. Berman said the teachers seemed very friendly and dedicated, but the schools could not compare to those his children normally attend in Newton. "The children had shorter class hours and less home work than at home. The discipline was poorer, and there was cheating. And there was little class discussion," he



Titov parade heads for Red Square. View is from Prof. Berman's apartment in Hotel National.

said.

In one history class, he related, the teacher asked a student to name the two classes which existed in France before the French Revolution. After some struggle, the teacher finally gave the answer — the exploiters and the exploited.

Study Literature Widely

Prof. Berman said that math was apparently taught very well, and the sciences were not taught badly. He also stressed that the students spend a good deal of time studying classical Russian literature, although his daughter Jean complained there was little literary criticism.

She and Steve both complained about the party-line method that labeled all the "great" writers as realists and tried to explain away the works of Dostoevski. They were told that the professors had different personal opin-

ions but would not mention them in class.

In Russia, apparently, novels and poetry are widely read in the normal course of activity. "The writers are the prophets," Prof. Berman said. "People read them to find out what is happening in the intellectual life of the country."

He said the reaction to Boris Pasternak's *Dr. Zhivago*, widely read though officially banned, was mixed. He talked with one intellectual who disputed Pasternak's theme of the death of the Russian intelligentsia.

"He was a member of the intelligentsia who refused to admit that he was dead," Prof. Berman said. "He knew the difficulties in the society, but he was still alive. He said he was still able to create — and it was true."

Steve, who plays the guitar and sings folk music, learned early that much of the new music is not published. The

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Mrs. Griswold To Hold Tea

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold's annual Harvard Law Women's tea will be held next Wednesday, from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. in the large meeting room at Harkness Commons.

Invited are all faculty wives, students' wives, women students, staff wives, women on the staff, and all women connected with the Law School.

Assisting Mrs. Griswold in the receiving line will be Mrs. A. James Casner and Mrs. William Stiles, president of the Law Wives' Club.

The first Law Wives' bridge tournament of the year is slated for Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 8 p. m. in Harkness Commons.

Berman

(Continued from page 9)

tape recorder has become a standard accessory among the folk-singing set to record what cannot be officially published.

"The Government is in a dilemma," Professor Berman

said. "They don't want to suppress it, but they can't publish it either."

He said the officials refused to sanction anything that was not "optimistic."

In painting, the public exhibitions contain mostly run-of-the-mill canvases in the style of "social realism." The better work remains in private studios.

At one gallery, however, Prof. Berman noticed a portrait of Dostoevski by a 32-year-old artist named Glazunov. It turned out that Glazunov had had an exhibition in 1957 which was denounced in the press as "scandalous." Since then, his

work has not been widely shown.

There appears to be a bit more freedom in the theater, where some fairly biting satire is now being produced, Prof. Berman said. But the best work is now being done in motion pictures, he noted.

"There they are producing some really artistic material in the deepest sense — some really human stories."

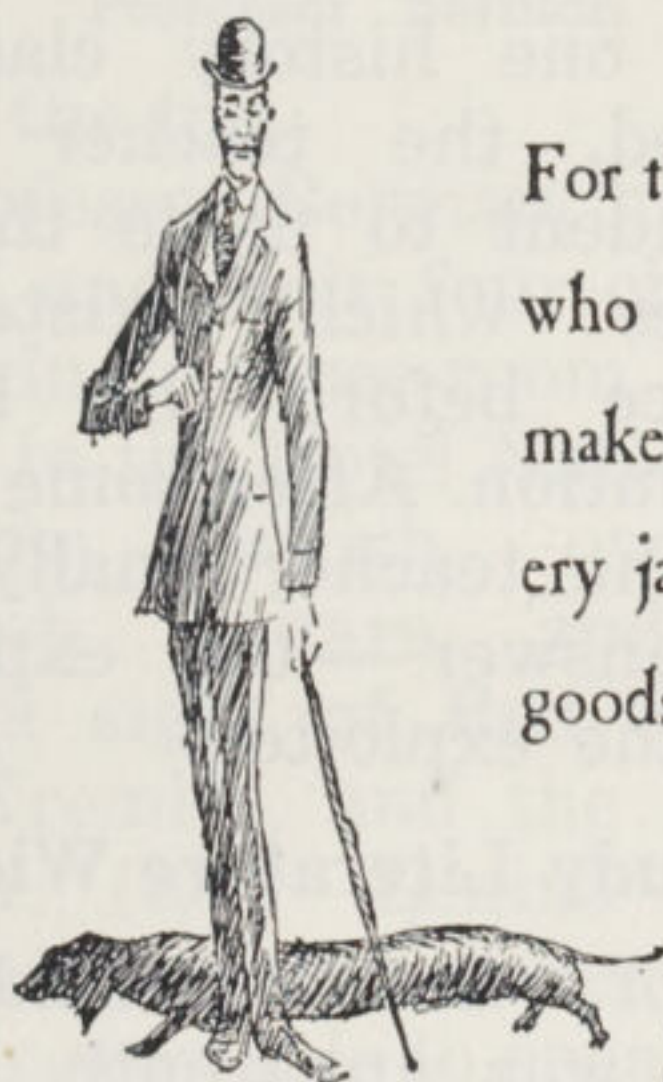
Next issue: Professor explains his lecture series.

