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FIFTEEN CENTS



Professor Katz

ILS Will Need Funds

By Donald W. Kramer

Harvard's program of International Legal Studies will require "a major new endeavor to acquire financial resources" if it is to continue to expand its work in the problem areas of international affairs, ILS Director Milton Katz has reported.

In a summer status report to Dean Griswold and President Pusey, Prof. Katz has reviewed the history of ILS since the current program was shaped by the \$2 million Ford Foundation grant in 1955. Concluding with the financial prospects, he projects a budget deficit of more than \$190,000 for the next two years, even after expenditure of \$500,000 remaining from various grants to the School.

But by 1965, he says, the remaining grants will have expired, and substantial new funds will be required to enable the program to develop its necessary projects.

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Law School Tuition Upped

By Walter V. McLaughlin, Jr.

The continuing rise in the costs of legal education has forced a rise in the Law School's tuition, effective next fall, Dean Erwin N. Griswold explained this week.

The tuition will be raised to \$1,500, as compared to the present \$1,250.

Comparatively, a Harvard Law School education will still be cheaper than that of most law schools. Columbia's law school, for instance, has a \$1,500 tuition right now, and Cornell charges \$1,400 plus \$300 in fees.

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Group Seeks Money

Wallace Gets Counsel

George E. Allen, a highly respected white lawyer from Richmond, Va., has been retained to defend Fred L. Wallace, 3L, against the felonious assault charge lodged against him this summer in Prince Edward County, Va.

Here at the Law School, a group of seven third-year students has established an ad hoc committee to raise funds to aid Wallace's defense.

The two steps were made known earlier this week.

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Not By Books Alone

The Law School has decided to experiment with reducing the number of class hours for first year students in the last five weeks of the spring term. The announced purpose is to give students more time to take stock of themselves, see what they have done, and then prepare for final exams. But judging by discussions with the first year students at Ames club and extracurricular activities smokers this fall, many of them are not waiting until anything like the last five weeks of the year. They are already talking as if the pressure of final exams were upon them.

It's a shame. There is simply no need to get so involved in studies at this point, when most of the work students do beyond the basic case book reading can be a waste of energy.

We are not saying that students should not prepare for class or that they should just go out and have a good time. But for several years the RECORD has been trying to help deflate the "myth of Harvard Law School." We have published an interview with the Law School psychiatrist advising students to take things just a little less seriously, realizing that they are not expected to think like lawyers in their first months of study. Last year we discovered in our time-study poll that there seems to be no correlation between the number of hours studied each week and grades obtained. We have published Placement Office reports that many firms are beginning to look more closely at qualifications other than grades when hiring young associates.

All of these things suggest that there is more to law school than studies and books. We are sure that few first-year students would disagree with the proposition. But we wish that more of them would act in accordance with that belief.

A few hours a week spent on extracurricular activities now will not mean bad grades in the spring. And it will mean a much more enjoyable period between now and then. There will be plenty of time for taking stock in April and May. And there will be considerably more perspective with which to view the situation then.

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Two types attend mixers — those who can mix and those who tend to coagulate. The former are "Skimmers," collecting vital data from the cream of the females, leaving to the "Sinkers" the rest.

The Sinker has the same rough objectives as the Skimmer, but he cannot pull away so easily from his companion. He has trouble using the stock phrases the Skimmer uses: "Pardon me, I'm ill," "Write if you get work," or "I'll see you around, fatty." Instead the Sinker hems and haws, and gets caught answering meaningless questions such as "What type of law do you like?" "Where will you practice?" "How much money will you make?"

One Sinker at the Law School mixer last weekend did not get past the first girl he happened to talk to. An hour after he met her he was hooked, making no effort to get away. Still later, he was seen trying to carve a heart on the World Tree outside Harkness, his new girl friend looking on.

The girls attending mixers also fit into two categories: "Skimmies" and "Clingers." Skimmies play the same way as the Skimmers; Clingers, for the most part, are Clunkers.

A Skimmie stood by the Harkness coat racks Saturday night, eager to go the way of three out of five brief cases. She was standing obliquely in reference to me, so I could not tell by the lettering on her sweatshirt whether she was from Wellesley or Lesley. I spoke:

"My name's Fenno, and you?"

"Ethyl Dynalube, Wellesley, Tower Court East, RE 4-5366. I'm a junior, English major, from Peru, Indiana, zip code 34-22-35. I'm Republican, would vote for Rockefeller, and I have a gold tooth, see?"

I wrote these facts down quickly on my cuff. When I had finished, however, she had turned away. My time was up. I moved on. At a mixer you either sink or skim.

Summer Program for Bar

The Law School will offer its fourth Program of Instruction for Lawyers, next summer from July 20 through Aug. 1, 1964. The program is designed for practicing lawyers.

Instructing in the program will be 19 full-time members of the Law School faculty.

The program's six core courses, dealing with subjects important to the modern practice of law, are: Business Planning (Prof. David R. Herwitz); Estate Planning (Assoc. Dean A. James Casner); International Business Problems (Prof. Detlev F. Vagts); International Law and World Order (Profs. Richard R. Baxter and Louis B. Sohn); Securities Regulation (Prof. Louis Loss); and the Uniform Commercial Code (Prof. Robert Braucher).

These courses will meet daily, and will combine an examination of basic principles with a review of current thinking in the particular field and an analysis in depth of troublesome questions. The courses are designed to meet the needs of both the general practitioner and the specialist.

Additional briefer courses will consider recent developments and problems in the following areas: Administrative Law (Prof. Paul M. Bator); Anti-trust Law (Prof. Phillip E. Areeda); Corporations (Prof. James Vorenberg); State and Local Taxation (Prof. Oliver Oldman); Tax and Conflicts Problems in Divorce (Prof. Frank E. A. Sander); Tax Problems in Real Estate Transactions (Prof. David Westfall); Torts (Prof. Robert E. Keeton); Urban Redevelopment (Prof. Charles M. Haar).

