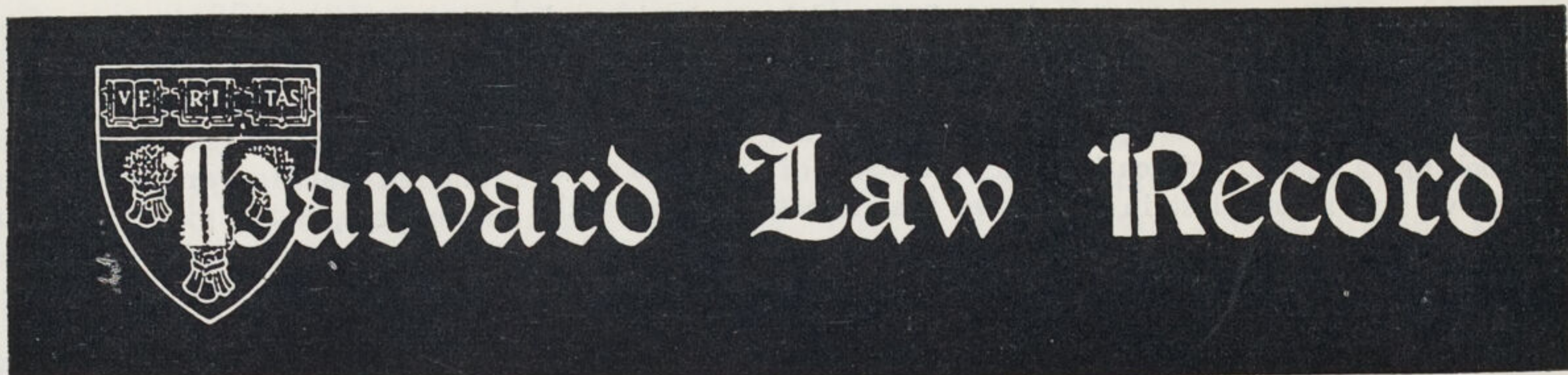




America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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Civil Rights First

Dean Asks Law Reform

By Donald W. Kramer

Dean Erwin N. Griswold has urged a series of legal reforms, including abolition of the contested election of judges and curtailment of jury trials in civil cases, in his annual report for 1962-63. But he indicates that leadership in the struggle for civil rights is the problem demanding first priority from the legal profession.

Stating the proposition starkly in the first section of his annual report to Harvard President Pusey, published earlier this month, the Dean said that not since the Civil War "have we been so squarely faced with the question whether we can at long last live up to the principles on which our nation has been based."

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Dean Griswold

HLS Marchers Protest Inequality

By Daniel J. Kucera

Impossible . . . violence . . . a joke. So the doubters spoke. But when over 200,000 proud Americans pounded the pavements of protest — ironically named Constitution and Independence — no one doubted any more. They knew.

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom is now a part of an explosive and uncertain history. The traffic between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial moves at its "normal" pace again.

Yet, for those who marched, the image of

Wednesday, August 28, will never blur with time. Why did they go? What did they do? What does it all mean? To get some answers to these questions, the RECORD talked to some of the members of the Law School community who participated in the march.

For Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe, the march on Washington was both "pleasant and uncomfortable" at the same time. The march itself was something beautiful, he said. "It was a stroll. I walked slowly with the

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The Logical Ones

The RECORD's three major stories this issue all emphasize civil rights. We report Dean Griswold's call for more leadership from the legal profession. We report the reactions of several law school people who participated in the March to Washington in August. And we report one Negro's individual story of injustice.

In other years, this coverage of civil rights would have made the RECORD look like a radical publication, with some sort of an axe to grind. This year we are almost lost in the crowd that is covering the social revolution of our time.

But we have covered only a few of the highlights of the story at Harvard. We have not reported separately on the seminar on government restraint of discrimination being offered for the first time here this year. We have not reported separately on some of the more individual contributions to the cause — the student's complaint to the Civil Rights Commission after being refused service in a restaurant on Maryland's Route 40, individual financial contributions to CORE or the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, individual letters to Congressmen supporting the civil rights legislation, or working with Negro attorneys in the South.

These individual actions are completely lost in the sea of activity. But without these contributions, the nation would not be making the progress it is.

Dean Griswold says in his report that the problem will not solve itself. He calls for more leadership, education and understanding. Attorney General Kennedy has repeatedly said that the problems can be solved only at the local level.

After only one summer of clerking in a law office, we can see that it is easy for a lawyer to get so involved with his work that he "can't find the time" to get involved in this controversy. But we can also see that if he made the effort, he could provide much of the leadership required to solve the problems on the local level.

By the same token, law students could participate in some of the programs sponsored by campus activities, doing legal research, or tutoring children in Roxbury.

Those who have chosen to spend their lives with the law are the logical ones to see that the law is just and is justly administered.

Harvard Law Record

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

The often-voiced complaint that the Law School does not have any longlasting myths is true enough. For a while, for example, it was rumored that Harvard law students never slept, had no girl friends, and that the group with the Harkness Formula had twenty-two percent fewer meals. This rumor was of short duration. The administration stepped in, allowed students to have beds in their rooms, to date, and to sign contracts binding them to 100 percent Harkness Formula meals.

For a time a myth circulated that the passage under Langdell Hall was being flooded at night and being occupied by reptiles. This was exploded last spring when a first-year man was severely beaten by a bear in the tunnel one night. From this, however, a new rumor spread: that a dancing bear lived in the distribution center, and he only danced the Polka.

A third rumor never got off the ground. It was the story that a case decision was once praised by a professor in full view of his class.

But an important longstanding myth has recently bitten the dust: the myth that the local college girls who walk up the path in front of Langdell are not taking the shortest route to where they want to go.

This myth was exploded in an odd way. A third-year man developed the habit last spring of falling in step behind the girls he saw as he went to class, and of trying to catch snatches of their conversations. At first he met with little success. Occasionally he would follow too close and trip on hair, or step on bare heels. Another time he was thrown over the shoulder of a short girl returning from Karate class. Once he was gouged with a guitar pick.

His final conclusion, however, was that the girls were indeed going in the proper direction: generally, downwind.

Fund Drive Sets Record, \$781,431

A record \$781,431 was collected by the 1962-63 program of Annual Giving, Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced this month in his annual report. A more than 100% rise in non-alumni gifts accounted for a substantial proportion of the \$175,993 increase over the 1961-62 total, according to Dean Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., Director of the Harvard Law School Fund. Non-alumni gifts amounted to \$156,714 as compared with a mere \$53,804 total during the previous drive. Dean Bevins termed the drive's success, "perfectly tremendous."

In the wake of the record drive, preparations for the fourteenth year of Annual Giving by Law School alumni are already underway, Dean Bevins said this week. Mailings announcing the objectives of next year's drive will be sent prior to the annual meeting of the Fund committee, Saturday, October 26.

