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FIFTEEN CENTS

Summer Study to Attract Southern Negroes

By Theodore S. Curtis Jr.

"An urgent need for more Negroes in the legal profession," has resulted in a unique summer program under the sponsorship of Harvard Law School and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. The program, according to the Faculty Committee which planned it, will "introduce the legal profession to a group of potentially qualified young people, with the hope that more Negroes will appreciate what it is that a lawyer does and what are the opportunities for them."

SLRB Draft Now Senate Bill

By Stewart D. Davis

Federal academies of criminal justice came one step closer to reality late last month when Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a bill for their establishment. It was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which Sen. Kennedy is a member.

The bill is in the main a verbatim copy of a Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau draft act (RECORD, Feb. 25), but has been modified to provide that students who

(Continued on page 19)

Forty Negro undergraduates or recent graduates will be selected from candidates nominated by presidents or deans of co-operating Negro colleges in the South. During the special eight-week schedule they will devote afternoons at the Law School to special legal courses and mornings to a college course in the Harvard Summer School.

(Continued on page 2)



Senator Scott

Sen. Scott Limbers Up Early For Pennsylvania Hustings

By Murray S. Levin

Senator Hugh Scott brought a message of optimism and a program of battle to his Harvard Law School audience last Friday.

"Our party is on the way back," predicted the Pennsylvania Republican. "We'll gain 28 to 54 seats in the House. There'll be little change in the Senate, and we'll pick up some of the governorships. It's semi-automatic."

Sen. Scott cautioned against "those who would steal the Party out from under our noses — the Birchers, the Minutemen, the Klu Klux Kooks." There are still "Bourbons

(Continued on page 2)

Summer Program

(Continued from page 1)

The program is described as "simple and manageable," by Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer, Dean of Admissions and a member of the new Faculty Committee, so that it will be "reasonably sure of succeeding." The aim of the program is to increase the number of Negro applicants to all the law schools in the country, and not primarily to Harvard.

Harvard officials, realizing that this school has relatively few Negro students, generally provide special consideration to Negro applicants although one Administration spokesman stipulated that "the Admissions Committee has no fixed standards."

"Since we have so few Negro applicants, we wish to include them providing they are qualified to do the work," commented Dean Toepfer who added, "In all our admissions work we do pay attention to background factors; we are interested in having a diversity of students."

Dean Toepfer noted that there are only 250 Negroes studying law of 57,000 law students in the country. Today "there is a real need and opportunity for Negro lawyers to help in working out relationships between the races," he added.

A Taste for the Socratic Method

The curriculum for the summer program is designed to give the students a taste of the case method of instruction and the Socratic technique. The visiting Negro students will have a general introduction to law in July and will work in the area of torts; in August they will study Constitutional law, criminal law and contracts.

A special project, occupying one afternoon a week throughout the summer, will follow the evolution of a simple legal case. Students will participate in drafting complaints or interviewing witnesses to get a feel for the lawyer's work.

The social program will include daily dinners or receptions with faculty members and distinguished Negro and white lawyers and judges as well as the regular extracurricular activities of the Summer School.

Besides Dean Toepfer, who will direct the program, members of the Faculty Committee, appointed by Dean Erwin N. Griswold, include Professors Louis Loss,

Chairman; Mark DeWolfe Howe, Robert E. Keeton, Frank E. A. Sander, James Vorenberg, and Librarian George A. Strait.

The Rockefeller Foundation is providing a grant of \$87,500 which will enable each student to receive sufficient financial aid to pay his tuition, room, and board. Dean Toepfer stated that transportation and book costs will also be paid, and in some cases part of the students' tuition for next year will be paid to make up for lost summer earnings.

Senator Scott

(Continued from page 1)

left in the Party: they haven't learned anything and haven't forgotten anything." They are determined to re-enact the "execrable 1964 platform" and to regain control of the Party.

The Senator finds "a change occurring on the campuses, a move to the moderate Republican viewpoint." "Since November," he said, "the Party's made a valuable discovery—the people. I've been excusing myself from chamber-of-commerce-type meetings and going around to various universities and colleges on my own to say come on over and help us."

The Republican Party must create and propose "constructive alternatives" (a phrase the Senator coined in 1948) to Democratic programs. "For the first time in modern history, Republicans cannot influence the course of legislation. The President can get anything his little heart desires and something for Lady Bird too."

The Republican response must be "creative, constructive, and courageous. Not swear words, but action is called for." Sen. Scott would like to see his party offer improved versions of aid to higher-education programs. "The more consistent Republican record of support for civil rights must be made known to the nation and extended."

In the field of foreign policy the Republican Party can play an important role as the loyal opposition. "At times all-out support is called for, at other times, all-out opposition." But the Party must never hesitate to criticize. He recalled the late Senator Vandenberg's plaint about the conduct of a bipartisan foreign policy: "If you're gonna call us in on the crash landings, then call us in on the take-offs."

Forums: French Policy and U.S. Extremism

Herve Alphand Explains DeGaulle's Foreign Policy

By Murray S. Levin

A strong, united Western Europe "must continue to be the friend and ally of the United States." But the Atlantic Alliance may have to be "radically changed" to bring it into accord with current political realities.

Herve Alphand, French Ambassador to the United States, made the prediction last Friday in a discussion of "The International Policy of France." French charm and diplomacy set the tone for the program, sponsored by the Harvard Law School Forum.

"Too often," the Ambassador noted, "a trend to over-dramatize and complicate things results in attributing to France intentions she has never conceived."

The cornerstone of French foreign policy is a united Western Europe. Here "French ideas have brought about big changes." The Ambassador believes that the "extraordinary effort of unification already accomplished [in the economic field] will be extended to ... the political and monetary fields and the field of defense."

He stressed that the European policy of France "is not directed against anybody; the Common Market is not a closed club. We are ready to welcome all free European nations who are ready to join us, and of course, Great Britain, when she consents to become a part of a European Europe."

The Ambassador warned that the military

(Continued on page 18)



Herve Alphand

Fulton Lewis III Debates ACLU Attorney Levenson

By Paul M. Branzburg

Is the contemporary American extremist one who is determined to fight an imagined "conspiracy against America" to the extent that he "places the state over the rights of the individual"? Or is he one who seeks to "impose change through force and violence"?

ACLU Attorney Daniel Levenson and conservative spokesman Fulton Lewis III urged these definitions respectively in what



Left to right are panelists David Friedman, Sanford Ungar and Frank Parker; speakers Fulton Lewis III and Daniel Levenson, and moderator Sanford Lakoff.

became a surprisingly moderate attempt to define "Extremist Groups In American Society" held Feb. 26 in the Ames Court Room. The Harvard Law Forum's program was moderated by Dr. Sanford Lakoff, Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard College.

Mr. Levenson illustrated his definition of extremism by the way certain groups suspect that water fluoridation is an anti-American plot. A graduate of Harvard and Stanford Law School, Mr. Levenson is a member of the Boston firm of Lourie & Cutler and a Massachusetts leader in the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Levenson finds the origin of extremism in an "accumulation of frus-

(Continued on page 6)

Students, Teachers Find an Hour . . .

On Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, a memorial service for Justice Felix Frankfurter was held in the Ames Court Room of Austin Hall. Following are portions of the service, given by Professors Scott, Freund and Mansfield, presided over by Dean Griswold, and attended by more than 600 members of the faculty, students and friends.

Professor Scott: I suppose that I knew Felix Frankfurter longer than any of you who are here. He came here, as you know, in 1903. I would have come in 1903 and been a classmate of his but for the fact that I was pursuing mathematics rather unsuccessfully for a time. When I did come here he had just left. But the School was full of him. He had led his class. He had not been silent in class either, and I heard a good deal about this man who had just graduated from the Harvard Law School.

Then when it came time for me to graduate, there he was, and it was at his urging that I went to the same office where he was clerk, the office of Winthrop & Stimson. But we neither of us lasted there very long. At the end of a year, I came back here. At the end of the year, Felix went to Washington temporarily. But four years later, he joined me here.

I remember that we were allowed by the Dean of those times to have half a secretary. We would share a secretary with a colleague. It was my good fortune, as I thought, to share a secretary with Prof. Frankfurter. He and I agreed that since his room was larger than my room, that she should sit in *his* room, and not in my room. And whenever I went in to ask her to take a letter, she always said yes, she would do it as soon as she was through with these letters that she was writing for Prof. Frankfurter. There are many, many things that I have

been glad to share with Felix Frankfurter, but not a secretary! I thereupon proceeded to get a secretary of my own, and she stayed with me, and is still with me, after 40 years. . . .



Prof. Frankfurter in 1937

In one thing I was quite unsuccessful in dealing with him; I wrote a book review in the *Harvard Law Review* on one of the novels of Anthony Trollope. And Felix read my review with interest and said that he had never read Trollope but he would proceed to do so. And for years after that I was trying to get him to read Trollope, but he never could. That kind of thing simply didn't interest him, though he made a bona fide try to master some, at least, of Trollope's works. . . .

Well, he was a great friend all through the years, the 25 years that he and I had offices next to each other. And then finally he left. When he left, I'll just read you what I wrote to him that I found in the correspondence; apparently he left very quickly when he left, because I said "Dear Felix, I was terribly sorry not to see you

before you left. It is an excellent thing that you are to do what you are to do. But more and more the feeling grows on me of a great void in the Law School. I feel it with respect to the future of the School, where no one can ever take your place. I feel it personally fully as strongly, as I recall the quarter of a century in which we have worked side by side. Affectionately Yours."

That was when he left us. Then from time to time we corresponded and from time to time I would see him after that. I remember that after he had his first stroke, I wrote to him a word of sympathy, and he answered: "Your words warm my heart. Except a few classmates like Grennie Clark and Bob Miller, you're the last remaining intimate of those early glowing days of our Ames era. Now more than half a century ago, throughout which our feelings about education, general and legal, and our outlook about what really matters, ran essentially *pari passu*. Words of commendation from you go straight to the heart." . . .

Professor Freund: Justice Frankfurter himself has sounded the note for this service of homage and farewell. 'Let us now praise famous men,' he said, is not a mere adoration to lay verbal flowers on the graves of the departed. It is for our sake that we are to praise, for as Ecclesiasticus added, 'they have given us an inheritance.' And what an inheritance of memories he has left us! . . .

As a teacher he dissected a case to the core, or perhaps that is the wrong figure, because it suggests a dead organism. Let me say rather he recreated a case in all of its vitality—the geography of the locale; the history of the locale; the biographies of counsel in the case; the biographies of the judges; the legislative history,

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... to Remember Justice Frankfurter

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which of course involved the biographies of the Congressmen! And all of the twists and turns of advocacy; the portraits in Langdell South where he taught Public Utilities became an integral part of the course itself. . . .

[W]hen he would discover a student, discover the qualities and gifts of a student, it gave him all the joy of discovering a grand new book. I remember on one occasion a member of our seminar who had been half-obscure to that point, engaged the Professor in a lengthy disputation in which the student came off fairly well, all things considered. It was a very lively and heated exchange. And the next day I passed Mr. Frankfurter in the corridor. He grasped me with that iron-grip on the arm, and said "Tell me about Mr. K! Where is he from? Where did he go to college? Isn't he good? Isn't he good? Why haven't I known him before?"

And the students rose to his excessive estimate of their gifts, and like a self-fulfilling prophecy, many of them realized in practice the talents which he had found that were to them theretofore unknown. . . .

He was very sensitive about language. "Words are our business," he used to say. And one of the common sights in Langdell Hall was to see his poor overburdened secretary (then full-time), carrying weighty volumes of the unabridged *Oxford Dictionary* between the Library and his office. On one occasion he wrote something for the *Harvard Law Review* that contained a very odd, conspicuous word. The *Law Review* editor, knowing what had to be done before he questioned this, consulted the *OED*, and then triumphantly went to Mr. Frankfurter and said, "We wonder about this word—we don't find it in the *Oxford Dictionary*." And Frankfurter said "No, of course

you don't. But you will if you look at the Second Supplement to the *Oxford Dictionary*!"

I remember once writing a little book review in which I said that the author had given us an *overall view* of American federalism. I had a prompt note from the Justice, reading in full, "Dear Paul, Why not leave overall views to S.E.C.'s and C.P.A.'s? Why not say simply 'general view' or 'comprehensive view' or *conspectus*?"

He thrived on disputation. I remember once, in our seminar with him, he took a position directly contrary to that which Professor Powell had taken in Constitutional Law. This was pointed out to Mr. Frankfurter, and he said "Good! You go around to see Powell, and tell him that we'll have it out." Someone went to Powell, delivered the invitation, and Mr. Powell said "Why should I go round and argue with Felix in his seminar? He thinks twice as fast as I do, and not half as straight!" The episode, you may gather, was characteristic of both men. . . .

One might say of Mr. Frankfurter that he had three loves: country, friends and the law. He was an unabashed, almost child-like patriot. When a friend said that he was writing a speech to

be delivered and that it was a patriotic speech, Frankfurter said, "It can't be too patriotic for me!"

It was the patriotism of a man who had had his first glimpse of America in that towering figure in New York Harbor, and for whom America was first disclosed in its destiny in that famous P.S. 25, which did so much to shape the Americanism of Felix Frankfurter. The first word for him, then, is *patriot*.

But he was a lover of, and had a genius for, friendship, as well. How many of us have had our own circle of friends enlarged because others, too, had been touched by him! On my last visit to see him just about three weeks before he died, he asked me to read aloud the epigraph of a volume lying on his table, Edmund Wilson's *The Shock of Recognition*. The epigraph was that line from Melville, which reads:

*For genius all over the world
stands hand in hand,*

*And one shock of recognition
runs the whole circle round.*

He said "Good, isn't it?" in a feeble echo of the old exuberance. Afterwards I wondered about the significance of this episode, and it occurred to me that for him, this epigraph, this figure of the circle,

(Continued on page 16)



Courtesy of the Boston Herald
Dean Griswold addresses the Ames Court Room gathering.