The program will also feature informal discussions with four faculty members for

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Republicans to Take Action

An action course in practical politics will be offered by the Republican Club this fall. The seven week course will be conducted by two Boston businessmen. Offered in two sessions, participants may attend on either Tuesday or Wednesday evenings. Sessions start at 7 p. m., and run for one hour, beginning next week. To register, contact Douglas Burns, 2L, by Monday noon.

Help Available for Teaching

By Stewart D. Davis

Interested in the thought of teaching in a law school, but unsure of how to go about securing a job?

There are such persons, says Assistant Dean William L. Bruce, and for that reason he and Prof. Robert E. Keeton run a teacher placement program to give advice and assistance to students and practicing lawyers interested in law teaching as a profession.

The "season" for those interested is just beginning, Dean Bruce said. Last year, he added, was particularly good for men wishing to try this line of work because law school enrollments were up, and consequently more tuition money could hire and compensate more teachers.

The placement program helps Harvard Law School alumni find teaching positions with other law schools. Dean Bruce noted that most of those placed have been out of law school two or three years at least, clerking for a judge or working in a law office, but last year Dean Bruce helped William R. Bishin, then 3L, land a teaching position at University of Southern California.

The "brokerage service" works best for law review students, Dean Bruce said, and as a man's average drops toward 72 he will find schools looking toward what articles and books he has written.

Over 20 Harvard Law School alumni entered the law teaching profession last year, Dean Bruce reported, and a substantial number of those doing so took jobs suggested by the placement service.

Dean Bruce also noted that the major part of the interviewing is done by law school deans and professors at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools which this year will be held in Los Angeles over Christmas vacation.

He said, in conclusion, that opportunities in law teaching are presently particularly good in the private law fields, citing property and commercial law as two, and remuneration is good.

An article by Professor Cavers, "How to Become a Law Teacher," was printed in the Harvard Law School Bulletin in 1957; reprints are available from Dean Bruce's office.

Democrats to Hear Senator

Senator George McGovern, (D.-S. Dak.) will address a meeting of the Harvard Law and Graduate Democratic Club at 1:40 p. m. tomorrow in the Harkness Meeting Room.

Senator McGovern, prior to his election last November, had been the first Director of the Food for Peace Program and a Special Assistant to the President. Under his directorship, the Food for Wages Program was begun. This unusual idea for a foreign aid program involves paying the people of underdeveloped countries with our surplus food for their labor on public works projects needed by their country. Senator McGovern is now a member of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Non-members may obtain membership cards at the door.

Dems to Assist Legislators

The Democratic Club will inaugurate the second year of its Legislative Assistant Program at a meeting next Thursday, Oct. 10, at 1:40 p. m. in Harkness Meeting Room. This year 26 Massachusetts Senators and Representatives have indicated their desire to have as legislative assistants interested law students. Edward Stadum, 2L, is in charge of the program. Rep. Michael Dukakis, from Brookline L.L.B. '60 and a member of the Democratic reform group COD will address the meeting.

G. Mennen Williams to Speak At Forum's First Fall Feature

A "major policy speech" by New Frontiers man G. Mennen Williams will kick off the Law School Forum's fall season at the Ringe Tech auditorium Friday, Oct. 18, at 8:30 p. m.

Slated for Oct. 25 is a talk on "The Future of the House Committee on Un-American Activities" by that group's chairman, Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D.-La.).

Early in November the Forum plans to present a program on the latest Pennsylvania prayer case, featuring as speakers the attorneys who argued the case.

Course Hours to Be Slashed

Three first-year classes, Contracts, Property, and Civil Procedure, will be cut from three to two hours a week this Spring, starting April 19, Associate Dean A. James Casner noted this week.

In explaining the rationale behind this move, Dean Casner said that the faculty felt first year students would need this time to take stock of themselves and prepare for the trials of their first real Law School exams.

Last year Civil Procedure was given four times a week in the Fall and twice in the Spring. This year, however, Civil Procedure will be given three hours in each term. This change would have resulted in the student being faced with 14 class hours in the Fall and 15 in the Spring, as compared with a 15 to 14 ratio last year.

This new plan, which the Dean stressed was experimental in nature, cuts out about 15 class hours, and will give the student 12 hours of classes at the end of the Spring term.

If this plan does not prove satisfactory, some other method will be sought to achieve the same reduction in tension, Dean Casner said.