Percentage participation by alumni in the completed drive lagged behind the 50% target, but at 48.6% exceeded a 47.2% participation performance of the preceding year. The classes of 1903, 1908, 1914, 1920, and 1906 had the best participation records. The class of 1913, followed by the class of 1931, gave the largest amount while the class of 1948 had the largest number of contributors.

Unrestricted gifts composed \$290,738 of the total contributions. Of the rest, gifts for scholarships constituted by far the largest amount. Almost \$67,000 of the unrestricted gifts were added to various loan funds. The remainder defrayed the expense of last year's dormitory improvements and the cost of new lighting in the library.

Dean Bevins singled out Fund Chairman, Carlyle E. Maw, LL. B. '28 as particularly responsible for the drive's success. In addition to citing the work of New York and

Boston area Fund chairmen, David W. Peck, LL. B. '25 and William J. Speers, Jr., LL. B. '34, Dean Bevins said that Chicago area chairman Hammond E. Chaffetz, LL. B. '30 and D. C. area chairman Alexander B. Hawes, LL. B. '31 deserved special praise. The 62% Chicago area participation record was the highest any area of that size has ever had, he said.

Williams Receives Award



Associate Dean A. James Casner (left) presents the bronze medal representing the James Barr Ames book award to Glanville L. Williams, Fellow of Jesus College, University of Cambridge, England, at a special award luncheon in the Langdell Treasure Room, September 3.

The award, which also consisted of a \$2000 check, is awarded by the faculty about every four years "for a meritorious essay or book on some legal subject." Past recipients have included John Henry Wigmore, Frederic William Maitland, William S. Holdsworth, Benjamin N. Cardozo, James C. Bonbright, and Arthur L. Corbin. Mr. Williams received the award for his second edition of *Criminal Law, the General Part*, published in 1961.

During the ceremonies, Dean Casner noted that seven of the prize winners, including Mr. Williams, were citizens of Commonwealth countries.

In accepting the award, Mr. Williams said it was unfortunate that Harvard Faculty members were ineligible for consideration because it would make the competition more difficult. He also paid tribute to the Model Penal Code as a major accomplishment in the law.

Mr. Williams taught a criminal law workshop at New York University during the summer.

RECORD SMOKER TOMORROW

The RECORD, in its search for writing talent (news and features), photographic talent (we have a darkroom), and business talent (we spend money) will hold its beer 'n' pretzels smoker tomorrow, in Holmes Hall from 4-6 p. m.

Students, Professor Walk in Washington

(Continued from page 1)

others from the Monument to the Memorial. There was no pushing; no accidents. It was peaceful and friendly.

"The only uncomfortable aspect was the long bus ride between Washington and Boston. I did not have sore feet from walking, but I had a sore back from sitting!" Professor Howe and his 14 year old daughter traveled by chartered bus; they spent 12 hours on it each way on two successive nights. "However," he admitted, "I'm glad that I went."

"I went to the march," the professor of Constitutional law explained, "because I believed in what they tried to do and that it would be useful to get what they sought. The march educated the public and aroused the nation's concern for civil rights. It was a very moving expression of national opinion."

Churches Aroused

"Whether it will ultimately affect Congressional legislation," he added, "is another question. We hope that the aroused national opinion will stimulate Congressional action. Of course, the march was also significant because it really involved the churches. They, too, are now beginning to pressure for legislation."

Professor Howe feels that the usefulness of the march technique depends on the circumstances. "There is no blanket rule for or against demonstrations. Some are good; others are needless or undesirable. There is no one way to civil rights. The Negro must move in every possible direction."

"It was a 'bourgeoisie' march," explained Virginia Casey, Professor Howe's attractive secretary. "Everyone was well-dressed and well-mannered — middleclass in appearance. If someone stepped on another's toe, he would say 'excuse me.'"

"At the same time, however, it was a wonderful cross-section of society — from the wealthy Northern white to the poorer Southern Negro. There was a true national representation."

Miss Casey went to Washington by airplane. "I just decided to go on my own."

"I had the feeling of marching through history. It was all well controlled. People were singing and calm. The most nervous were the marshalls. Some friends and I

talked to a Black Muslim who was also marching. He questioned us intensely. But we ran from him when Harry Belafonte came. We ran to see the actors and stars."

"I am pessimistic," concluded Miss Casey, "as to what it all accomplished. The march did show that the Negro was not the stereotype that the public usually has in mind. He is not irresponsible. However, many whites have a closed mind. Even college education does not seem to broaden their mind. I have heard racist talk coming even from Radcliffe girls."

"In Washington, we call August weather 'capitol punishment'!" exclaimed George L. Strait. "But it was a fine day — 82 degrees and low humidity. It was as if even God had come out in favor of the march!"

To the Assistant Law School Librarian, himself a Negro, the march seemed almost like a religious undertaking. "I wanted to be a part of it — to do more than give money or participate in local groups. My health forced me to fly to Washington. Those who took the bus got more out of it — they got the real temperament."

Mr. Strait found the marchers impressive. "It was the most orderly group of people that one could possibly find in one spot in any place in the world — so well-dressed, so clean-shaven. They came conditioned to prove to doubters that there could be such a group of orderly ladies and gentlemen."

Congress Influenced

What effect did the march have? "It proved to the country," Mr. Strait answered, "that one could get together a protesting group that could be orderly. It also had great influence on some of the members of Congress who are on the fence in regards to the civil rights bill. They will feel the pulse of voters in their home areas."

"The march technique should be used elsewhere as long as it is the Ghandi approach — orderly and passive — and, as long as there is a valid reason for a protest march, where a wrong exists."

Judith A. Wilson, 3L, was working in Washington for the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. "I kept reading about plans for the march."

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Third-Year Student Faces Jail

By Charles M. Hamann

What he described as "legal lynching" delayed the return of Fred L. Wallace, 3L, to the Law School last week.

Wallace, a Negro, was indicted September 17, by a Prince Edward County, Virginia, grand jury for felonious assault. Trial has been set for October 23.