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A Law Way From Io-way

By Bruce Abel

In 1931, when Edward Christian Halbach, Jr. was born, one familiar with the traditions of the Halbach family could have gotten 100-to-one odds on a bet that Edward Junior would not be in Iowa thirty years later.

"I'm sort of the black sheep in my family," the visiting Professor related as he relaxed behind a large desk in his Langdell office. "Virtually everybody in my family — and in my wife's family as well — attended the State University of Iowa." Counting up the number of people in his family who did just this, Professor Halbach listed his father, mother, his sister, his two brothers, his brothers' wives, his own wife, her mother and father, and his wife's sister. Finally, Mr. Halbach revealed that he himself received his B.A. degree (1953) and a Doctorate of Jurisprudence from Iowa (1958), but that he broke tradition in 1959 to get his LL.M. from Harvard.

Professor Halbach, who is teaching a section in Property I and the course in Trusts, confessed further that he was not at all enthusiastic with law after his first year at the Iowa Law School. "But then I was drafted, and during the two years in the service when I considered myself to be semi-unemployed, I developed a different attitude toward law — largely because I enjoyed the J.A.G. work I was given toward the end of my stay."

Taught While Studying

Named a Professor at the University of California this past summer, Mr. Halbach began teaching while attending Iowa Law School. Having majored in Economics as an undergraduate, he found time to teach an economics course during his first year at law school. Then, after returning from the service, Professor Halbach divided his time during his second year between teaching a course in business law and studying his own required law courses. In his third year he taught Corporations. Since 1959 he has taught at the University of California.

Reluctant to make any comparisons between students at the California Law School and Harvard, Professor Halbach did admit that he finds it more stimulating to teach first year students than any other law school variety. "In the first year, students seem to



Professor Halbach

be more eager to learn, better prepared, and, generally, more fun to teach," he noted. "In the second and third year they have to be drawn out much more."

Professor Halbach met his wife Janet at Iowa while both were undergraduates. At present they have a family consisting of two boys: Eddie, 6, and Tommy, 11 months; two girls: Kristy, 8, and Kathy, 4; and one Dalmatian dog, who likes to stretch over the entire back seat of the family car on cross-country trips. Professor Halbach noted that it was too early to tell whether either of his boys would become lawyers. "But my two girls might well become lawyers' wives," he said. "They haven't shown signs of good judgment yet!"

Works on Project

Professor Halbach's main project this year is to finish a set of teaching materials for his course in Wills, Trusts, and Future Interests at California, which he is preparing with Professor Eugene Scoles of the Univer-

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Dean's Report

(Continued from Page 1)

American law and society."

He said that efforts should be made to "redress this imbalance" between scientific research, supported by lavish government grants, and research in the humanities. The humanities should "not simply be left to their own devices and their fragile fate."

In emphasizing the vital role of the law in the adjustment of world tensions, the Dean noted that "it seems unlikely that the natural sciences alone will be able to save this beleaguered planet. We need, too, all the arts of understanding, of human relations, of persuasion, of negotiation and adjustment, of dealing with variables far more numerous and complex than those with which the natural sciences deal, or which are capable of resolution by computer. . . .

"Surely the law, as the most organized and best developed of our means of ordering society, has an important place in this grand task. And surely, too, lawyers, at every level will play their part in developing and carrying out the needed adjustments. It need only be asked, for example, how many of the men carrying out current disarmament and nuclear discussions are law trained."

Endowment Slips

The Dean pointed out with anxiety the relative decline of Law School endowment in relation to University endowment as a whole. "It is perhaps not generally recognized, but over the past many years legal education in America has operated generally on a 'box office' basis. At the Harvard Law School, tuition charges paid by students have long covered close to eighty per cent of total costs. On July 1, 1946, the endowment held for the Harvard Law School was 3.4% of the endowment of Harvard University. On July 1, 1962 — sixteen years later — this percentage had fallen to 2.7%. Either figure is striking enough for a School which has some 12% of the University's aggregate enrollment; but the relative decline is something which cannot be indefinitely continued without seriously impairing the School and its contribution to society."