Summer Program for Lawyers Set

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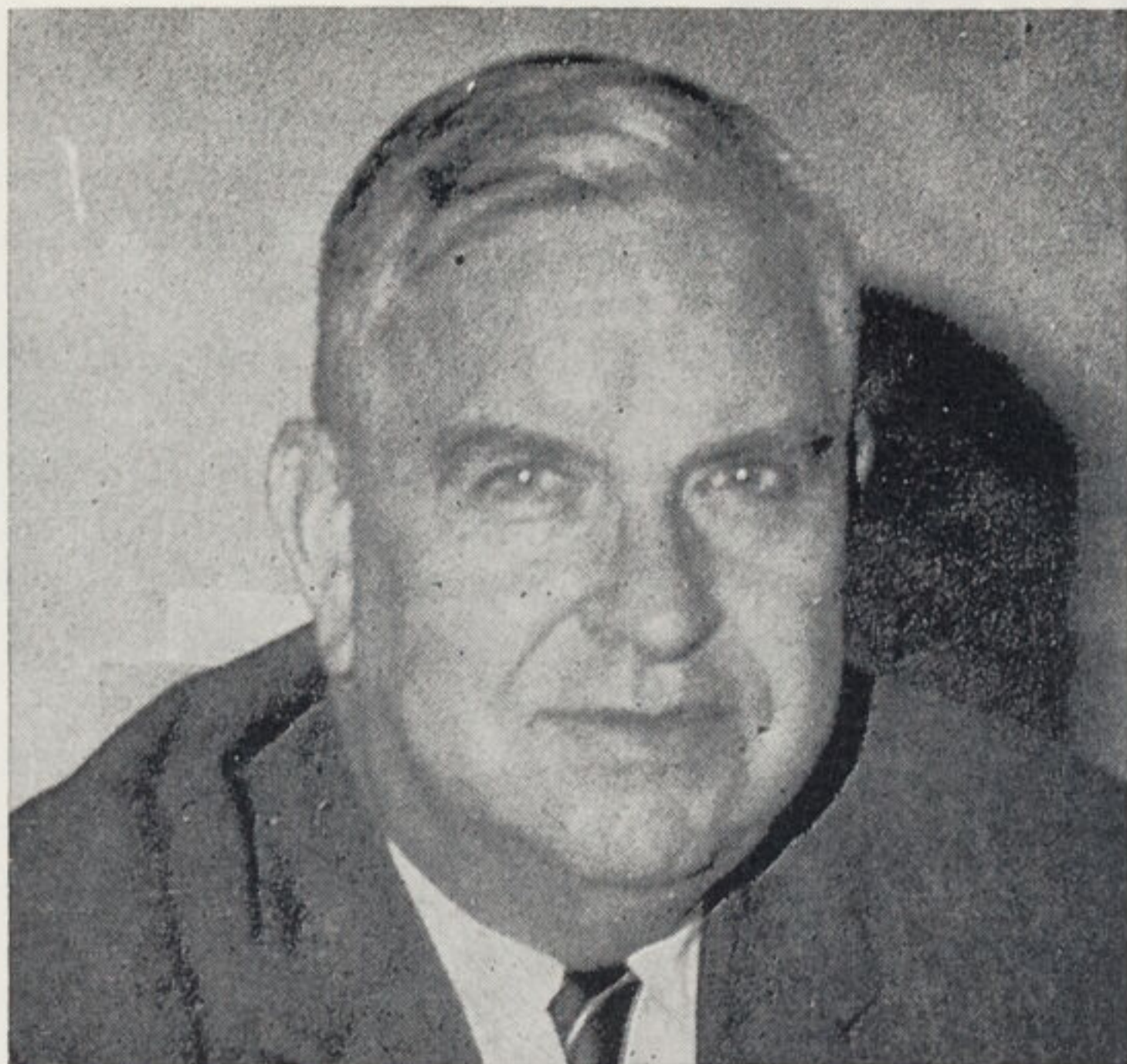
lawyers and their wives. Topics are: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (Prof. Mark DeW. Howe); Constitutional Law Problems (Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland); Jurisprudence (Prof. Lon L. Fuller); and Soviet Law (Prof. Harold J. Berman).

Also scheduled are several lectures on government policy by government officials.

The program, which immediately precedes the American Bar Association Convention in New York City, is open to all members of the bar. Tuition is \$225. Lawyers and their families may live in Law School dorms or in nearby hotels.

Associate Dean Casner is the director of the program. Those interested in more information about the program, or in applying, may write to Assistant Dean William L. Bruce, c/o Program of Instruction for Lawyers, Harvard Law School.

Griswold, Freund Boost Rights Bill



Dean Griswold

By Michael J. Henry

Dean Erwin N. Griswold and Professor Paul A. Freund emphasized slightly different arguments in supporting the public accommodations provisions of the proposed civil rights bill in Congressional hearings this summer.

Dean Griswold appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee on July 24. He spoke strongly in favor of passage of the bill to secure "the dignity of the individual and his right to decent and equitable treatment at the hands of society." The Dean asserted that "the continued denial to one group of American citizens of access to . . . places of public accommodation has plunged many communities in our Nation into turmoil and has challenged our ability to govern ourselves through the peaceful and orderly processes of law."

Since a number of Senators remained doubtful of the national government's constitutional authority to enact such a measure, despite Justice Department assurances, the Dean addressed himself particularly to this question. He argued that not only was the measure not a particularly novel application of the Commerce power, but that it fell within the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment since states now have at least some kind of minimal connection with many types of businesses (e.g. licensing).

In this latter argument, he opposed the Justice Department which considered that the 1883 Civil Rights cases had made 14th

Amendment support doubtful. The Dean proposed reliance on both the Commerce power and the 14th Amendment, since each would allow the Congress to reach some situations which the other would not. Both the Administration and the Congress now seem to be coming around to this position.

Dean Griswold concluded that "Congress has ample authority to respond to the need" and "the only real issue is how Congress should exercise its recognized authority." On the policy question of balancing the limitation of freedom of one group in society in order to increase the freedom of another group, he argued that "people are, of course, free not to serve the public. But if they choose to serve the public, they should serve the public without discrimination."

The serious inquiries by the Senators seeking to gain what Sen. Norris Cotton (R.-N. H.) called "some free legal advice" on troublesome aspects of the bill showed that



Professor Freund

Congressional public hearings are not always mere publicity vehicles for previously determined positions.

Not only were some of the Senators intrigued with the Dean's proposal to place Constitutional reliance also on the 13th Amendment (abolishing the vestiges of slavery), but the Dean seemed intrigued with Sen. Winston Prouty's (R.-Vt.) suggestion of basing legislation on Sects. 1 and 5 of the 14th Amendment defining the incidents of national citizenship.

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"To Tell of Mocking Law"

(Several law students from Harvard worked for integration in the South this year. Few could recite as grisly an incident as this one told to the RECORD by Elizabeth Holtzman, 2L, however. Miss Holtzman, who learned the details of the case by participation in the defense of the accused, described it as the "sequel to the Screws case." She worked this summer for Mr. C. B. King, a Negro attorney in Albany, Ga.)

By Charles M. Hamann

Baker County, Georgia, has never produced much of any value to the outside world. Most of its 3,000 odd inhabitants, a majority Negro, scratch a living from the land, raising peanuts and harvesting pecans. Most are poor.

The county has a rich history in one respect, however — racial violence. It spawned the ill-famed *Screws* case, in which the Supreme Court upheld the Constitutionality of an ancient criminal civil rights statute, passed during the Reconstruction era. Sheriff Screws had been indicted and convicted under the statute for the vicious murder of Robert Hall, a Negro resident of the county.