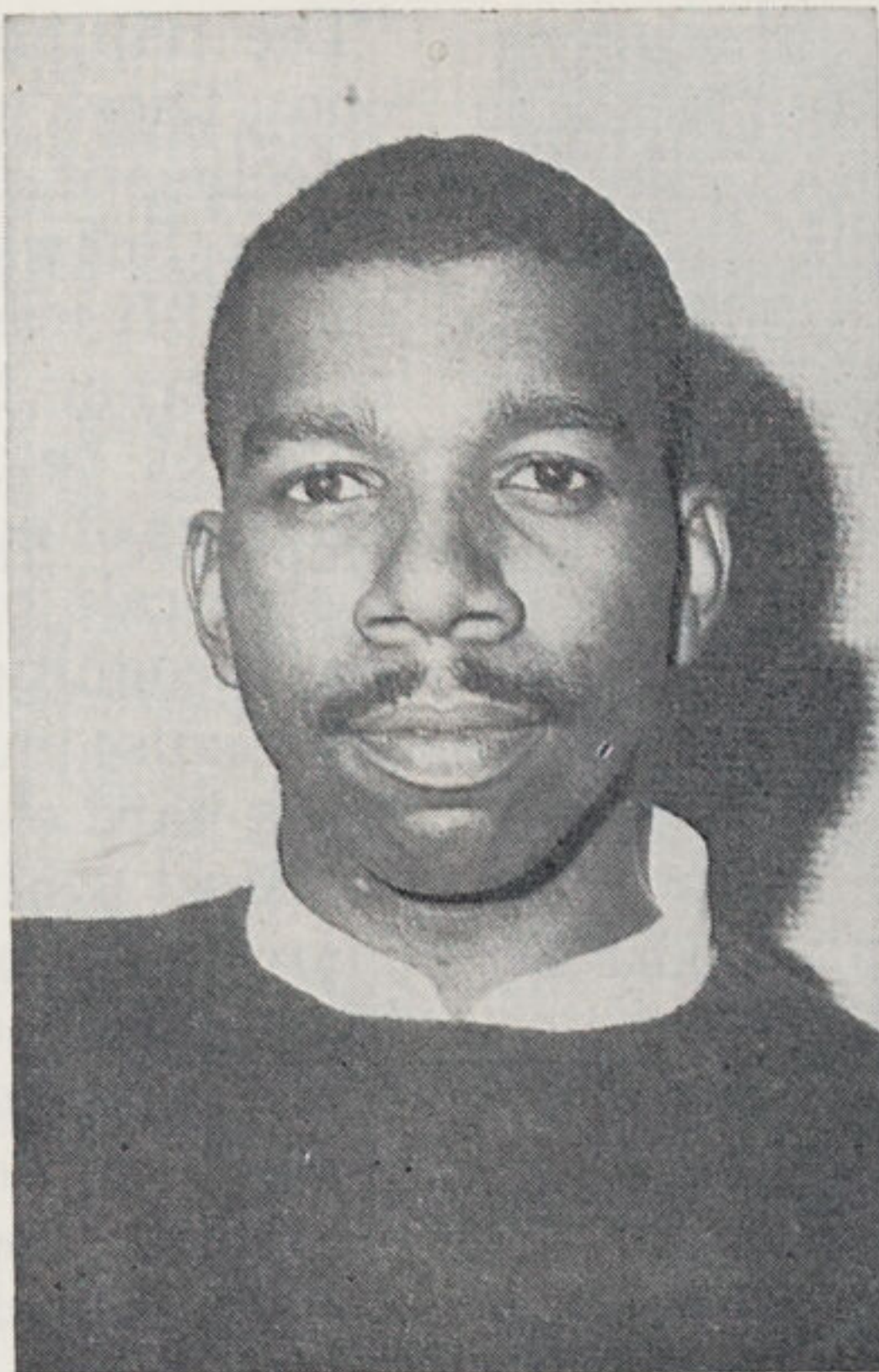
If convicted, Wallace faces a possible jail term of 10 years.

In late August he was tried and convicted on five misdemeanor charges. He has appealed all these convictions and will receive trial de novo sometime in November following the outcome of the trial on the charge of felonious assault.

Wallace, who has according to his own estimate an extremely accurate and precise memory, explained in detail the incident which gave rise to his current predicament. The genesis of his saga was a civil rights demonstration in Farmville, Virginia, the seat of Prince Edward County, notorious as the only county in the country which has no public school system.

While working in Richmond during the summer for the Negro law firm of Tucker & Marsh, which represents the NAACP in Virginia, Wallace accompanied two lawyers from the firm to interview several jailed demonstrators. They had been arrested after parading in front of the for-whites-only Farmville Baptist Church on Sunday, July 28, on charges of disturbing an assembly of religious worship. The interview, which occurred at about four in the afternoon lasted only twenty minutes. But for Wallace, it was just the beginning.

As the three interviewers were leaving the jail, one of the lawyers, Lester Banks, sent Wallace back to deliver a message to the male demonstrators. Upon emergence from the building Wallace found his two seniors nowhere in sight. A relative of one of the girls still in jail directed him to the judge's chambers on the third floor of the adjoining courthouse.



Fred L. Wallace

The courthouse in Farmville has corridors, which run the length of the building, with stairways at each end. Entering the building, Wallace walked past the Sheriff's Office on the first floor and started up the stairs at the far end of the building.

It was as he climbed the second flight that Wallace's personal drama began. At that point, as Wallace describes it, Officer Phillip F. Gay emerged from the lavatory on the second floor—"obviously off-duty, shirt sleeves rolled up, no hat, no tie"—and barked out, "Where are you going?" "I replied, 'I am going to the third floor to the judge's chambers' and turned to go."

"He said, 'Get down here.' I said I had valid business in the courthouse and you've shown me no reason why I should obey you." Officer Gay called out a second time, "Get down here," adding "the judge's chambers are on this floor." Wallace turned around and came down the steps and said, "Thank you, officer," as he started past.

At that moment, Wallace claims, Officer Gay grabbed his arm and said "I'm not going to take any of your sass."

Wallace continued, "I told him to

take his hands off me and walked off down the hall. He followed me to the other end, telling me what he was going to do with me and coaxing me to curse him. I told him to go away and leave me alone. Every time I came to one end of the hall, as I walked up and down it, he would tell me to 'get down those stairs.' He seemed to have a passion to get me down the steps."

During a respite from his harassment while Gay was at the other end of the hall, yelling for witnesses, Wallace slipped down the stairs nearest to the jail to the first floor. At this time, alerted to the disturbance above them, a number of men, who had evidently been reviewing the events of the day, emerged from the Sheriff's Office.

"I went up to them and said 'one of your men upstairs just grabbed me for no reason at all.' One unidentified member of the crowd said, 'I heard him cuss Phil.' So Officer Jack Overton grabbed me and said, 'You're under arrest.' He hustled me toward the Sheriff's Office."

Business turned toward the manufacture of an arrest warrant, fashioned by Susan Clark, Justice of the Peace, who shared the Sheriff's Office. "Gay suddenly remembered that I had cursed him. He had invited me to curse him up in the hall, but I had told him that wasn't necessary. He mentioned that I had been resisting arrest. I said, 'You can't charge me with resisting arrest because I'm not validly under arrest. You didn't arrest me and the officer who did arrest me—the supposed crime didn't take place in his presence so I'm illegally under arrest. Besides I haven't been served with a warrant' "

A minute later Mrs. Clark finished the warrant, which charged Wallace with (1) cursing and (2) becoming disorderly in a public place by cursing. two separate offenses in Virginia. "Overton picked up the warrant and was going to serve me with it. I said,

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Civil Rights March

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As time passed, I seemed closer and closer to it, and it to me. I felt that if one really believed in it, he ought to participate in it.