Extremism

(Continued from page 3)

trations." Automation and big industry make individuals feel like "miniscule cogs in a great machine." Since ordinary people cannot direct themselves against such an abstraction, they vent their frustrations against people they have been told are part of a threatening conspiracy.

Fulton Lewis III has been a staff member of HUAC, a campaign speech writer for William E. Miller, a director of the Young Americans For Freedom, and narrator of the film "Operation Abolition."

Although many dissent groups on the right and left may be out of the political mainstream, their presence is legitimate and healthy. However, when they "advocate change through force and violence" or when they serve a foreign power, they ought not to be tolerated.

Using this standard, Mr. Lewis listed as extremists the Communist, Nazi, and Socialist Labor parties, the Black Muslims and the Ku Klux Klan. He does not classify as extremist the Socialist Party, ADA, ACLU, John Birch Society, and the Minutemen.

The speakers were questioned by a student panel consisting of David Friedman, Associate Editor of the *Harvard Conservative*, Frank R. Parker, 2L, News Editor of the *Harvard Law RECORD*, and Sanford Ungar, Associate Managing Editor of the *Harvard Crimson*.

Messrs. Lewis and Levenson agreed that Americans have the right to revolt when there is a complete denial of the right of dissent. In response to a question by Parker, Lewis admitted that Negroes in Mississippi have the right to revolt. "I hope there is no

attempt," he added.

He did not concur with Mr. Levenson's view that attempts to remove certain teachers from their schools are extremist. "If it is done in a legal way, I may agree or disagree, but it is not extremist." He called for "legal attention and investigation of extremist groups," but freedom for mere political dissent groups.

Mr. Levenson disagreed. "The remedy for extremism is not legal action. As long as a group is not overtly acting to overthrow the government, no legal action should be taken. Extremism can be combatted only through education."

For Federal Action in Selma

Thirteen Harvard Law professors have asked for immediate federal intervention in Selma, Alabama, to protect civil rights demonstrators there.

In a telegram sent Monday to President Johnson, they said: "To expect the Nation any longer to tolerate the violence by which disgruntled States deny American citizens their rights is to put the conscience of our people to an intolerable strain. We who support you feel that the promise of the Great Society will be illusory if you do not exercise your existing and unquestionable powers to safeguard the basic human and constitutional rights of the people. Surely the time for action—effective executive action—has now come."

The telegram was signed by Professors Paul M. Bator, David F. Cavers, Vern Countryman, Alan M. Dershowitz, Charles Fried, David R. Herwitz, Mark DeWolfe Howe, Louis L. Jaffe, Yale Kamisar, John H. Mansfield, David L. Shapiro, Henry J. Steiner and Bernard Wolfman.

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'Pressure' to Guarantee Mississippi Rights

By Frank R. Parker

"I anticipated that he could not give an interpretation, but I did not foresee that he would decline to answer. He had counsel, so I took no unfair advantage."

So commented Dean Erwin N. Griswold last week on his interrogation of G. H. Hood, *ex officio* voting registrar of Humphreys County, Mississippi (RECORD, Feb. 25). Mr. Hood, who appeared last month before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, refused to interpret sec. 182 of the Mississippi Constitution on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

"The civil rights situation in Mississippi" Dean Griswold said, "will improve only as a result of outside pressure. And this pressure must be exerted so that Mississippians themselves will have the incentive to make the

needed adjustments."

The Commission's hearings, which were primarily conducted to investigate discriminatory voting rights denials and unequal law enforcement, had the effect of bringing in such pressure, the Dean intimated.

It was Dean Griswold's opinion that as a result of extensive economic and political stress, modest changes have begun to occur within the state. As evidence of this he cited the "gratifying" cooperation of Governor Paul Johnson with the Commission and the recent law-and-order statements of the Mississippi Economic Council, the leading businessmen's organization.

Some improvement in law enforcement has come about, he added, by the FBI "presence" established a year ago. FBI agents with specific civil rights assignments

(Continued on page 19)

Candidates Steal Election From a California Dropout

James K. Stack was elected class marshal, Elizabeth Hanford class secretary, and the charter of the Class of 1965 overwhelmingly approved in third-year elections this past Thursday.

Winners among the five candidates for three committeemen positions were Steven R. Nelson, Myer J. Sankary and Bernard Zucker. At a subsequent meeting Sankary was appointed class treasurer.

Tom Risser, 1L in 1962-63 and presently in California, was given 90 write-in votes for the office of class committeeman, and three for the office of marshal. However, those committeemen candidates now at the School all defeated Risser in the balloting, the last of them receiving 132 votes.

Stack won the marshal's position by a margin of only eight votes over Ira E. Yellin. Other candidates, in order of finish, were William S. Rubenstein, Lawrence L. Bowles and Marvin H. Pilchen. The newly elected marshal will serve as the ceremonial head of the class and as chairman of the class committee.

Miss Hanford won a resounding victory



Class officers and committeemen for 1965 are left to right: James K. Stack, Marshal; Mary Elizabeth Hanford, Secretary; Myer J. Sankary, Treasurer. Standing: Steven R. Nelson; Bernard Zucker.

over William K. Reilly for secretary. Her post-graduate duties will be to keep in touch with the Law School alumni office, prepare yearly or bi-yearly newsletters, and initiate reunions every five years.

Trailing for the three class-committeemen positions were Tully M. Friedman and Ronald M. Weiskopf. The elected committeemen, the two officers, and the four other committeemen appointed by the elected five, make up the class committee. The committeemen, as geographically representative as possible, serve as regional representatives of the class.

The charter was voted in by 273 to 78, with 60 abstaining.

Pound's Secretary of 50 Years, Dead at 87

A half-century's labor of love ended on Feb. 18, 1965, when Miss May M. McCarthy, secretary to Law School Deans Ezra Ripley Thayer and Roscoe Pound, died at the age of 87.

Miss McCarthy began her long association with the Law School in 1910, as secretary to newly appointed Dean Thayer. After his death in September, 1915, she worked briefly in the office of Harvard President Lowell until January of the following year, when she returned to the School as secretary to Dean Pound.

During his absences from Cambridge, and after his retirement from the post in 1936, Miss McCarthy maintained Dean Pound's office in Langdell Hall and continued to serve as his secretary. He became editor of the National Association of Claimant's Counsel Law Journal in 1953, and she joined him as secretary in Boston until 1955, when they both returned to the Law School.

After Dean Pound's death last summer Miss McCarthy continued to make her daily trips to his Langdell Hall office where she cared for his papers, notes and correspondence.

In the introduction to his five-volume *Jurisprudence*, Dean Pound acknowledged that her "indefatigable and intelligent verification of references in many languages and care for the manuscript through multiplied

revisions and re-writings has been indispensable."

His will, which contained a bequest of \$10,000 to Miss McCarthy, described her as "for half a century my diligent, faithful and most intelligent secretary and legal assistant."

Edmund Gullion Calls UN Congo Withdrawal A Question of Timing

A former U.S. Ambassador to the Congo told the International Law Club on Mar. 1 that it was a mistake for the United Nations' military operation to leave the Congo when it did.