Time apparently hasn't changed things much — not if the story which Charley Ware, a 45-year old, 5' 2", 120 lb. Negro and defendant in this case, tells is true.

The Fourth of July is a big day for the county's Negro residents. Every year they are invited to a barbecue on the Ichauway (Ish-away) plantation, a large plantation owned by the president of the Coca Cola company. The barbecue is one of the few events during the year when the Negroes can forget the grinding poverty which is a part of their everyday existence.

For Charley Ware, however, July 4, 1961 holds few pleasant memories. At the barbecue he chanced to speak to the Negro mistress of a white plantation foreman. For that or for no good reason, Sheriff Johnson, now High Sheriff of the county and at the

time of the Screws incident a deputy, apparently decided he would "get" Charley Ware.

Knocking on doors throughout the county, Sheriff Johnson, a hulking 6' 3", 250 lb. individual with five years of schooling, finally located Ware at 2 a.m. on his way to bed, dressed only in pants and a T-shirt, without shoes.

According to Charley Ware, the Sheriff ordered him out to his car and frisked him. The Sheriff found only a tiny pen knife, but sufficient excuse to beat his victim on the head with the butt of his pistol. (A cut over Charley's left eye later required three stitches to close.) After handcuffing Charley's wrists so tightly that scars around them are still visible, he then ordered him into the back seat of his car.

The Incident

Apparently annoyed by blood on the upholstery, High Sheriff Johnson told Ware to put his face on his arms and rest them on the back of the front seat. Not satisfied, he delivered him a blow which knocked him against the back of the seat. Finally they drove to the jail in Newton, the county seat, population approximately 300.

In front of the jail, not far from the spot where "Bobby" Hall had been killed about 20 years before, they stopped. The Sheriff picked up the microphone of the car radio and called the state police. He said, "There's a nigger coming at me with a knife and I have to shoot him." The reply was, "Go ahead." He shot five times, hitting Ware three times in the neck, once in the left shoulder and once across the chest.

Several men, who had heard the shooting, came running to the scene. Ware's bullet-riddled body, still in the car, was rushed to the hospital, nine miles away in Camilla. He recovered.

The state of Georgia lodged charges, not against Sheriff Johnson — but against Charley Ware, for attempted murder and public drunkenness (which carries a pen-

alty of one year on the road gang.) Naturally, the Sheriff's story differed in several material respects from Ware's.

Sheriff Johnson said that when the car stopped in front of the jail he got out to unlock it. He claimed that his prisoner was not handcuffed. According to his account, when he returned to the car, he leaned across the driver's seat to get a key out of the glove compartment. As he was "mashing the button down," Charley Ware, who had been transferred to the front seat, grabbed him around the neck with his right arm and said, "I'm going to kill you," apparently brandishing a knife (although the Sheriff did not feel it at the time and only discovered it under Charley's leg when he was lying on the seat shot.) He knocked Charley's arm away and shot him three (sic) times.

Where the knife came from and how a little man like Charley Ware, taught to live in fear of white men, had the courage to attack a great big man like Sheriff Johnson remained unexplained.

The Trial

One week in July, this summer, Charley Ware was tried before a jury in Newton. His defense attorneys were C. B. King, the only Negro lawyer in all of southwest Georgia, and Donald Hollowell of Atlanta. Miss Elizabeth Holtzman, 2L, clerking for Mr. King, sat with the spectators in the back of the courtroom because it isn't safe for white and Negro to sit side by side in Baker County, not even in court.

The courthouse, a "grotesque" red brick building, has two sections for spectators, a white section where Miss Holtzman sat and a "Buzzard's Roost" upstairs for the Negro people. Large strips of paint have peeled off the courtroom walls. Most of the time during the trial about 70 Georgia crackers occupied the white section, chewing and spitting tobacco on the floor, ignoring

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Albany, Ga., Called "Police State"

By Charles M. Hamann

A second-year law student who worked for a Negro attorney in Albany, Ga., this summer, said this week that reports of non-violent police methods in controlling demonstrations in Albany were "simply not true."

Elizabeth Holtzman told the RECORD that "Albany is a police state. Laurie Pritchett, the Police Chief who has built for himself a nationwide reputation for non-violence, has himself beaten demonstrators and dragged girls by the hair." She also criticized the FBI for its failure to take action in the matter.

Albany, Georgia, was the first city in the South to have demonstrations for complete desegregation. They have been almost uniformly unsuccessful. "Although voter registration has increased, almost nothing has been desegregated except the bus station," Miss Holtzman said. "The library has been integrated, but all the chairs have been removed to save whites the embarrassment of sitting next to Negroes." Other results have been the shutdown of city bus lines and the closing of swimming pools to Negroes.

The demonstrations have been ruthlessly repressed, Miss Holtzman reported. Working, according to her own estimate, 12 hours a day, seven days a week, she helped handle about 500 cases involving demonstrators, many in Albany, but others in the surrounding territory. "We never won a case in Records Court (the local criminal court)," she said. All cases have been appealed. The lawyer for whom she worked, C. B. King, now has 2000 or 3000 cases on appeal.

Documenting incidents of police brutality, she said; "The city jail in Albany has a reputation for being the worst in the South. White integration workers have been beaten unmercifully by their fellow inmates, paid, according to sworn affidavits, by the police. White girls have been forced to strip in front of white males. One girl was dropped on the sidewalk eight times when she was arrested and dragged into a jail cell by her hair. A Negro minister was dragged by the genitals."

She said that seven and eight-year-old children who had tried to swim this summer at a now privately-owned all-white swimming

pool (sold by the city) had had "burning matches dropped on their flesh."

She charged the FBI with doing nothing about these cases for the past two years despite the fact that "every one of these cases" has been verified by sworn affidavits, filed with the FBI.

Police harassment even existed in the courtroom, Miss Holtzmann said. "Police would harass witnesses waiting to testify, punching them in the ribs and hitting them in the face." She also reported a general effort in court to prevent a fair presentation of the evidence.