"At first, I watched it; then I took pictures; before long, I was in it. It was a sporadic, calm, slow walk. Singing enveloped me."

"I do not know if the march will affect legislation," Miss Wilson concluded. "However, it was a great encouragement and showing of strength to people throughout the country who in their individual lives are struggling for recognition of their civil rights. It was an affirmation of support for all of them."

Sign of the Times

"No U.S. Dough to Help Jim Crow Grow — that's what my poster said," explained Joseph R. Austin, 3L. "It was an official sign from march headquarters. I carried it throughout the march. I was sympathetic to the cause; I wanted to be in it."

At the time, Mr. Austin was working for the Department of the Interior in Washington. "I was impressed by how serious the marchers were. I talked to one Negro woman from Mississippi or Georgia. She rode 22 hours to get to Washington and rode 22 hours back home when the march was over. She saved all her money for the trip."

However, there were lighter moments for Mr. Austin. "At the end, I washed my feet in the reflecting pool at the Lincoln Memorial. I always wanted to wade in the pool and I could not have done it any other time. The others were doing it, so I did it, too!"

"I saw history being made before my eyes," recalled Aurelle Smoot, 3L. She was in Washington as an employee of the Treasury. "We saw the buses come in. A strange feeling went through my office — we wondered if there would be violence. But, it turned out to be an orderly, peaceful, and joyous occasion. We just walked and watched."

"The march came off well," concluded Miss Smoot. "It brought much national publicity and made a favorable impact for the Negro cause. It did credit to those who organized it that there was no violence. Many were concerned over what would happen after the march, when everyone broke ranks. However, it went well. Everyone simply left and

things went on as usual."

John M. Schwartz, 3L, went to Washington on a bus chartered by the Bronx N.A.A.C.P. "The trip home to New York was a happy one. There was an atmosphere of exaltation, a feeling of success."

Mr. Schwartz is optimistic about the results. "It was a manifestation that the Negro — contrary to what some people contend — will not be satisfied until he gets his full measure of equality. The march strengthened the morale of all concerned with a struggle for recognition of freedom and equality. It will cause more people to volunteer and to work hard elsewhere."

"Most whites do not understand why the march took place," said Elizabeth Holtzman, 2L. "Conditions in the South simply are not being reported." Working for the summer in Albany, Georgia, she came to Washington on the "Freedom Train."

"The march had a big psychological effect on the Negro. For the first time, he stood up and showed the country what his rights were and of what he was being deprived."

Miss Holtzman believes that there should be marches on Albany, Jackson, Montgomery, and other Southern cities. They would draw the attention of the country to conditions in these places.

A Personal Thing

"I went for the same reason everyone else went," explained Michael D. Hampden, 2L. "It was an organized effort to dramatize a very important cause, one that I feel profoundly in favor of. It was a personal commitment."

"There was scattered singing — spontaneous — catching on and dying out. It was a holiday air, but the crowd was serious and intelligent."

Mr. Hampden doubts whether the march erased much prejudice. Many against it were just reinforced. "But it was a terrific thing, when you think about it — 'a wonderful day for democracy.' It was an organized, effective, and mature expression of the popular will of a great number of people within the democratic framework."

The kaleidoscope of impressions fade rapidly for most people. But those who marched on Washington will never forget. In one mile of protest, they saw and felt over 100 years of wrong. They learned what it means to sing "We Shall Overcome."

Langdell Classrooms Technicolored

By Richard A. Hannaway

Preliminary indications are that this summer's renovations in Langdell Hall have accomplished at least one of their two primary objectives.

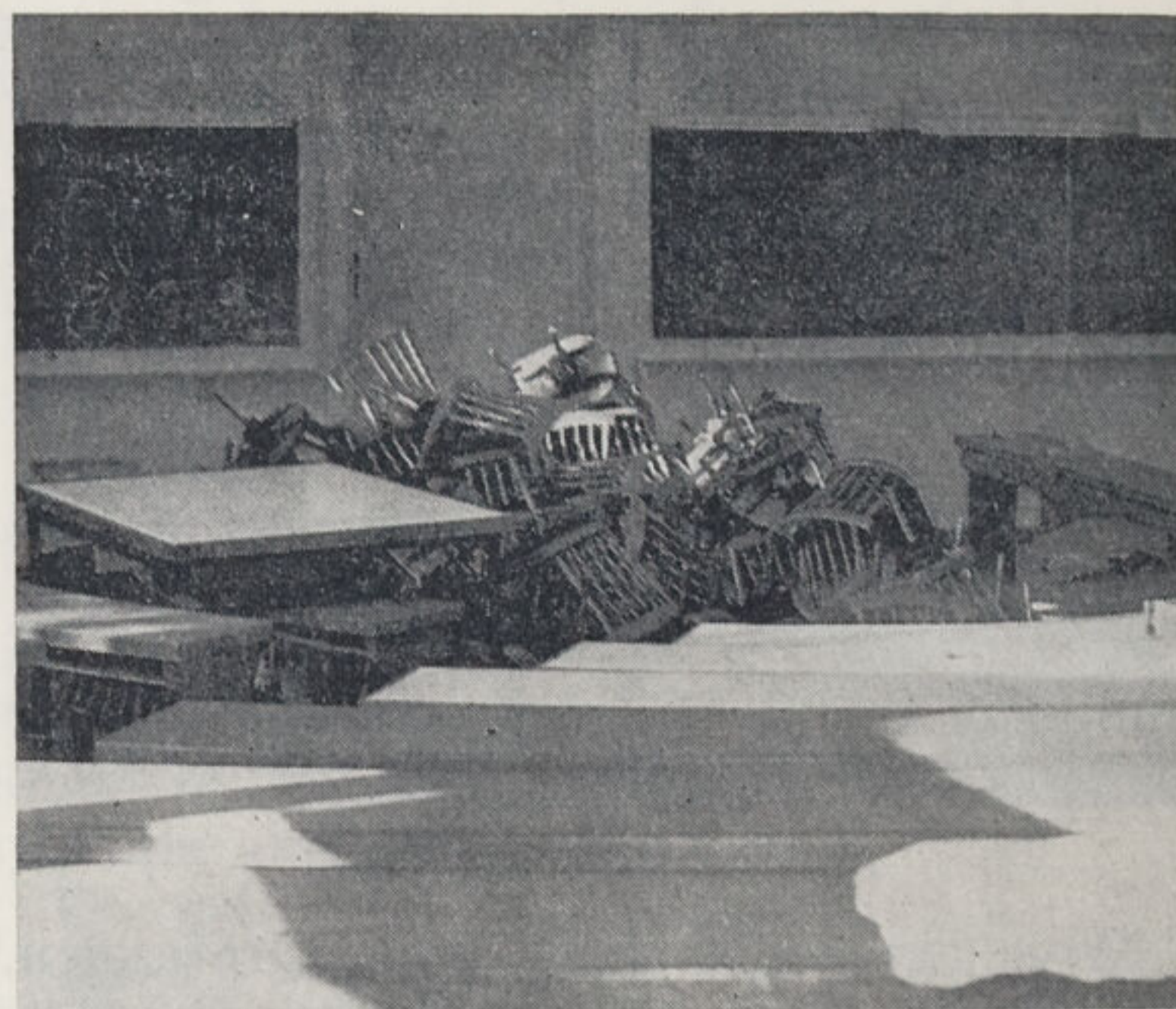
Hearing discussion in the two end classrooms has apparently been helped by the new horseshoe seating and the soft "museum walls." But the reduction of hallway congestion may depend on students becoming accustomed to the new classroom exits. So far little change has been apparent.