In another section of the report Dean Griswold reviewed the causes of mental anxiety among Law School students and brought attention to efforts made to reduce that tension. "Students no longer need have serious concern about failing in their work. They do remain concerned about how well they do. Experience seems to indicate that much of the tension and anxiety is self-generated by the students themselves, and that there is not much that the School can do about it, except to provide facilities for aid for the relatively few students who encounter severe difficulties. . . ."

"A total of 4.6 per cent of the students have had psychiatric advice, often confined to a single visit. This is a smaller proportion of students than in most other parts of the University. A few cases each year present very great difficulties, and the ready availability of psychiatric help is then invaluable."

Exams to Stay

For those hoping for a panacea — such as the elimination of exams — the Dean had small comfort. "There is no thought that the Harvard Law School should be a thoroughly relaxed place. The School remains dedicated to the pursuit of excellence."

The phenomenal expansion of the business of the Placement Office also received attention in the Dean's report. Assistant Dean William L. Bruce, who wrote this section of the report, noted that "nine hundred and seventy-three law firms and other prospective employers corresponded with the Placement Office about their need for lawyers this past year. Another 100 or more inquiries came from Judges seeking clerks, and a number of law schools wrote to the School about candidates for teaching positions."

The keen demand for graduates of the Law School resulted in a de-emphasis on high grades as a criterion for employment. "Personal qualities, a fine undergraduate record, and outstanding achievements in extra-curricular activities, in military service, or in employment served this year more than ever before to balance a modest law school record."

In addition to demand, "increased awareness of the firms of the significance of the highly selective admissions policy of the School" favorably disposed them in hiring

men with less than outstanding averages. "A man with a 66 (C+) average, but who graduates magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, from a good college is almost certainly going to be a fine attorney."

The recruiting law firms, desirous of seeing the men they want, have arrived at the Law School earlier each year. Most interviews have been conducted by Thanksgiving. And in addition to arriving earlier, they have been offering higher starting salaries. "In 1950, the beginning salary for top students varied between \$3000 and \$4000. [Now] graduates in all grade levels of the class should expect between \$6000 and \$7200 in most cities, with the higher rates by no means limited to New York City."

The report also considered efforts by the Placement Office to find summer work for second-year students.

"Some students have been very enthusiastic about their summer clerkships, and few have reported that they were unhappy with their experience." Of the students who held summer clerkships in 1961, about one-third decided to remain after graduation with the firms which had employed them.

LSAT Value Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

The figures were based on a study of 15,192 test scores made in the November, 1961, and February, 1962, examinations. They were reported to the LSAT Council at its annual meeting in Princeton, N.J., June 1.

Dean Toepfer said, however, that the figures were merely preliminary and that the tests would continue to be given while more research is conducted.

When the idea was originally adopted, the policy committee was aware that the additional testing would probably not add significantly to the accuracy of prediction.

But they decided to go ahead with the plan for two reasons:

- In the few instances where sizable differences do occur, admissions officers might have a better basis for decisions.

- The presence of the tests might encourage prospective law students to prepare themselves better in these areas during their undergraduate careers.

This "feed-back" effect might be the most important of all, Dean Toepfer suggested. In itself, it might justify the continuation of the project.

Although the overall correlation among the scores was very close, in specific score ranges the correlation was not so high: The overlap was lowest for students who scored between 400 and 499 in the LSAT.

The figures in this part of the study, however, are based on such a small statistical sample that they cannot be considered fully reliable.

The study revealed that only about 25 per cent of those tested received LSAT scores that diverged from one of the other tests by more than 50 points. The percentage that could be expected by chance is 16.

Only 10 per cent had an LSAT score 50 points above or below both of the afternoon tests. The random chance percentage for that is about 5.

The study also correlated results according to undergraduate major. Engineering and humanities students performed best on the tests, while business and commerce people were off the pace in all three exams.

Dean Toepfer added, however, that business and commerce majors usually perform well in law school even though their tests scores are not as good.

In another segment of the analysis, the report showed that those who took the test for the second time made an average gain of about 50 points on the LSAT and the writing tests. On the background exam, the pickup was only about 20 points, and about 28 per cent of the repeaters scored lower the second time around.

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Dorm Council Names Committee Members

Committee appointments for the coming school year were announced today by W. Phillip Rockefeller, 3L, President of the Dormitory Council. The appointments were made following an organizational meeting of the new representatives last week.