HLS Students Aid Civil Rights Fight

Six law students from Harvard joined a larger group of students who helped carry on the legal battle for civil rights in the South and in Washington this summer. The group was recruited and its members were placed by William L. Higgs, LL.B. '58, a leader in the civil rights movement.

The experience of the six varied widely. John S. Bliss, 3L, who worked for a Negro law firm in Atlanta, encountered no "overt hostility" to his efforts. His work primarily consisted of research. Elizabeth Holtzman 2L, some of whose experiences are referred to above, lived an existence in which she was constantly "in danger." Although she also did legal research, trial work figured prominently in her summer experience.

Gary T. Schwartz, 2L, worked with Higgs and twelve other students in Washington, D. C. The group helped draft the civil rights bill of Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, D-Wis., portions of which have been incorporated in the subcommittee report on the President's Civil Rights Bill to the House Judiciary Committee.

The Washington group drafted a memorandum for field workers in the South on how to take advantage of FCC regulations regarding equal time on the airwaves. It also served as a clearing house for the leaders of the rights movement, travelling North and South, who stayed with the group at their headquar-

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ILS Will Need New Funds by 1965

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Elaborating on the report this week, Prof. Katz said the two-year deficit should be eliminated through an alumni fund drive devoted specifically to raising money for the International Program in Taxation and the World Tax Series.

Beyond 1965, he said, certain of the basic ILS functions could continue with no particular fund raising efforts. The Ford endowment of two professorships remains. The ILS building and the library books will also remain.

But the school is deeply concerned about its duty to provide leadership in new programs vitally needed in today's international scene, he said. Specifically, he listed three "emerging sectors" which need research — legal and institutional aspects of development; the framework for international trade and investment; and the role of law in the settlement of international disputes.

Professor Katz said there are several central considerations which must guide the programming of ILS projects. First, he stressed that ILS is "an integral part of the whole" of Harvard Law School and must remain that way. He noted that only one of the more than 20 professors who have participated in the program is full-time in the international field.

But at the same time, he said the program is now the most dynamic part of the School, and provides a sort of "cutting edge" on which Harvard continues to move forward.

He also emphasized that the program is aimed largely at areas directly relevant to the current central problems of citizens,

Work for Civil Rights

(Continued from page 7)

ters, and participated in field work in the South, notably in Danville, Virginia.

Three Law School students, Jonathan D. and Elizabeth B. Dubois and Barry M. Smoler, all 2L, spent part of the summer working in Mississippi.

Summing up his job experience, Schwartz commented, "I don't see any reason why we can't have four times as many Harvard Law students working in Washington and in the South next summer as we had this summer. The work's exciting — it's worth doing."

rather than at levels removed from the actual day-to-day ordering of affairs. He said success in the ILS program could be used as a pattern for other specialized programs which might be developed within law schools.

In forwarding the report to President Pusey, Dean Griswold noted the program's "remarkable development and progress." But he cited the "precarious" financial situation.

Neither report makes clear exactly how much money will be needed. Estimated annual expenses for the next two years total \$830,000.

Including 3.5 million dollars in Ford grants the school has had more than 6.5 million dollars made available to it.

Seek Funds for Wallace

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Allen, a former president of the Richmond Bar Association, was obtained through the efforts of the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights, Inc., headed by Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, and Harrison Tweed of New York.

Senior partner with his three sons in Allen, Allen, Allen and Allen, the new counsel was born in Farmville, the town in which Wallace allegedly assaulted a police officer during a scuffle on July 28.

Allen will meet in Richmond today with Samuel W. Tucker, partner in the firm of Tucker and Marsh, with which Wallace was working when the incident occurred this summer. The firm represents the NAACP in Virginia.

The Law School group will seek to collect money on Monday and Tuesday of next week to help Wallace meet the expenses of the defense, including funds for travel. At the moment, he faces five separate trials, on the assault charge October 23, and on four misdemeanor charges in November. He has previously been convicted on several of the misdemeanor charges, but is entitled to a trial de novo.

The group is headed by Richard B. Klein, a classmate of Wallace's at Amherst College. The others are Peter A. A. Berle, Donald W. Kramer, James D. Lorenz, Jack I. Samet, H. Woody Turner, and Russell E. Van Hooser.

Collection tables will be set up outside the classrooms and in Harkness.

Law Could Aid Growth of India

By Richard A. Hannaway

A more effective legal order could make an enormous contribution toward harnessing the energy and talent available to Indian society, Prof. Arthur T. von Mehren said this week. But the nation has a very poor understanding of these potentialities.

Prof. von Mehren spent last year as Visiting Professor at the Indian Law Institute in New Delhi. He conducted a seminar for a group of young Indian law teachers and criss-crossed the country visiting law schools and participating in discussion groups.

"The challenges to legal education and to the legal profession are literally enormous," he continued. "India urgently needs in many spheres of life the kind of sophisticated pluralism that an effective judicial process can provide."

He explained that there were basically three reasons for the failure of the legal profession to make a larger contribution to the solution of problems facing contemporary Indian society.

He cited, first, the problem arising from the historical development of law in India. Until very recently India was a relatively static society and the English common law system as administered in India was well adapted to preserve this static quality. But in a very short time tremendous social change has taken place, and today a more dynamic legal order is needed. As a result of the static quality law, one of the great problems besetting Indian law and the Indian legal profession is that of adapting the law to fit the society in which it must function.

Secondly, the legal profession in India is in need of improvement before its members can become leaders of the society. During the struggle against the English, Professor von Mehren noted, members of the bar were among the foremost leaders of the independence movement; but today, leaders of the government regard lawyers and the legal profession in general as obstructionists and manipulators. In India, he added, where the law can be painfully out of keeping with the times, the lawyer appears to people more as a reactionary than as a leader.