Almost all this remodeling was accomplished during the vacation recess. Work continued into the first week of classes, but practically everything should be completed by the end of this week.

The total cost of the work, which will be borne by the Harvard Alumni Fund, will be about \$175,000. The Fund also contributed about \$30,000 for alterations in the Admissions and Placement Offices, including five new interview rooms constructed out of what were basement coal bins.

An original plan of Langdell renovations was discarded early in the summer, when it was deemed impractical and too expensive, Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer said. Work was carried out on an improvised basis; but the result, the Administration hopes, will be even better than the original plan.

In order to improve the sense of classroom participation, major remodeling was done in Langdell North and South. The seating plan was made into a semi-circle to follow the pattern of the other rooms in Langdell, requiring the destruction and rebuilding of the flooring and benches. Although the rooms now appear to be larger than before the change, there are actually fewer seats in the redesigned rooms. The chairs have been placed farther apart to give students more room. The table tops are different colors "for the fun of it" Vice Dean Toepfer said. The large professor's desk has been replaced by three plain tables which can be converted for use in Ames Competition arguments. Shelves installed under the benches provide a place to put casebooks when taking notes. The new swivel mountings for the chairs make it possible for students to see almost all the other members of their class without moving their



Langdell North: September 12

chairs around. The back walls have been padded with "museum cloth" and fiberglass to improve the acoustics of the rooms. First reports from the teachers indicate that this has been successful in enabling students to hear each other better in class discussions. Emergency lights have been installed over the doors. In case of a sudden power failure they will go on immediately.

Passageways have been cut directly into the tunnel from each of the middle rooms. Two side doors have replaced the center doors in each of the end rooms. "If this doesn't relieve the congestion," Vice Dean Toepfer said, "nothing will."

The William L. Bailey Construction Co, was the contractor for the remodeling and Mr. James Clapp of Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson, and Abbott was the architect. This is the same firm which originally designed Langdell Hall.

No more changes are planned for Langdell Hall; and no plans have yet been made for similar renovations in Austin Hall.

Reed Finn Returns Home

J. Reed Finn, the second-year student whose "disappearance" was much heralded in Boston newspapers last Spring, returned safely to his home in St. Louis after the end of examination period. He has withdrawn from school and is now serving with the U. S. Army.

Dean Greets First-Year Students



After the Dean, Roast Beef

"You are entering a great profession," Dean Erwin N. Griswold told some 500 members of the Class of 1966 at their first formal meeting Sunday, Sept. 15.

The new class is composed of 535 students from 43 states and 133 colleges and universities. New York residents make up nearly 20 percent of the class, followed by residents of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. A large number are Ivy Leaguers; trailing Harvard's 15 percent are Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, and Cornell.

As undergraduates, 144 of the class majored in government and political science, 122 in history, 56 in economics, and 56 in English literature.

The '66er's average age is 22, the Dean said, the youngest member being 20 and the oldest 32. Included in the class are 13 former student body presidents, eight Rhodes scholars, and 85 Phi Beta Kappas.

The class also includes 77 married students, and 67 men who have completed their military obligations.

The Dean mentioned that there are 27 women in the class, as compared to 23 last year and 20 the year before.

The law, the Dean told the new arrivals, is a great profession, a learned profession, and an ancient profession, one with high ideals and a potential for both personal satisfaction and public service.

The lawyer is a man constantly engaged in helping people while honorably making a living, the Dean stated. As a last stand of individual enterprise and initiative, the law

allows a man to work under his own responsibility.

Requisites of a good lawyer, said the Dean, are candor and courtesy. "Get a reputation that your word is as good as your bond," he advised.

Following the Dean's speech, the class attended a reception and roast beef at Harkness.

Registration Statistics

Registration revealed that there are 1667 students enrolled at the Law School, Registrar Miss Margaret E. Quinn reports. Of this number 543 are in the first-year class; eight of these were previously affiliated with the law school. Both the second-year and third-year classes contain 510 members. There are also 83 graduate students, 18 special tax students, and three special students. Of those enrolled in the Law School, 69 are women.

Four members of last year's first-year class flunked out of school because of final exams, it has been reported.

Soviet Jurist To Visit HLS

Prof. Boris S. Nikiforov, a leading Soviet authority on criminal law, will teach and lecture at the Law School during the fall semester, Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced today.

Prof. Nikiforov is scheduled to arrive October 21 and will remain for two months. Besides delivering several public lectures, he will conduct Prof. Harold J. Berman's course in Comparison of Soviet and American Law for four weeks.

Currently head of the Criminal Law Department of the Institute for the Study of Causes and Prevention of Crime of the Procurator's Office of the U.S.S.R., Prof. Nikiforov is also a Member of the Scientific Consultative Council of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and a People's Assessor of the Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R. He taught for many years at Moscow State University, and participated in a consultative capacity in the preparation of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation of 1958 and the 1960 Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. and other Union Republics.

Review Takes Top of Class

Five graduates of Harvard College with hometowns in the state of Illinois compose a nucleus for the 28 second year students selected for the Harvard Law Review because of their academic ranking at the top of the Class of 1965.

Seven third year men also were selected.

One man from the third-year class and one from the second were appointed to the Review but declined to join. James B. Lampert, 3L, of M.I.T. and Newton Center, Mass., will continue to serve as Chairman of the Board of Student Advisors. Kenneth M. Poovey, 2L, of UCLA and Beverly Hills, Cal., will be with the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau.