Heading the social committee will be Joseph Brackfeld, who represents second-floor Holmes. He will be assisted by Ron Bassey (Hastings 31), Joe Broder (Dane 307), John C. Grosz (Shaw 214), Jerome M. LeWine (Hastings 34), Michael McTighe (Story 202), David Otis Fuller, Jr. (Holmes 303), Jack Samet (Ames 400), Hayes Stover (Dane 103), and Andrew Willing (Dane 206).

Howard S. Klotz (Hastings 5) and John Surr (Hastings 19) were named chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Theatre Committee, which will be responsible for the annual Law School Variety Show. Committee members are Arthur J. Lombard (Ames 116), Charles M. Hamann (Ames 222), and Ronald H. Alenstein (Hastings 53).

The three-man athletic committee, which will plan football, basketball, squash, and

softball activities, consists of Fred R. Profeta, Jr., chairman (Story 115) with Martin Kaminsky (Shaw 114) and Charles O. Svenson (Story 418).

Stuart C. Hall (Shaw 302) is chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, assisted by Jerry Hanscum (Story 323) and Richard Toder (Ames 303).

The judiciary committee, which hears parietal rule violations, will consist of vice-president Nicholas G. Ciriello, presiding justice, and the chairmen of the committees, as associate justices.

Ole Miss

(Continued from Page 7)

waking up Monday morning and realizing what happened the night before, has brought many of the rioters to their senses. The danger, however, remains on the outside.

Most students are ready for a return to normal. Nobody wanted Mr. Meredith in, but few will pay any attention to him now that he has been admitted. If you stopped ten at random on the campus and asked them if they favored continuing the fight, nine would reply, "It's just not worth it." Unfortunately, that still leaves 500 who have not given up.

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Halbach

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sity of Illinois. He is also coordinating and planning a handbook, *California Will and Trust Draftsmanship Handbook*, for a program of the California Bar Association, "Continuing Education of the Bar."

Included among Professor Halbach's non-legal interests is "a spectator's interest in athletics." However, further prodding revealed that Professor Halbach swam on Iowa's Freshman swimming team, and had a one-hitter going "for a while" in last year's Student-Faculty softball game at California. Presently, Professor Halbach is learning to play handball.

Next summer Professor Halbach will pack up his family to return to Berkeley, where the weather is "generally foggy, often rainy in the winter, and never snowing." He will be returning to one of his two favorite college communities in the country. The other favorite is Cambridge, but Professor Halbach is not likely to stress this preference too much to his relatives in Clinton, Iowa.

Hillel Society Plans

High Holiday Services

Services for Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, will be held at Harvard on October 7 and 8. On Sunday evening, October 7, Conservative and Orthodox services will be at 6:00 p. m. and Reform at 7:30. Conservative and Orthodox services Monday at 9:00 a. m.; Reform at 9:30. Conservative services will be held in Sanders Theatre; Orthodox services at Hillel House, 5 Bryant Street; and Reform services at the First Parish Church, Unitarian, Harvard Square.

After the services, the Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel Society will present a Post-Holiday Dance at the Livingston-Stebbins Auditorium, 3 Church Street, Harvard Square. The dance will be Monday at 9:00 p. m.

Services for the first two days of Succoth (Feast of Booths) will be held on October 12-14 at Hillel House at the following times: Friday, 5:30 p. m.; Saturday, 9:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; and Sunday, 9:00 a. m. Meals will be served in the Succah. For reservations, call Mrs. R. Morton, EL 4-5939.

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by Rene A. Wormser

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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.

THIRD YEAR INTERVIEWS

Columbus, Ohio: Vorys, Sater, Seymore & Pease. James A. Gorrell, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 5.) Saturday, October 13.

New York: Manning, Hollinger & Shea. Bruce A. Hecker, Esq., or Allan Kramer, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 4) Thursday, October 11.

Chicago: Chapman and Cutler. Ralph F. Huck, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 4) Thursday, October 11.

Boston: Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley & Ketchum. Augustus W. Soule, Jr., Esq. and three other partners. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 4) Thursday, October 11.

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New York: Weil, Gotshal & Manges. Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., Esq. and Arthur M. Kreidmann, Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 4) Thursday, October 11.

THIRD AND SECOND YEAR

New York: Hale Russell & Stentzel. John S. Russell, Jr., Esq. (1 p.m. Thursday, October 4) Thursday, October 11.

Denver: Holme, Roberts, More & Owen. Keith Anderson, Esq. (1 p.m. Friday, October 5) Friday and Saturday, October 12 and 13.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Weaver and Glassie, 1225 Nineteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Write Ray S. Donaldson, Esq. or Clarke Frederick Hess, Esq.

Federal Maritime Commission, Office of the General Counsel. Washington 25, D. C. Submit Form 57 Application for Federal Employment.

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