Professor von Mehren

Another problem is that the practice of law is relatively unattractive financially. Except for a few practitioners in the cities, lawyers in predominantly agricultural India make a very poor living. This problem is compounded by the fact that a lawyer's range of activity is much narrower in India than in the United States. Many matters which would be handled by a lawyer in the United States are not considered a lawyer's business in India. Prof. von Mehren mentioned in particular that the kind of "imaginative social engineering" which lawyers customarily do in the U. S. is unknown in India.

The problems in law and the legal profession are partly reflected in and partly caused by Indian legal education: "In my judgment the most promising — indeed, probably the only decisive key to the problem is legal education," he said. He felt that the most basic difficulty which required remedying was the inherited tendency in Indian legal education to look at the law as a collection of largely unchanging rules and principles. He believed that much could be accomplished if the kind of rational and functional analysis which he taught in his seminar should become widely diffused among Indian jurists.

On a more practical level, since the profes-

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von Mehren Reports Indian Needs

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sion of law pays so poorly, it is extremely difficult to persuade good students to enter it. The average failure rate at Indian law schools is about 50%. Further, according to studies made, roughly 90% of the average law class has no intention of practicing law when they entered the school.

In view of the low income of lawyers and the low regard in which the profession is held, law teachers are not surprisingly underpaid and overworked, and law schools are not equipped with adequate facilities.

RECORDmen Follow Cue



"This is the way to play," a pretty Cue and Cushion instructor tells Daniel J. Kucera, 3L, as Bruce Abel, 3L, eagerly observes. "Spin-the-Ball" Kucera and "Scratch" Abel represented the RECORD last week at the press preview of the new, exclusive billiard club in Waltham, Mass.

Although pool parlors were once considered low brow, the sport is enjoying a renaissance at the Cue and Cushion. Replacing spittoons and hazy lights at America's first private billiard club are teakwood wastebaskets, burnished-gold carpets, soft background music, an art exhibit, and an informal library.

RECORD playboys Abel and Kucera were given instruction on the fine points of the game by various local figures. Miss Fire Prevention and Miss New England Colleges gave cues on how to bridge, properly chalk, and apply English.

Established by two recent Harvard Business School graduates, the club promises to be a successful "pooling" agreement.

A further problem, Prof. von Mehren continued, is presented by the teaching methods which are commonly used in law schools. Most classes are straight lectures, and law is taught as a fixed set of doctrines and rules. The use of this method relates to the static conception of law developed before independence and tends to perpetuate this conception.

"Improvement of Indian legal education involves what might be called the 'multiple chicken-egg dilemma'," Prof. von Mehren said. Thus, top grade law students will not be available while the rate of compensation and the opportunities for lawyers are so poor; but the monetary rewards will improve only as lawyers generally become more energetic and imaginative.

Although the challenges are "literally enormous," he believes that the situation is not impossible—that the problems can be overcome—indeed, will have to be overcome. The proposals that a committee, of which he is a member, will in due course make with respect to possible changes in Indian legal education may assist in such change, he hopes. If such reforms as are proposed are tried experimentally at one or two schools and they work well, they may have a general and beneficial effect on legal education throughout India.

"Until India has an effective, imaginative legal education system, until the legal profession sees great opportunities for service to the community as well as for economic rewards commensurate with those offered comparable talent elsewhere in the society, Indian society will not understand, nor enjoy the contribution that a modern legal order could make to the solution of the very difficult problems that India faces and must overcome."

Former Librarian Dies

Arthur C. Pulling, a former director of the Law School library, died Saturday in Portland, Me., at the age of 76. Mr. Pulling, who was here from 1943 to 1953, was law librarian at the University of Maine.

The staff of the Harvard library is initiating a fund in his memory to acquire more books for the Langdell Treasure Room, a project he established during his service here.

Chancery Social Group Revamps

By Robert A. Grayson

Relocation of dining facilities and a limited membership are two results of a reorganization meeting held last week by the Chancery Club. Chancery, entering its 40th year as a law school dining and social organization, began this year's operations Monday.

The dining hall and kitchen have been relocated to the basement level from the first floor of the 9 Chauncy Street location. The new arrangement provides a dining room capacity of about 50. The bar has also been moved to provide more efficient seating.

The club hopes to keep its membership near 50, about one half of last year's membership figure. A smaller group, it is felt, will encourage more individual participation and provide opportunity for an increased social program. A number of dinner dances are planned in addition to the regular social events.

Mrs. Ellie Owden, last year's cook, will be assuming added responsibility under the new kitchen policy. She will do all the meal planning, purchasing, and cooking. Previously, various members were responsible for the purchasing. According to Chancellor Gerald D. Miller, 3L, the centralized system should be more efficient and economical. Miller also announced that no member will be required to purchase a minimum number of meals under the new system.

Invitations for membership will be issued next week on a personal basis with current members contacting interested persons.

In addition to Miller, the Board of Governors consists of Edward G. McAnaney, 3L, Vice Chancellor; Larry S. Berger, 2L, Treasurer; Gerald S. Rourke, 3L, Secretary; Joseph S. McAuliffe, Alumni Secretary; and J. Michael Hayes, 3L, and Douglas F. Burns, 2L, members-at-large.

No RECORD Next Week

The RECORD editors embark on a voyage next week to prove that the world is flat, and consequently will not honor Columbus Day week with an issue. The next issue will appear October 17.



Chancery Club

Tuition Goes Up

(Continued from page 1)

Within the University itself, Harvard undergraduates will be paying \$1,760 in 1964-65.

Dean Griswold said that the increase was "vitally necessary" to meet the costs attendant in keeping up Harvard's high quality. He cited particularly the enlargement of the faculty, and the improvement of library facilities.

Deficits over the last two years, with another one possible for this year, have only been eliminated by using the contributions of the Alumni Fund. The Dean believes that it is unwise for the school to depend on gifts for day-to-day operating expenses, that they should be reserved for financial aid and other extraordinary expenses.

This new tuition should enable the School to meet its ordinary expenses and set up a long range "financial plateau," Dean Griswold said. Hopefully, it will obviate any need for another rise in the near future.