Second year: Albert W. Alschuler, Aurora, Ill., Harvard; Kenneth W. Anderson, Chicago, Harvard; Robert W. Bennett, Chicago, Harvard; Paul A. Brest, New York City, Swarthmore; George D. Brown, Newbury, Mass., Harvard; Richard E. Carlton, Maynard, Mass., Harvard; David L. Chambers III, Indianapolis, Ind., Princeton; Mark F. Clark, E. Rochester, N. Y., Harvard; Jerome M. Congress, Pittsfield, Mass., Cornell; Roger P. Craig, New Rochelle, N. Y., Yale; Mrs. Elizabeth B. DuBois, Cambridge, Mass., Radcliffe; Lee A. Freeman, Jr., Glencoe, Ill., Harvard; George J. Grumbach, Jr., S. Orange, N. J., Yale; Stephen L. Hester, Edgewater, Fla., Duke; Allen Kezsbom, Brooklyn, Brooklyn College; Jay L. Krieger, Brooklyn, Amherst; Jonathan M. Landers, Brooklyn, Colgate; Ronald B. Lewis, Homewood, Ill., Harvard; James B. Loken, Park Ridge, Ill., Wisconsin; Allen Martin, Manchester, Conn., Williams; Matthew Nimetz, Brooklyn, Williams; Albert C. O'Neill, Gainesville, Fla., U. of Florida; Robert E. Patricelli, W. Hartford, Conn., Wesleyan; Gary T. Schwartz, Shaker Heights, O., Oberlin; Michael Steinberg, Lawrence, Mass., Dartmouth; Howard D. Sterling, New York City, Columbia; Thomas B. Stoel, Jr., Portland, Ore., Princeton; and James R. Wiener, New Rochelle, N. Y., Amherst.

Third year: David O. Brownwood, Berkeley, Calif., Stanford; Barnes H. Ellis, Marblehead, Mass., Yale; Robert S. Gerstein, Los Angeles, UCLA; Peter W. Martin, Cincinnati, O., Cornell; Michael B. Sheppard, Orangeburg, S. C., Furman; Robert J. Sugarman, Meriden, Conn., Brown; Barton J. Winokur, Philadelphia, Cornell.

ILC Meets Today

Milton Katz, Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law, will address a general meeting of the International Law Club at 2 p. m. today in Harkness Meeting Room. The meeting is open to all.

Board Adds New Members

The Board of Student Advisors plans to continue to try to place foreign students in the Ames Clubs as associate members, Chairman James B. Lampert, 3L, said this week. This placement gives the average American student a chance to meet his foreign counterpart whom he might otherwise miss in the rush of studies.

Since the Board needs at least seven third-year members to function efficiently, two new replacements were added to bring that group up to full strength, Ronald W. Fritsch, of the University of Illinois and Big Rock, Ill., and Ronald M. Wiener, of the University of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Pa.

The new second-year members are:

Meredith Brown, Harvard, New York City; Lawrence C. Browne, Harvard, Boston; Edwin S. Kahn, U. of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Richard Landfield, Amherst, Glencoe, Ill.; J. Eugene Marans, Harvard, Butte, Montana; Arthur L. Rebell, U. of Pennsylvania, Brooklyn; Eddy J. Rogers, Jr., Harvard, Belleville, Ill.; Jerrold E. Salzman, U. of Michigan, Chicago; Louis L. Simon, Yale, Highland Park, Ill.

Twenty Join Legal Aid

Nineteen second-year men and one second-year girl were selected for appointment to the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau this year. Over half of the new members are Ivy League graduates. New York is the most heavily represented state with seven members. Among individual schools represented Harvard and Columbia are tied for highest number of members with three each.

The new members are:

Barry S. Augenbraun, Columbia, Bronx, N. Y.; Paul H. Asofsky, Columbia, Bronx, N. Y.; Steven L. Balis, Columbia, Rydal, Pa.; Joseph L. Delafield, 3d, Princeton, North Salem, N. Y.; Sarah W. Dunlap, Radcliffe, Berkeley, Calif.; Richard A. Eastman, Harvard, Quincy, Mass.; Robert Grant Elrod, Depauw, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wendell Fenton, Yale, Wilmington, Del.; Howard M. Friedman, Ohio State, Springfield, Ohio; Stephen A. Greene, Harvard, Newburgh, N. Y.; Jack H. Himmelstein, Cornell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald G. Kempf, Jr., Villanova, Deerfield, Ill.; Richard D. Kirshberg, Northwestern, Miami Beach, Fla.; John Maynard, Harvard, New York, N. Y.; John P. McGrath, Holy Cross, Rochester, N. Y.; Kenneth M. Poovey, UCLA, Beverly Hills, Cal.; Peter W. Steketee, Univ. of Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Edward A. Tomlinson, Princeton, Upper Montclair, N. J.; John W. Vardaman, Washington & Lee, Anniston, Ala.; Henry Walter Weiss, Dartmouth, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Law Student Describes Virginia Incident

(Continued from Page 5)

'I consider myself illegally under arrest. I will not participate in this and will not accept any process.' With that I stood up, folded my arms, turned around and faced the wall.

"Overton grabbed my right arm so that he could put the warrant in it. I am kind of big so he failed. That is when six cops jumped on me to help him. Each one grabbed a leg or arm and pulled me down on the floor. My arm got unfolded. I assume they served the warrant on me although the next time I looked at it it was on the floor all crumpled up.

"At some time during the fray, while he was serving the warrant on the floor Overton had nicked his finger. This wound was later the basis for indicting me for felonious assault."

Cursing is a \$10 offense in Virginia, but after the struggle Wallace's bond was set at \$1000 — in his opinion, "a bit excessive." At the same time that he said he did not have enough money to post bond, he asked to make a telephone call. According to him, no one responded, despite his assertion that he had a Constitutional right to make one.

In spite of his protest that he was capable of walking, Wallace said that he was carried bodily to the jail. Gay threatened to hit him over the head with a short steel billy, Wallace said, but his colleagues restrained him. Two hours later Overton pitched two warrants, which contained multiple charges, into his jail cell. One warrant charged him with (1) "kicking, hitting, beating and wounding one J. S. Overton while he was in pursuit of his duty," (2) becoming disorderly in the Sheriff's office and (3) cursing J. S. Overton while he was in pursuit of his duty. The second warrant, the third of the afternoon, charged him with (1) assault and battery on P. F. Gay and (2) resisting arrest. All the crimes charged were misdemeanors.

He was not discovered until three hours later, when Henry Marsh, a

member of his firm who had accompanied him to Farmville, visited the County Prosecutor to investigate a report that demonstrators had been moved. Mr. Watkins, the Prosecutor, asked Mr. Marsh whether he knew Fred Wallace, at which point Mr. Marsh glanced down on the Prosecutor's desk and saw several warrants with Wallace's name written upon them.

Later, Wallace continued, Mr. Watkins refused to set bond, as was his privilege. Efforts to call the county judge, Judge Hay, were unsuccessful from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m. "At 11 o'clock Marsh informed whomever he was talking to that he was going to call every ten minutes all night long until Judge Hay returned home. Five minutes later he 'returned' and bail was set at \$5000 — and I was released at 1 a. m."

During August, Wallace made three trips to the courthouse before he was finally tried on August 26. Before the trial, the prosecutor asked leave to amend the first charge in the second warrant to include "wounding with felonious and malicious intent to maim, disfigure and kill," raising the charge from a misdemeanor to a felony. Wallace said, "We had no choice but to agree because Watkins expressly said that if we fought the amendment he would simply swear out another warrant charging 'maiming.' "

Judge Hay, then heard evidence on the other five counts. "I was found guilty on all of them, of course," Wallace said. "On the amended charge the judge found sufficient evidence to bind me over to the grand jury, making the brilliant argument that I did wound and that since a man is held to intend the consequences of his act that therefore I intended to wound him.