Edmund Gullion, now the Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, told a Harkness Meeting Room audience that many of the causes and effects of the Congo crises were questions of timing: independence came too soon, Patrice Lumumba called in the UN too late, the Belgian paratroopers left too slowly and the Belgian civilians left too fast.

The United States, he said, whose financial stake in the Congo is only three fourths of one percent of the total foreign investment there, desires a free, unified and independent Congo, uncontrolled by any alien power. But the Belgians want to protect their substantial interests there, the Soviets want to establish a friendly regime close to the heart of Africa and the South Africans want Katanga to join the Portuguese colonies as buffer states to protect its northern boundary.

Into this breach stepped the UN, Mr. Gullion explained. It held the Congo together and the great powers apart by methods which the world organization could not adequately carry through, and its operation ended with a premature withdrawal. Both the return of Tshombe to Leopoldville and the revolt of Gbenye in Stanleyville were partially attributable to the absence of the United Nations' stabilizing influence.

Dean Gullion returned from Leopoldville in June, 1964.



Miss McCarthy with Dean Pound on his 90th birthday.

Four Seniors to Clerk on Supreme Court

By Robert A. Grayson

Four members of the Class of 1965 and three members of the Class of 1964 will be serving as law clerks to Justices of the United States Supreme Court next year. Those graduating in June are Matthew Nimetz, who will work with Justice Harlan, Lee A. Freeman with Justice Clark, John W. Vardaman Jr. with Justice Black, and W. Carey Parker with Justice Stewart.

Last year's graduates are Owen M. Fiss, presently clerking for Judge Marshall in the Second Circuit, who will serve next year for Justice Brennan; Daniel P. Levitt, now with Judge Weinfeld in the Southern District of New York, for Justice Goldberg; and Michael Boudin, presently with Judge Friendly in the Second Circuit, for Justice Harlan.

At least nine others have received appointments from the highest court of a state. They are Albert W. Alschuler, clerking for Justice Schaefer of the Illinois Supreme Court, David R. Scott for Justice Jones of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Robert A. Grayson for the Nevada Supreme Court.

The New Jersey Supreme Court will employ James P. Beggins Jr. and Joseph E. Irenas for Chief Justice Weintraub and Justice Proctor respectively. David M. Balabanian and Sarah W. Dunlap will work with Justice Tobriner and William W. Black will work with Justice Mosk on the California Supreme Court. James A. Sharaf will clerk for Justice Cutter on the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Mark F. Clark and Paul A.

Brest will go to the First Circuit to clerk for Judge Aldrich. In the Second Circuit James B. Loken and Michael Churchill will work for Judge Lumbard, Meredith M. Brown for Judge Moore, James R. Weiner for Judge Kaufman, Jay L. Kriegel for Judge Marshall, and Allen Martin for Judge Waterman.

Judge Kalodner in the Third Circuit will employ Jeffery M. Epstein. J. Eugene Marans will clerk for Judge Wisdom in the Fifth Circuit. A. James Robertson will go to the Ninth Circuit to work with Judge Merrill. And Elizabeth B. DuBois will clerk for Judge Edgerton in the D.C. Circuit.

In the Federal District Courts Albert C. O'Neill Jr. will serve with Judge McRae in Florida, Roger P. Craig with Judge Youngdahl in Washington D.C., Walter L. Foulke with Judge Van Dusen in Pennsylvania, and Howard M. Kirshbaum with Judge Doyle in Colorado.

The Southern District of New York will have George J. Grumbach Jr. for Judge Feinberg, Michael D. Hess for Judge Croake, Andrew R. Willing for Judge Levet, Jon J. Leibowitz for Judge Wyatt, and Marjorie A. Fine for Judge McLean. In the Eastern District of New York Howard Wilson will clerk for Judge Bartels and Henry Weiss will work with Judge Dooling. W. N. Har-

rell Smith will also serve in the Eastern District.

At the state court level Caroline M. Simon will clerk in the Court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania for Judge Spaeth and Roger S. Clapp will clerk in the New Jersey Appellate Division for Judge Foley. Irving C. Marcus will work for Judge Herbert in the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division, Michael C. Tobriner will clerk in the California Court of Appeals for Judge Divine, and Joseph A. Bosco will work with the Massachusetts Superior Court.

While only 45 clerkships have been reported, Professor Livingston Hall expects the number to reach at least 70, the number of clerkships obtained last year.

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The Frankfurter Legacy

On February 26, for one brief hour in the afternoon, we were one School. It took the death of Felix Frankfurter to accomplish it—a quietly spontaneous, overflow gathering in the Ames Court Room, to pay him the respects of the School. How fitting that he should have such an effect! How fitting that the articulate reminiscences of Professors Scott, Freund and Mansfield should be heard in the spirit of the School's tradition and its greatness, and of Frankfurter's immense contribution to these! There were few among the students there who were not moved by the service, who did not feel a part of the Harvard Law tradition, who were not reminded that the School is something more than 1600 individuals preparing to go off on separate ways. Justice Holmes once remarked that "Age, like distance, lends a double charm." Too seldom do we associate with the Law School's charm, or remember that we are a part of its unfolding age.

Prof. Glueck's Proposal

The Harvard Law School is no exception to the axiom that today one must run to stand still. A great law school, like a great individual, must contain within it a germ of revolution, a sense of the future. In his proposal for federal academies of criminal law, Sheldon Glueck has called for "a revolution in legal education." The phrase is carefully chosen. Revolution means a new way of looking at things; a change of heart, as well as of structure.

Within the context of today's philosophy of legal education, the idea that the practice of criminal law is a specialty requiring an understanding of the work of psychologists, social workers and penologists, as well as of the substantive and procedural criminal law, is revolutionary. Much of the criminal work in the courts today is practiced by men whose formal study of criminal law was meager, whose knowledge of the related behavioral sciences is very small; much is practiced by counsel who have never before, and will never again, handle a criminal matter. And so Prof. Glueck's proposal, now Sen. Kennedy's bill, is a response to the call of *Gideon's* trumpet, and a recognition that the constitutional incidents of right to counsel—competent counsel—will surely be extended even more by the Supreme Court.

Prof. Glueck sees his idea as a step in the "professionalization" of the services the bar must afford to deal with the rising incidence of delinquency and crime. Again, his word is not lightly used. If advanced and systematic training is part of what we mean when we talk about a "profession," and if as one swallow does not make a summer, a handful of professionals does not make a profession, then that term is misleadingly applied to the training in, and practice of criminal law as it exists today.

The academies would be a first step toward providing *all* criminal defendants counsel competent in substantive, procedural and Constitutional criminal law (which for most students here is packed into a single first-year course).

Harvard Law School should welcome the opportunity to become host to such an academy. The School is on an even—perhaps dry-docked—keel, and it is a pertinent time to allow revolutionary cross-currents to sweep below the ship. Every Harvard student would benefit from the availability of the resources an affiliated academy would provide, far beyond his required course and small choice of seminars, which tend, even over their short duration, to be highly theoretical and philosophical, abstracted from the level of useful instruction in criminal practice and procedure.

TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

I was busy buiding a mud fort at the foot of the World Tree when a friend came by full of the spirit of free enterprise.

"Have you seen what the Administration is doing to de-escalate foreign travel?" he asked.

"I heard something about President Johnson having the USIA prepare 'Yankee Come Home' signs and I know it all has to do with the balance of payments. But I never did understand any of that," I said heartily.

"Well, I was thinking that we might cash in on stemming the gold flow by attracting some of the tourist trade to the Law School," he said, drawing a cost curve in the mud.

"I do not wish to be less than my usual chauvinistic self," I replied, "But why would anyone want to spend a vacation in the shadow of Austin North?"

"It may take a bit of capital and image-changing but I think we could turn this place into a holiday-makers' delight," he said persuasively.

"The classrooms are just right for medium-sized convention groups. We can turn the tunnel into the world's longest bar and put a pool and some tennis courts right here between Harkness and the dorms.

"I guess to pull the Europe-bound crowd we should play up the art treasures on the walls and the quaint atmosphere of Old Cambridge," I added.

"We can put the souvenir stand at the Langdell Receptionist's desk. There's a fortune to be made on miniature hornbooks and little plastic attache cases," he said, planning the layout.

"What with the food at Harkness and the gay, carefree spirit that abounds here, how can we miss?" I inquired rhetorically.

Letters to the Editor

Letter to New York Times Said Not to Implicate Democrats' Membership

To the Editor:

The Executive Board of the Harvard Law-Graduate School Democratic Club wishes hereby to correct any misunderstanding concerning our letter printed in the *New York Times* (March 2). This letter was intended to express only the views of the executive board of our club. However, since the letter appeared to be conveying the views of the entire membership of our club, we hereby express our regrets to any member who was not in agreement with the positions taken by us in that letter concerning the Vietnam situation.

Executive Board
Harvard Law-Graduate
School Democratic Club

[Editor's note: The following

is the text of the letter to the *New York Times*, referred to above.]

In James Reston's column of February 17, he discussed demonstrations at Harvard protesting recent United States action in Vietnam. We of the Harvard Law-Graduate School Democratic Club believe that these demonstrations do not reflect the views of a majority of Harvard students. They certainly do not reflect our views.

We support and endorse the actions taken by the Johnson Administration in recent weeks. We believe aggression must be sternly rebuked; yet at the same time we also urge our government to actively seek every available avenue for a peaceful settlement, including an immediate offer by our government for a negotiated settlement. We sincerely believe that such an overture would not

be a sign of any lack of determination, but would rather reflect our steadfast desire for a just and lasting peace.

Sincerely,

Michael F. Donlan, Secretary
Harvard Law-Grad. School
Democratic Club

Traditionalist Protects C+ from Slippery Slope

To the Editor:

I was recently delighted to read the able argument of my thoughtful Brother London (*A Modest Proposal*, RECORD, Feb. 18, 1965, p. 9, col. 1), and I would suggest that his contentions are not without substance. Whereas it may be not untrue that unseemly wrangling ill-befits the embryo lawyer, it can hardly be denied, nevertheless, that my learned colleague has, as will shortly appear, misapprehended the essential importance of maintaining intact the system of grading which he would, if not prevented, so radically alter.

While I concur with Lord Nottingham (3. Ch. Cas. 1), and abhor, as an excrescence on the process of ratiocination, the so-called "slippery slope" system of reasoning, I cannot but ask myself, "What next?" Would Mr. London next suggest, that, since the grade of D is even more demeaning, it should now be replaced by that of C—? Perhaps, if we were to follow this line the next infinitesimal step, Mr. London would advocate a change, shall we say, from B to B+? And from there, to A—? Before long, it can hardly now be doubted, such a progression of revisions would ensue that, unless I miss my guess, the system of grades would come to consist of mere letters, totally devoid of the real, objective, and significant import which, we surely would all, even the hapless Mr. London, agree, they presently embody. The mind recoils at the

(Continued on page 16)

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Events of Note at the Law School

The Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectures for 1964-65 have been cancelled. Professor L. C. B. Gower presently the Adviser on Legal Education in Nigeria was to have spoken on Mar. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

The International Law Club will present a film, "The Nuremberg Trials" in the Harkness Meeting Room tonight at 7:45. Members will be charged \$.25; nonmembers, \$1.00.

* * * *

Senator Wayne Morse will discuss "U. S. Policy In Southeast Asia" on Friday, Mar. 12, 8 p.m., in the Rindge Tech Auditorium. The program is sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Students for a Democratic Society and the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democrats. Tickets \$1.00 at Coop or door.

The Harvard Law Forum will present a symposium entitled "Kennedy: Man In History" on Friday, Mar. 12, 8:30 p.m. in the Ames Court Room. Professors Richard Neustadt, Hans Morgenthau, and Samuel J. Konefsky will be panelists. Tickets \$1.00.

* * * *

Nathaniel Nakasa, a Nieman Fellow at Harvard Law School, will discuss "South Africa Today" at the International Student Association on Sunday, Mar. 14, at 8 p.m.

* * * *

Professor Milton Katz will discuss the background of U. S. European policy at a meeting of the Harvard Law-Graduate Republican Club on Tuesday, Mar. 16, 1:15 p.m. in the Mallory-Smith Room.

* * * *

The Harvard Law School March-

ing and Chowder Society invites students with a touch of Blarney to march in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in South Boston on Mar. 17. Festivities to follow. Marchers may leave their names with the Langdell receptionist.

* * * *

The Bull & Bear Club will sponsor a panel discussion — "Whither SEC Reform?" — on Friday, Mar. 19 in the Ames Court Room at 8:30 p.m. Panelists will be Byron D. Woodside, Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission; Edwin D. Etherington, President, American Stock Exchange; and Robert W. Haack, President, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

The panel will be moderated by Professor Louis Loss. The proceedings will include a short talk by each participant on a particular phase of SEC reform, including the Securities Acts Amendments of 1964.

Commissioner Woodside has been with the SEC from its inception. From 1952 to 1960, he served as Director of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance. In 1960, he was appointed a member of the Commission by President Eisenhower. Mr. Etherington has headed the American Stock Exchange since 1962. Mr. Haack, a 1940 graduate of the Harvard Business School, was associated with a Milwaukee securities firm prior to assuming the presidency of the NASD in 1964.

* * * *

The Hon. Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, will deliver the Godkin Lectures under the auspices of the Graduate School of Public Administration. He will speak about "Future Urban Development" at 8 p.m. in Sanders Theater on Mar. 29 ("New Communities"), Mar. 30 ("Urban Renewal"), and Mar. 31 ("Dilemmas In Racial Policy").

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Recent Book

A Disappointing Glueck Anthology

Ventures in Criminology. By Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. Harvard University Press, 1964.

By John A. Barmack

Ventures in Criminology is a compilation of the Gluecks' recent papers, "presented for the convenience of students of Criminology who may not have ready access to the journals in which they appear." While this volume fulfills the letter of its authors' intent, it is repetitive both internally and with respect to the

John Barmack, a detached social worker for the Town of Brookline, has been engaged in psychological research at the Harvard Medical School.

authors' major works. Although repetition within such a collection is understandable, it is not excusable where the authors have stated that the book has been edited to avoid such shortcomings.