The increase was decided on last year so that it could be printed in the new catalogues. The intent was to avoid misleading potential students in the important area of expenses. In this regard the Dean also stated that the Financial Aid Program "will be adjusted" to meet difficulties arising from the increased tuition.

Defenders Pick Twenty

Twenty second-year students were selected for the Harvard Voluntary Defenders last week. The organization members represent indigent criminal defendants in the Boston area, conducting jail interviews, making court appearances and writing post-conviction memos, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Defenders Committee.

Of 112 applicants, 41 were chosen for interviews conducted from Tuesday to Thursday last week. The quality of the applications was high, making final selection difficult, according to an organization spokesman.

Those joining the group are: Charles Cohler, Highland Park, Ill. (Amherst); George Damoose, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Harvard); Robert C. Faber, Laurelton, N. Y. (Cornell); Peter D. Gens, Chestnut Hill, Mass. (Tufts); Neal M. Kurk, Great Neck, N. Y. (Brown); Anthony J. Medaglia, Newton Highlands, Mass. (Harvard); Eric J. Olson, Los Angeles, Calif. (Pomona); Tat Parish, Waupaca, Wisc. (Hamline); Roger P. Pascal, Highland Park, Ill. (U. of Michigan); Jane K. Richards, Wilmington, Del. (Smith); Armand J. Robertson II, Santa Rosa, Calif. (Stanford); Reade H. Ryan, Darien, Conn. (Princeton); Peter H. Schuck, Great Neck, N. Y. (Cornell); Peter L. Sill, Harrison, N. Y. (Amherst); Darnet D. Skolnik, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Harvard); Norman B. Smith, Franklin, N. C. (U. of North Carolina); David C. Tierney, Hingham, Mass. (Brandeis); Thomas A. Welch, Sacramento, Calif. (U. C. L. A.); Billy L. Williamson, Springfield, Ore. (U. of Oregon); James B. Zagel, Chicago, Ill. (U. of Chicago).

Classes of '23, '58, '48, '33, '43, '28 Planning for Fall Reunions

With open bars, law school classes, symposia, class pictures and the toastful class dinners scheduled, the classes of multiples of five years ago are laying final plans for their pilgrimages to Harvard.

The fortieth reunion of the Class of 1923 will convene here tomorrow. On October 11 and 12 the Class of 1958 will assemble, followed by the Class of 1948 the following weekend. October 25 and 26 is the date for the reunion of the Class of 1933, while the Class of 1943 plans to reunite on November 8 and 9, and the Class of 1928 on November 15 and 16.

Dorm Council Committees Formed

Twenty-two students were elected to the Dormitory Council last week, joining the four executive officers who were elected last spring. Each of the new members — elected from the dorm floors — was assigned to one of the Council's four standing committees. The executive officers and new members are:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: President: Jack I. Samet (3L); Vice-president: Fred R. Profeta (3L); Secretary: David O. Fuller (3L); Treasurer: Jerome D. Hanscum (2L).

SOCIAL COMMITTEE: Allen B. Afterman (2L); Kenneth D. Archer (2L); Lawrence Bowles (2L); Robert Clarke (1L); James P. McGranery, Jr. (2L); Jeffrey P. Ossen (2L); Harry Strachan (1L); and Andrew R. Willing (2L).

THEATER COMMITTEE: Judy D. Davis (1L); D. M. Armstrong (1L); Alan Goldhammer (1L); and Stephen Schwarz (2L). (In addition, Stewart Cheifet (3L) and John Schwartz (3L), who are not members of the Council, will serve as production managers. William Rubinstein (2L) is chairman of the committee.)

BUILDINGS & GROUNDS COMMITTEE: Chairman, Morris Mark (3L). Richard Block (2L); Ed Horowitz (1L); and Frank E. Morris (1L).

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE: Chairman, David A. Hartquist, (1L). Jay Baraff (2L); Leslie Neal Buch (1L); and Robert Warden (1L).

Bully, Bearable Flicks Today

The Bull & Bear Club will hold its first meeting today in the Ames Courtroom from 3:45 to 5 p.m.

The movie "Your Share in Tomorrow" and the cartoon "What Makes Us Tick" will be shown. The films are designed to inform the club's membership of how a security order is executed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The officers of the club for the 1963-64 school year are: Philip S. Sassower, 3L, president; Howard S. Klotz, 3L, first vice president; Arthur H. Goodman, 3L, second vice president; Bruce A. Levin, 3L, secretary; and David J. Rabbach, 3L, treasurer. Members-at-large are: John A. Helms, 3L; Lloyd Shor, 3L; Lawrence Bowles, 2L; Jane K. Richards, 2L; Eric D. Rosenfeld, 3L; and Morris Mark, 3L.

An organization spokesman said that both members and non-members are welcome at today's meeting.

A Georgia Trial

(Continued from Page 6)

antebellum spittoons. Some, "stinking drunk," lay down on the benches and went to sleep.

The judge was Carl E. Crow, a somewhat wizened old man, who like the rest of the local people was chewing and spitting tobacco. Above him was a small sign, slightly askew, which exhorted observers to "Keep Smiling." At his side, lounging on the judge's bench and staring at witnesses for the defense, was Sheriff Johnson. The defense asked Judge Crow to order him to move, but the judge replied, "He's an officer of the court and can stay wherever he wants."

The trial lasted from Monday until Friday. Every day between three and four in the afternoon the judge would read the *Albany (Ga.) Herald*. "It was a bad time to present evidence."

Star witness for the defense was an expert in animal husbandry, a white man, who had left Baker County because the people, in his words, were "vicious." He testified on Thursday, the fourth day of trial, that on the night of the incident he had seen the Sheriff drunk.

But this testimony which the "cow man", as he was known to the local citizenry, had risked his life to give had little effect on the jury. (Every man in the county knew what had happened to Charley Ware, he said privately.) The jury convicted. The conviction has been appealed.