"And this is justice in Virginia." Indicted, Wallace will return for trial next month.

Hikers Make 3/5 of 50

In a continuation of summer zest, five third-year students plodded along Highway 3A from a point south of Plymouth on a projected 50-mile hike Sunday. They walked 31.8 miles. One was suspected by his fellows of hitchhiking over part of the route.

"We forgot our raincoats," said Albert T. Chandler wistfully, who travelled (slowly) with Dan A. Emmett, Joseph R. Austin, Marcus W. Sisk, and pace-setter, Robert C. Means.

After selecting a bar near Exit 20 on Route 128 as their point of destination, the hikers were driven to a spot 50 miles distant by Coach Stuart C. Hall, 3L. The rain began at the three mile point and never stopped.



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Dean Travels to Africa, Europe in Summer

Dean Griswold made two trips to Liberia, attended the World Peace Through Law Conference in Athens, Greece, and received an honorary degree from the University of Edinburgh during a travel-filled summer.

The two trips to Liberia were occasioned by his appointment as chairman of a commission to coordinate the public and private efforts at education within the country. The group is sponsored jointly by the Ford Foundation and the U. S. Agency for International Development.

He spent a week there on his way to Athens and returned with his wife and four members of the commission for a two week visit in September. The others who attended were Paul Dodd, President of the San Francisco

State College, Luther Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, Blair Stewart, President of the Associated Colleges of the Middle West, and Dr. Frank Holmes, of the AID staff.

The Dean said that less than 1 per cent of the students who enter the Liberian school system ever graduate, and that there is a tremendous need for more education in all areas, including vocational.

At Athens, the Dean was a "Special Invitee" of the conference and gave a paper on Legal Education and Research.

On the return trip, he stopped in Tunisia, the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Francis H. Russell, LL. B. '29, and received an honorary LL. D. from Edinburgh in July.

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Dean Bids Lawyers Ring . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

If the country cannot fulfill "its best hopes and promise," the Dean predicted, it "will surely wane, and take its place with the other nations in history which have come to the forefront of the stage and then faded into second rank."

He chided the law, lawyers and law schools because they "have not always played a glorious part" in the struggle. Although he praised certain court decisions and "individual judges who have stood firm in the face of unbelievable pressures," he argued that "lawyers in executive office, and lawyers in legislatures, have not, generally, rung clarion calls for freedom. We have seen the spectacle of governors defying the decisions of our courts, a road which clearly leads to anarchy and chaos."

"The executive officers of the United States have done their duty, and are surely entitled to our great respect for their actions. But they have had scant support from lawyers generally, and only belated support from the organized bar."

Dean Griswold, who is a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, said the problem will not resolve itself. "Lawyers have a key role to perform in this process, in their communities, in their bar associations, as well as in the courts," he urged. "And law schools and law professors should play their role too, with a clearer and stronger voice than has always been heard in the past."

Turning to his specific recommendations for reform, Dean Griswold recalled Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound's speech before the American Bar Association in 1906, "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice." He said he was struck by the number of Dean Pound's points which are still applicable today and listed four fields in which "more intensive work might be done in order to continue our progress along the road laid out by Dean Pound."

- Abolition of the contested election of judges, he suggested, would be the "greatest step" toward improving the law and administration of justice in the country. "I can think of nothing good to be said for the election of judges in the United States in 1963," he said. He said judicial office is "far too important" to be subjected to the kinds of political cam-

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paigns waged in many states and said judges should not be subjected to the political pressures which are inherent in a system requiring campaigns for reelection.

- Minimizing the use of jury trials in most civil cases, he urged, would be a second step. "Why should anyone think that twelve persons brought in from the street, selected in various ways, for their lack of general ability, should have any special capacity to decide controversies between persons?" he asked. He charged that the system is wasteful of both time and money and is "the real cause of delay" in our courts, especially because of the number of auto accident cases. Emphasizing that he did not seek to abolish the jury in criminal cases, or a few types of civil suits such as libel or slander, he said the non-jury solution "has been reached in virtually every other part of the civilized world."

- The needs and possibilities for improvement in the administration of criminal justice, he stated, are "almost limitless." Among other things he urged better education for police officers, better facilities for probation and parole, better care for mental cases, higher standards for both prosecution and defense attorneys, and greater awareness by judges of their role in the process.

- The establishment of a series of legal research centers — a proposal he has made on several previous occasions — would significantly aid both the administration of law and the teaching of it, the Dean urged. A permanent staff of trained and experienced researchers with adequate facilities, housing and finances could alleviate the problems in the present ad hoc project approach.

Admitting that his proposals were controversial, the Dean said that "if we get started down this road, the actual development would necessarily profit" from discussion and trial and error innovations.

In other sections of his report, Dean Griswold noted that there are now approximately 22,515 living past members of the school, of whom 17,087 hold degrees. Of the living graduates, more than half have been graduated since the close of World War II. He also noted that "well over 1000" alumni are living abroad.

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Harvard Law Wives To Hear About Boston

The Harvard Law Wives will hold their first meeting of the year in the Harkness Commons meeting room on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Coffee will be served at 7:30 p. m. and the meeting and speaker will follow at 8. The speaker, Paul E. Hood, will talk about "Discovering Boston's Hidden Charms."

The 1963-64 officers of the Law Wives are: Mrs. Richard E. Guthrie, president; Mrs. David H. Vena, first vice president; Mrs. Donald S. Young, second vice president; Mrs. Gerald A. Friedlander, hospitality chairman; Mrs. Michael D. O'Neil, recording secretary; Mrs. Frederick W. Dreher, treasurer; Mrs. A. James Robertson, publications secretary; Mrs. Edward N. Gadsby, public relations chairman; Mrs. William A. Stricklin, social chairman; and Mrs. David B. O'Hearne, special events chairman.

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Placement Office Postpones Some Second-Year Interviews

The Placement Office has asked major firms from East coast cities to postpone their second year interviewing until after November 1, Placement Director Eleanor R. Appel said this week.

The request, which is directed primarily to firms from Boston, New York and Washington, is intended to reduce the overcrowding which resulted when more than 600 second-year interviews were held in the first three weeks last year.

Some firms were seeing so many second-year students, that there was virtually no yield in third-year placement.

Total interviews will run about 240 a day this fall, with 12 interview locations in constant operation. The five new rooms built in the basement of the 23 Everett St. building will be used for the first time, and interviews will also be held in Holmes Hall. Miss Appel hopes that firms will not be forced to interview students in motel rooms, as some were forced to do last year.

The director said she expects about the same volume of business this year as last. The office has booked a solid schedule as far as November 1, with some scattered rooms available from then until November 22.