In no fewer than eight chapters, reference can be found to the validation study by the New York City Youth Board of the Glueck Social Prediction Table. Similarly, nine chapters include a statement of the Gluecks' findings with regard to morphology. They found that twice as many juvenile delinquents as non-delinquents are mesomorphs (closely knit, muscu-

lar, athletically inclined type).

In the first chapter, the Gluecks occupy the reader with a half-page footnote directed to a critic who had the misfortune of basing her criticism on information gained from reading double-printed columns as one. The authors later devote a complete chapter to an examination of their critics. This particular criticism, if it needed to be included at all, might better have been included there.

In an excellent chapter entitled "Predictive Devices and the Individualization of Justice," Sheldon Glueck presents an astute analysis of the value of and the problems involved in tailoring the judicial disposition for rehabilitative purposes. Yet many of the same concepts were treated in earlier chapters concerned with the identification of juvenile delinquents.

The problem of internal repetition is in no small way related to the problem of duplication of earlier works. The component papers and thus *Ventures in*

Criminology are based largely on the Gluecks' major work, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*.

One finds from *Unraveling*, for example, 19 tables and two appendices in chapter three, half of chapter five, four tables in chapter seven, one table in chapter nine, as well as 18 table references in chapter twelve, some of which appeared in chapter three.

This book may be taken as evidence of the pressure upon researchers to publish, whether or not the evolution of their thought and findings warrants it. It represents the final (one would hope) stage in a complicated, academic, publishing spiral. *Ventures in Criminology* will stand as a poorly edited echo of the Gluecks' major works to which the student of criminology might more enthusiastically be referred.

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Justice Harlan Visiting:

Classes Almost as Usual

The presence of 32 noted alumni and friends of the Law School was much in evidence on Feb. 27 as the Committee to Visit the Law School, appointed by the University Board of Overseers, made their annual trip to Cambridge.

A young assistant professor told his first-year students that Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan was observing their class that Saturday morning, then said, "But don't be nervous, because I'm scared to death."

The Committee's meeting with the faculty this year had particular significance in view of the continuing discussion of a long-range comprehensive plan for the Law School formulated over the past three years by the Committee on Planning and Development, headed by Professor Albert M. Sacks. At last year's meeting the preliminary report of the faculty committee was presented, and subcommittees from the Visiting Committee were formed to study phases of the report.

On Feb. 27 the subcommittees made their report to the full committee and the faculty their suggestions and appraisals. The report ranges over the areas of financial aid to students, research activities, growth in

criminal law, comparative law and urban studies, and library and other physical plant needs.

No date has been announced for the opening of a drive to implement these plans, but Dean Erwin N. Griswold has hinted that such an effort might take the form of a sesquicentennial fund. The 150th anniversary of the Law School's founding will come in the spring of 1967.

Members of the Visiting Committee serve for six years, and a written report is submitted to the University every five years.

Besides Committee chairman Justice Paul C. Reardon, LL.B. '35, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, four other Overseers were among the visitors: George A. Brownell, LL.B. '22, Hon. Archibald Cox, LL.B. '37; Hon. J. Edward Lumbard, LL.B. '25; and Hon. Francis T. P. Plimpton, LL.B. '25.

Other alumni were Chauncey Belknap, LL.B. '15; Melbourne Bergerman, LL.B. '25, S. J. D. '26; Howard H. Cannon, LL.B. '27; Paul Carrington, LL.B. '17; Hammond E. Chaffetz, LL.B. '30; James A. Fowler, Jr., LL.B. '19; Hon. Edward T. Gignoux, LL.B. '40; Paul F. Hellmuth, LL.B. '43 (47); W. John Kenney, LL.B. '29; Dana Latham, LL.B. '22; Robert W. Meserve, LL.B. '34; Squire R. Ogden, LL.B. '23.

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Besides Justice Harlan, a 1924 graduate of New York Law School, other non-alumni on the Committee were Whitney North Seymour, LL.B. '23, Columbia Law School and Hon. John Minor Wisdom, LL.B. '29, Tulane Law School.

Rosenfeld to Chair Board

The Board of Student Advisers has announced the election of new officials. They are S. Stephen Rosenfeld, Chairman; Frederic L. Hahn, Vice-Chairman; Andrew C. Quale Jr., First Alternate; and Richard B. Collins Jr., Second Alternate.

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Next Year's Curriculum, Professorships Set

Faculty to Gain German Scholar

Four new professors will be joining the faculty of the Law School next year, it was announced by Associate Dean A. James Casner.

Coming to Cambridge as Visiting Professor of Law will be Dr. Helmut Coing. Director of the Max Plank Institute for European Legal History and Professor of Law at the University of Frankfurt, Dr. Coing taught at the University of Chicago and Georgetown University. At Harvard he will teach two courses: "The Fiduciary in the Civil and the Common Law," and "Historical Reasons for Differences between the Common and Civil Law Systems."

Joining the faculty as Assistant Professor of Law will be Andrew L. Kaufman. A 1954 Harvard Law graduate, Prof. Kaufman was President of the *Law Review*. He clerked for two years on the Supreme Court with Justice Frankfurter, and has since been in private practice in New Jersey. As well as supervising third-year papers, Prof. Kaufman will teach a section of Commercial Transactions, a seminar on the Supreme Court and its critics and a third-year elective course titled "The Supreme Court and Judicial Review."

Morgan Shipman will become Assistant Professor of Law. A graduate of the University of Texas Law School, Prof. Shipman was with the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling before his present position as an attorney for the Securities Exchange Commission. Prof. Shipman will teach Corporations and Business Planning.

SLRB Officers Chosen

The Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau has announced the election of the following officers for the academic year 1965-66: George W. K. Snyder Jr., President; John L. Thomas, Journal Editor; James M. Friedman, Director of Research; and Edwin M. Martin Jr., Secretary-Treasurer. Ridgway M. Hall Jr. has been appointed Assistant Journal Editor.

Assistant Professor Weinreb, LL.B. '62, was a law clerk for Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan. His courses will include a section of Criminal Law, a third-year elective in criminal practice and procedure and a seminar titled "Crime and Society."

Courses Dropped, Shuffled, Created

The teaching schedule and curriculum for the 1965-66 academic year has been approved by the faculty. The announcement was made by Associate Dean A. James Casner.

The program for first-year students will be similar to the present course structure, but there will be some revisions in the teaching assignments. Profs. Fried and Steiner will teach Torts for the first time. Prof. Shapiro will teach a section of Civil Procedure, and Prof. Weinreb will teach Criminal Law.

The prospective courses for second-year students are also unchanged. New assignments include Prof. Westfall to Taxation, Profs. Areeda and Bator to Legal Process, and Prof. Shipman to Corporations. Only one section of Trusts will be offered, but the Commercial Transactions course will be expanded to four sections, taught by Profs. Braucher, Countryman, Kaufman, and Sutherland.