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Civil Rights Bill

(Continued from page 5)

Prof. Freund was asked by the Senate Commerce Committee to contribute a brief on the Constitutional basis for the public accommodations bill. (The brief has been printed in the Committee hearings on S. 1732.) He also argued that the public accommodations bill was not a novel use of the Commerce power, and that "the issue is one of legislative policy, not constitutional power." However, in opposition to those who contended that the 14th Amendment was a less precedent-shattering basis for the bill than the Commerce power, he argued that use of the 14th Amendment, particularly in conjunction with overruling of the 1883 civil rights cases, "has implications for judicial power and duty that transcend the immediate

controversy. Such a decision would have a momentum of principle that might carry it far beyond the issue of racial discrimination or public accommodations." He did not argue that the step should not be taken; merely that it should be done with awareness of its larger implications.

Fellowships Abroad Available

A variety of fellowships — including Fulbright Scholarships — are available for study abroad next year, Joseph E. Leininger, Secretary of International Legal Studies said this week. Any interested students who were unable to attend the general meeting Tuesday afternoon should see Mr. Leininger in the ILS Building. The closing date for applications for most programs is October 25.

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Law Wives' Tea Set

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold will entertain the women of the Law School at a tea next Tuesday from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m., in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room.

Receiving with Mrs. Griswold will be Mrs. Nathan Pusey, Mrs. A. James Casner, Mrs. Milton Katz, and Mrs. Richard Guthrie, the president of the Law Wives. Faculty wives, law wives, women students, wives of staff and women staff members are cordially invited.

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Peace Corps Wants Lawyers

Practicing lawyers and recent law school graduates are currently being selected for participation in pilot projects under a new Peace Corps project directed toward developing nations in Africa, according to the *Peace Corps Volunteer*.

Some 30 or 40 lawyers will serve on law school faculties and in junior positions as clerks, researchers in government ministries, court aides, and law report editors. The program has American Bar Association support.

Those interested may write the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

Sander to Visit Washington

Professor Frank E. A. Sander is expected to be on hand at the White House on Oct. 11 when the President's Commission on the Status of Women presents its report to President John F. Kennedy. Professor Sander has been a member of the Commission's Committee on Civil and Political Rights.

Oct. 11 marks the birthday anniversary of Eleanor Roosevelt, late Chairman of the Commission.

Legislative Researchers Add Members

The Student Legislative Research Bureau announced this week its selection of new members. Woodbury H. Andrews, of Princeton and Excelsior, Minn. was the only new third-year student.

The new second-year students are: David H. Bradley, Dartmouth, West Swanzey, N.H.; E. Stephen Derby, Wesleyan, Baltimore, Md.; Peter H. Goldberg, U. of Miami, Miami Beach, Fla.; Daniel V. Grossman, Harvard, Rockville Centre, N.Y.; Bruce D. Haims, U. of Penn, Stamford, Conn.; Richard B. Laden, Brandeis, Phila., Pa.; Robert M. Levin, U. of Maryland, Silver Springs, Md.; Leonard S. Machtlinger, C.C.N.Y., New York, N.Y.; Walter V. McLaughlin, Jr., Harvard, Phila., Pa.; Sarah M. Raney, Ohio State, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; William E. Rapp, Harvard, Wynnewood, Pa.; Arnold J. Schaab, New School of Social Research, Newark, N.J.; Marsha E. Swiss, Swarthmore, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hamilton J. Teaford, Wesleyan, Columbus, O.; Hardy L. Thomas, Stanford, Piedmont, Calif.; Michael C. Tobriner, Stanford, San Francisco, Calif.; William H. Webster, III, Amherst, W. Hartford, Conn.; Howard Wilson, Cornell, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Duane F. Wurzer, Creighton, Carroll, Iowa.

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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

Beverly Hills, Cal.: Beilenson, Meyer, Rosenfeld & Susman. George C. Zachary, Esq., or Allen E. Susman, Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

Boston: Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley and Ketchum. Augustus W. Soule, Jr., Esq. and others. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

Boston: Hutchins & Wheeler. Henry Wheeler, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, October 4.) Friday, October 11.

Los Angeles: Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker. Robert P. Hastings, Esq. and Leonard S. Janofsky, Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10 and Friday, October 11.

New York: White & Case. Vernon Munroe, Jr., Esq. and Lawrence B. Morris, Jr., Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

New York: Casey, Lane & Mitten-dorf. John Mahoney, Esq., David Orlin, Esq., or William Jordan,

Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

New York: Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton. Lyman M. Tondel, Jr., Esq. and/or Morton M. Winston, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, October 4.) Friday, October 11 and Monday, October 14.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR INTERVIEWS

Baltimore: Venable, Baetjer and Howard. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr., Esq., and William J. McCarthy, Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

Buffalo: Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear. Homer H. Woods, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, October 4.) Friday, October 11.

Cleveland: Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis. James T. Lynn, Esq. and James E. Courtney, Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

Detroit: Honigman, Miller, Schwartz and Cohn. David K. Page, Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, October 4.) Friday, October 11.

Detroit: Dykema, Wheat, Spencer, Goodnow & Trigg. Paul R. Trigg, Jr., Esq., and Marshall M. Massey, Esq. (12 p.m. today, October 3.) Thursday, October 10.

Philadelphia: Drinker, Biddle & Reath. John Markle, Jr., Esq. (12 p.m. Friday, October 4.) Friday, October 11.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Albuquerque, New Mexico: Modrall, Seymour, Sperling, Roehl & Harris. Simms Building, P.O. Box

466. Contact A. T. Seymour, Esq.
Atlanta: Nall, Miller, Cadenhead & Dennis. 2434 Bank of Georgia Building. Contact Theodore G. Frankel, Esq.

Chicago: Eckhart, Klein, McSwain & Hassell. 30 South Dearborn Street. Contact James O. Silliman, Esq.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Adair, Perry, Beers, McAlister & Mallers. 1700 Lincoln Tower. Contact Mr. McAlister.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

Los Angeles: Richards, Watson & Hemmerling. Twenty-First floor, Wilshire-Flower Building, 615 South Flower Street. Contact Edgar Paul Boyko, Esq.



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