In a pamphlet prepared for the firms, the Placement Office says that 318 firms, companies and government agencies visited here last year, and another 327 reported opportunities.

The pamphlet cautions that "the firm which limits its consideration to the top students in the class may drastically reduce its chances of acquiring a young lawyer from the School." It states that "because of our highly selective admissions policy, grade limitations are generally unnecessary. Most students ranked very high in college and the average and median Law School Aptitude Test score of accepted applicants is currently in the 95th percentile."

Republicans To Hear Congressman

Rep. James E. Bromwell, Republican from Iowa, will address the first general meeting of the Harvard Law School Republicans, Monday night in the Harvard Union at 7:30 P.M.

RECORD Elects Officers

Donald W. Kramer, 3L, of Bala Cynwyd, Pa. has been elected President of the *Harvard Law Record* for the fall semester. Kramer was Chairman of the *Daily Princetonian* at Princeton University in 1959-1960 and has worked for the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. Daniel J. Kucera, 3L, Westchester, Ill., and Charles M. Hamann, 3L, Riverside, Conn., were appointed Vice President and Managing Editor respectively. Both are Yale graduates.

Other officers are Bruce Abel 3L, (Yale) Kettering, Ohio, Special Projects Editor; Roger P. Bernhardt, 3L, (U. of Chicago) St. Louis, Business Manager; Stewart D. Davis, 2L, (Williams) Chester, N. Y., News Editor; Michael J. Henry, 2L, (Cornell) Woodbury, N. J., and Thomas E. Woodhouse, 2L, (Amherst) Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Features Editors; Walter V. McLaughlin, Jr., 2L, (Harvard) Philadelphia, Assistant News Editor; Richard A. Hannaway, 2L, (Boston College) Dorchester, Mass., Assistant Managing Editor; Peter F. Knopp, 3L, (Brown) Lynbrook, N. Y., Associate Features Editor; and Robert A. Grayson, 2L, (Univ. of Redlands) Salinas, Cal., Photography Editor.

The semi-annual election of the President and Board of Directors was held last May.

ROTC Opportunities Cited

First-year law students may compress a four-year ROTC program into three years if they enroll immediately, Infantry Capt. William J. Kros, assistant professor of military science, announced recently. He added that credit may be established for prior military experience or for having pursued ROTC as an undergraduate.

The Harvard Army ROTC is a General Military Science unit and therefore commissions officers in all branches of service *except* the Judge Advocate Generals Corps, and Medical Corps and Chaplains' Groups.

The ROTC program is outlined in the booklet entitled "Courses of Instruction Offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences." Further information is obtainable from Department offices at 25 Francis St.

ILC Hears Israeli Lawyer

By Peter F. Knopp

"The legal planner takes a field of law and tries to remodel it in its entirety," said Uri Yaden, Deputy Attorney General of Israel in an address given at this year's first meeting of the International Law Club.

Mr. Yaden said that legal planners in Israel were faced with a country whose legal system was comprised of a layer of Moslem law, another layer of British law and a patchwork of Israeli legislation. To remodel this incoherent system, legal planners had to consider the existing law, the particular needs of the country, and the special values which had developed within the community.

"Legal planning is a continuous process which must be integrated with a country's attempts at reform in the economic, educational, and cultural spheres," said Mr. Yaden.

"We are grateful that England did not introduce the jury system," he said. He explained that a jury system, in theory, is supposed to give a man the benefit of trial by his fellow countrymen but that the virtues of

this did not work out in practice in a country with a rapidly changing population. Mr. Yaden said that professional judges appointed for life have worked out very well as a substitute for the jury system.

To illustrate the problems of legal reform, Mr. Yaden explained the problems faced by legal planners in revising the laws of succession. Under the Moslem law in effect certain immovable property could not be disposed of by the testator so as to leave his family destitute. This did not work out because in a modern state a man may have invested his money in securities rather than land. Two alternative solutions were suggested: the "reserve portion system," under which a certain fraction of the whole estate is automatically set aside for dependents, and the "family maintenance" system under which a claim for maintenance by a survivor would be superior to all other claims to the estate.

Mr. Yaden said a bill advocating the "family maintenance" system was submitted to Parliament but that it has received opposition from members, used to the "reserve portion" system.

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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

Cleveland: Hahn, Loeser, Freedheim, Dean & Wellman. Albert I. Borowitz, Esq. (12 p.m. today, Sept. 26.) Thursday, Oct. 3.

Columbus: Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease. James A. Gorrell, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27.) Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, Oct. 4 and 5.

Los Angeles: Latham & Watkins. Clinton R. Stevenson, Esq. (12 p.m. today, Sept. 26.) Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3 and 4. 72 Average required.

New York: Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood. Charles C. MacLean, Jr., Esq. and C. Gorham Phillips, Esq. (12 p.m. today, Sept. 26.) Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3 and 4.

New York: Gilbert, Segall & Young. Robert E. Young, Esq. (12 p.m. today, Sept. 26.) Thursday, Oct. 3.

New York: Kelley, Drye, Newhall, Maginnes & Warren. Franklin Benkard, Esq. and Hancock Griffin, Jr., Esq. (12 p.m. Friday,

Sept. 27.) Friday, Oct. 4.

New York: Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Adrian W. Dewind, Esq., Howard A. Seitz*, Esq., John E. Massengale*, Esq. *Lloyd K. Garrison may substitute. (12 p.m. today, Thursday, Sept. 26.) Thursday, Oct. 3.

New York: Weil, Gotshal & Manges. Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., Esq. and Martin D. Ginsburg, Esq. (12 p.m. today, Sept. 26.) Thursday, Oct. 3. 73% or better preferred.

Philadelphia: Duane, Morris & Heckscher. A. John May, Jr., Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27.) Friday, Oct. 4.

Philadelphia: Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. Martin P. Snyder, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27.) Friday, Oct. 4.

Washington, D.C.: Klagebrunn & Hanes. James R. Worsley, Jr., Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27.) Friday, Oct. 4.

SECOND YEAR INTERVIEWS

Columbus: Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease. (See under Third Year Interviews.)

Philadelphia: Duane, Morris & Heckscher. (See under Third Year Interviews.)

Philadelphia: Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. (See under Third Year Interviews.)

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

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Anchorage. Contact Theodore M. Pease, Jr., Esq.

Indianapolis, Ind.: Roberts & Ryder, 1110 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis. Contact Robert A. Lichtenauer, Esq.

New York: James & Franklin, 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17. Leave resumes at Placement Office by 12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27. (Patent law, technical background needed.)

Philadelphia: Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young, 1222 Western Savings Fund Building, Broad & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 7. Contact J. Barton Harrison, Esq.

ALL STUDENTS

Boston: Bingham, Dana & Gould. Part time work as marine investigator. Leave resumes at Placement Office by 12 p.m. Friday, Sept. 27.

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