The third-year courses will undergo substantial changes. The Administration of Criminal Justice, Corporations II, Enforcing International Law, and the Legal Status of the Negro in America, will not be offered.

Several courses will be taught by different professors. Prof. Shipman will teach a section of Business Planning. Equitable Remedies will be offered by Prof. Kaplan, and Prof. Andrews will teach Advanced Taxation.

New courses will be: Copyright (Prof. Kaplan); Criminal Practice and Procedure (Prof. Weinreb); The Fiduciary in the Civil and Common Law (Visiting Prof. Coing); Restitution (Prof. Dawson); and The Supreme Court and Judicial Review (Prof. Kaufman).

Eleven new seminars will be available to third-year students, and 20 of the faculty will undertake personal supervision of third-year papers outside the seminars.

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Felix Frankfurter

(Continued from page 5)

symbolized friendship — leaving aside genius, and being content with simple mortals. One shock of recognition, one joy of recognition ran the whole circle of his friends around. And so the second word for F. F. is *friend*.

But he was finally also a lover of law. To him law was a holy thing, and those engaged in it practiced a sacred calling. That is why a miscarriage of justice was for him not simply a misfortune — it was an impiety, that had to be cleansed away. That is why he burnt out his heart on behalf of that poor shoemaker and fishmonger in Massachusetts, why he crusaded for the convicted radical in California, why he probed the cause of the evicted copper miners in Arizona. And it should be added that in his latter years on the bench, he displayed courage of another kind — the courage to exercise judicial restraint, even though he risked the misunderstanding and indeed alienation of friends outside the law. And so I think the final word for F. F. is *courage* . . .

Professor Mansfield: Speaking of some remarks he made a few years ago at a ceremony honoring Judge Learned Hand, Justice Frankfurter, in that pungent style that was so characteristic of him, observed, "I deeply wanted to say something, without dumping him into a hogshead of molasses." How tricky such efforts are! Tricky indeed! And beyond my poor power, I fear, on this occasion, when I am to speak of one who left such a deep mark on me and on many others. But my voice and my resolve are steadied when I think how he would disapprove if I spoke otherwise of him, especially to this gathering of the students and faculty and friends of the Harvard Law School.

I can almost feel his grip on

my arm; that vise-like grip that was the mark of his complete attention to the particular human being who was before him. I can still see that sparkle and interest in his eyes, and hear the spontaneous combustion of his laugh. . . .

I came rather late in this rich and crowded life to serve the Justice. But when I think about it, that really made little difference, because to know him at all was in a sense to know the whole man, and to know him fully. . . .

And indeed to each law clerk, and new friend, he gave his whole life, in a sense, in a rushing, bubbling stream of stories and anecdotes and reminiscences stretching back over 50 years. . . .

How I came to enter the golden circle of his acquaintances is still something of a mystery to me. . . . The ordinary method for choosing law clerks as I recall had broken down, so that although the summer months had arrived, there still was a law clerk needed for the coming term. The Justice convoked the Harvard Law School men who happened to be on the premises, a group that he occasionally laughingly referred to as "the puny judges." And he asked

(Continued on following page)

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 11)

thought.

No, Mr. London, while I doubt not your good intentions, I cannot stand idly by, whatever others may do, to allow you to reduce to less than a scintilla the majesty and meaning of the configuration of letters upon which now rest the honor and the reputation of the Harvard Law School! Who would defile this orderly pattern and logical progression to which so many have, in the past, so gladly submitted, viz.: "A, B, C+, C, D and F"? Not I.

You ob'd serv,

A. V. Lanckton, 1L

Frankfurter Taught by Expecting the Best

(Continued from preceding page)

them for their suggestions. "What about Mansfield," someone volunteered. "Who's he," replied the Justice. "I thought he was dead!"

Dead he may have been, but not for long! For an invitation to be a Frankfurter clerk was an invitation to life—to a wider, richer life than one had supposed oneself capable of. Justice Frankfurter was a life-giving force; his presence to those around him was a challenge to clearer thinking, to deeper feeling, to a more intense humanity. His clerks were his friends; this is to say nothing and it is to say everything. When I consider many of his friendships, their achievement is a minor miracle. In my own case it is hard to see how there could have been greater differences in background, in temperament, in age and in position. Yet none of these things seemed an obstacle to an immediate, free and spontaneous interchange.

The secret was that he did not leave things to chance. He did not simply wait for something to happen, as most of us do—he *set out* to be your friend. He did not leave you alone, for he knew deep down that human beings do not want to be left alone, and he acted accordingly. He concerned himself with every aspect of our lives, from the deep recesses of the intellect and heart to the most trivial ailments of our bodies.

What shall I tell you of being his law clerk? Shall I tell you of the warm, sunlit study in the house on Dumbarton Avenue, with books open everywhere, and an invitation to sit in the old Morris chair that used to belong to Holmes? Shall I tell you of long walks in the Washington springtime? It always seemed to be springtime that year; I cannot remember any winter at all. Shall I tell you of the talk, and talk, and more talk, on a thousand subjects?

Work! I can hardly remember any work at all, in the usual

sense of that word. The door to his office would burst open and in he bounced with some new idea to try out, some new experience to share. What do we think about *this*? Had we heard about *that*? Look at this new book! Come and



Justice Frankfurter

meet so-and-so, the ambassador from somewhere, or the author of something, or just an interesting person. . . .

How the Justice loved the Court, and worried about its work and its future! How he loved this country, both its traditions and its progress! It always surprised me that he never expressed any interest whatsoever in foreign travel. And it seemed somehow a related fact, though a voracious reader, he took no interest, as far as I could make out, in works of fiction. I now see these as characteristics of a mind so completely absorbed in and stimulated by the reality immediately at hand, that it had no need of artificial stimulants to arouse the imagination. The world around him teemed with matter for his attention.

And how he idolized this school! It was on his tongue almost as much as the name of Holmes: "You don't know that, and you've

been to the Harvard Law School? You haven't read Zimmern's *Greek Commonwealth*, and you say you've been to the Harvard Law School?" Will I ever forget Zimmern's *Commonwealth*, or a hundred other books that he was shocked to find that I had not read! One might have supposed that there had been a Golden Age at the Harvard Law School, when it was free of all human failings, and that the Justice innocently supposed that the state of affairs continued to the present day. I came to see, however, that he had no illusions about us at all . . . It was all part of what I should call his *education by expectation*. No one can I think of whom it would be more terrible to disappoint, and if he took it for granted that the Harvard Law School was great, that its faculty was learned, wise and upstanding, that its students were diligent, enthusiastic and seized of noble visions, then perhaps they would be, perhaps they could be; certainly they *must* be.

So it was with his friendships, especially with younger men. He knew of what poor stuff we were made, but his expectations of us did indeed arouse a desire to respond, to be what he assumed we were, and to live as nobly and as usefully as he suggested we might. Here was a mystery of human converse, that he could communicate his being and his aspirations to those whom he touched. Surely he least of all has to fear that awful divine reproach on the last day, "But where are the others?" For they follow him in a great throng.

There are some who say that Felix Frankfurter had no religious convictions. The answer to them is that his whole life was dedicated to the discovery of the unfolding spirit, his every word and action a testimonial to its life-giving presence, and it only remains for us to say, *Lord, take away my heart of stone, and give me a heart of flesh like unto his.*

OF LAW AND LIFE

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1956-1963

Edited by Philip B. Kurland

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Herve Alphand

(Continued from page 3)

value of the Multilateral Force is questionable. He said that the U.S.-backed plan would constitute a danger "not only in the midst of our Alliance, but for the infant European Community, and finally would not facilitate a *detente* with the East."

General De Gaulle's visit to Latin America was an attempt "to tie more closely our ancient economic, cultural, and political links." No intent hostile to the United States underlay the French President's trip. The decision to recognize the government in Peking was not directed against the United States, but with the knowledge that "we will have to agree with it . . . if we want to see peace restored in Asia." Recognition does not signify approval.

French foreign policy cannot be explained in terms of a "grandeur" complex, Ambassador Alphand said. "The French once more want to be themselves, which seems to me very sound and reasonable. Because France is at peace, because she no longer squanders her resources in old-fashioned colonial ventures, because France enjoys a stable government and an expanding economy, she can build an active foreign policy." This means the desire to possess a modern defense arsenal with nuclear weapons. It does not mean that France is an "uncertain friend. . . . In fact our nuclear venture cannot but interfere with the strategy of our adversaries and therefore make it more complicated for them."

Professors Katz and von Mehren of the Law School and Professor Kissinger of the Harvard Center for International Affairs commented on the Ambassador's talk.

Prof. Katz questioned his assumption that the current troubles in South Vietnam are attributable to internal quarrels. Prof. von Mehren found it "problematic" whether the institutional devices of the Fifth French Republic will succeed in giving France a stable government after De Gaulle passes from the scene. He noted that France may well be the only country that can play the important role of critic of United States foreign policy and welcomed what he called "the healthy dialogue" now going forward. Prof. Kissinger stressed that "a strong, viable France is in the interest of us all."

Mississippi Hearings

(Continued from page 7)

have contributed to the solution of the McComb bombings and the arrests in the Neshoba County murder case.

The Commission's hearings, consisting of five days open hearings and two days executive sessions, were the first held in Mississippi. The Dean revealed that he had wanted the Commission to hold hearings there three years ago, but that it had been "ordered" by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy not to go into the state. He said he disagreed with the Attorney General's reasons — that its presence would prejudice the Justice Department's case against Governor Ross Barnett and would adversely affect the coming state election.

The Commission concluded that Mr. Kennedy being the President's brother, they would temporarily accede to his demands.

The hearings followed months of intensive staff investigation on civil rights deprivations. Except for minor incidents, Dean Griswold remarked, the investigations were not hindered. However, staff members entered certain towns only in groups of twos or threes.

"We had excellent cooperation from Judge Harold Cox [of the Mississippi Federal District Court] and his marshals during our entire stay," Dean Griswold affirmed. But he remarked that if Judge Cox had any Negro marshals, he had not seen them in Jackson.

Despite these self-imposed limitations, the Dean indicated that the Commission had found continued evidence of an "official pattern of discrimination" in Mississippi.

Senate Bill

(Continued from page 1)

embark on its four-year program will sign a pledge "to enter, upon graduation, fields relating to administration of criminal law and to practice therein for a period of time equal to the time spent at the Academy." The new provision follows the policy of the service academies.

The Senate bill also fails to duplicate the financial generosity of the draft act. The Academy would assume all the students' needs "except for personal and incidental expenses."

Trained to Serve the Wealthy

In introducing the bill Sen. Kennedy criticized the law schools for giving their students too little training in the field of criminal law. He noted that "less than one twenty-fifth of the average law student's course time is spent in this field. Much more time is spent on courses in taxation, property, corporations and even accounting. We are training our lawyers to serve the wealthy and the interests of property, not the human beings who need their help so desperately."

Sen. Kennedy complimented Sheldon Glueck, Roscoe Pound Professor of Law Emeritus, as "a pioneer, and the premier authority in this field in the United States." It was Prof. Glueck's idea, expressed first in a 1963 speech, which led to the SLRB draft and the Senate bill.

Prof. Glueck has been actively explaining to members of the federal judicial, legislative and executive branches by letter, telephone and in person, the merits of the proposed act.

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Means Discussed to Protect Right to Vote

Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe took an expansive view of Congressional powers at a hearing on voting rights legislation conducted by the Public Affairs Committee of the Harvard Law-Graduate Democratic Club held Mar. 4 in Holmes Hall.

"I have no doubt about the constitutionality of Congressional action to eliminate discrimination under the Fifteenth Amendment," he asserted. "There are indications of unlimited federal power when racial discrimination is evident."

The Public Affairs Committee held the open meeting to look into the most effective legislation that could be passed to protect the voting rights of Southern Negroes. Principal speakers at the meeting were Prof. Howe, James Forman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Frank R. Parker, 2L, of the Law School Civil Rights Committee, and Gary T. Schwartz, 2L, a student aide in the drafting of the Resnick Voting Rights Bill, now before Congress (RECORD, Feb. 18).

Mr. Forman, executive secretary of one of the most militant civil rights organizations, defended the "one man, one vote" proposal of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. He argued that the strength of the plan was its abolition of the literacy requirement for voting. "From its inception in the Mississippi Constitution of 1890," he maintained, "this qualification has been used as a means of systematically denying Negroes their right to vote."

"Voting rights proposals must take into account the people's aspirations," he continued. "These are the aspirations of those who have been denied even a sixth grade

education by Southern state governments." This was in reference to the Resnick Bill which makes a sixth grade education a "conclusive presumption" of literacy. "In an age when some people are taking democratic action by voting with spears, age and residence should be enough to grant the franchise," Mr. Forman asserted.

The inadequacies of court action to secure voting privileges were discussed by Parker. He put the case that even with extended litigation in particular Southern counties, large numbers of the Negro population continue to be disenfranchised. This situation he attributed to the problem of racist Southern federal judges, the burdens of extensive and detailed litigation cast upon well-intentioned judges, and the inadequacies of available sanctions to enforce complicity by local officials.

Prof. Howe asked the Committee to consider the bill soon to be submitted by President Johnson. This proposal would dispense with the need for further findings on systematic discrimination and would use evidence produced by the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department to justify the appointment of federal voting registrars. Mr. Forman voiced the fear that segregationist registrars might be appointed, as has been his experience with some court appointments of "referees" under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The Democratic Club Public Affairs Committee is to study the various proposed legislation and submit a resolution to the general membership of the club later this month, according to David M. Brodsky, 1L, a member of the committee.

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Defenders Elect

Kenneth A. Manaster, 2L, was elected President of the Voluntary Defenders at the annual election meeting on Monday.

Also elected were Jeffrey E. Lamson, 2L (Vice President for Operations), Robert J. Glass, 2L (Vice President for Research and Appeals), and Laurence R. Baxbaum, 2L (Vice President for Training).