



Harvard Law Record

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FIFTEEN CENTS

Casner Vows to Keep Firm Hand on Reins

By Thomas Geisler



Acting Dean A. James Casner

Associate Dean A. James Casner, who will be appointed Acting Dean after Dean Erwin Griswold retires, intends to make his term of office more than a mere "holding operation."

Speaking of his plans as Acting Dean, Mr. Casner emphasized that, especially since his tenure would probably last through the school year, he will conduct business on a regular basis, making long-term decisions when the problems present themselves.

"The Law School will be moving ahead, not standing still," he said.

While the selection of a new permanent Dean is the province of President Pusey and may at his discretion be accelerated, it is likely that the long and thorough process will preclude any final selection until at least April. To avoid any "tail-end" term for whoever is finally chosen, it is probable that Casner will remain Acting Dean through the entire school year.

A Matter of Course

By Ned Hines

In Harvard Law School's sudden thrust toward reform last year, the Placement Office, honoraries selection, the grading system and the curriculum all came under Blitzkrieg attack.

One of the venerable bastions under fire was the requirement that second-year students take four courses prescribed by the faculty.

This requirement managed to hold out

(Continued on Page 2)

Calling the post of Solicitor General the "highest lawyer's job in public service," Dean Casner praised Dean Griswold's nomination as a "magnificent thing for the country." In addition, the nomination comes at a most appropriate moment, since in a real sense the Sesquicentennial Celebration may be regarded as the capstone of the Griswold Era, he said.

Choosing new Deans of the Law School simply hasn't happened very often, so there

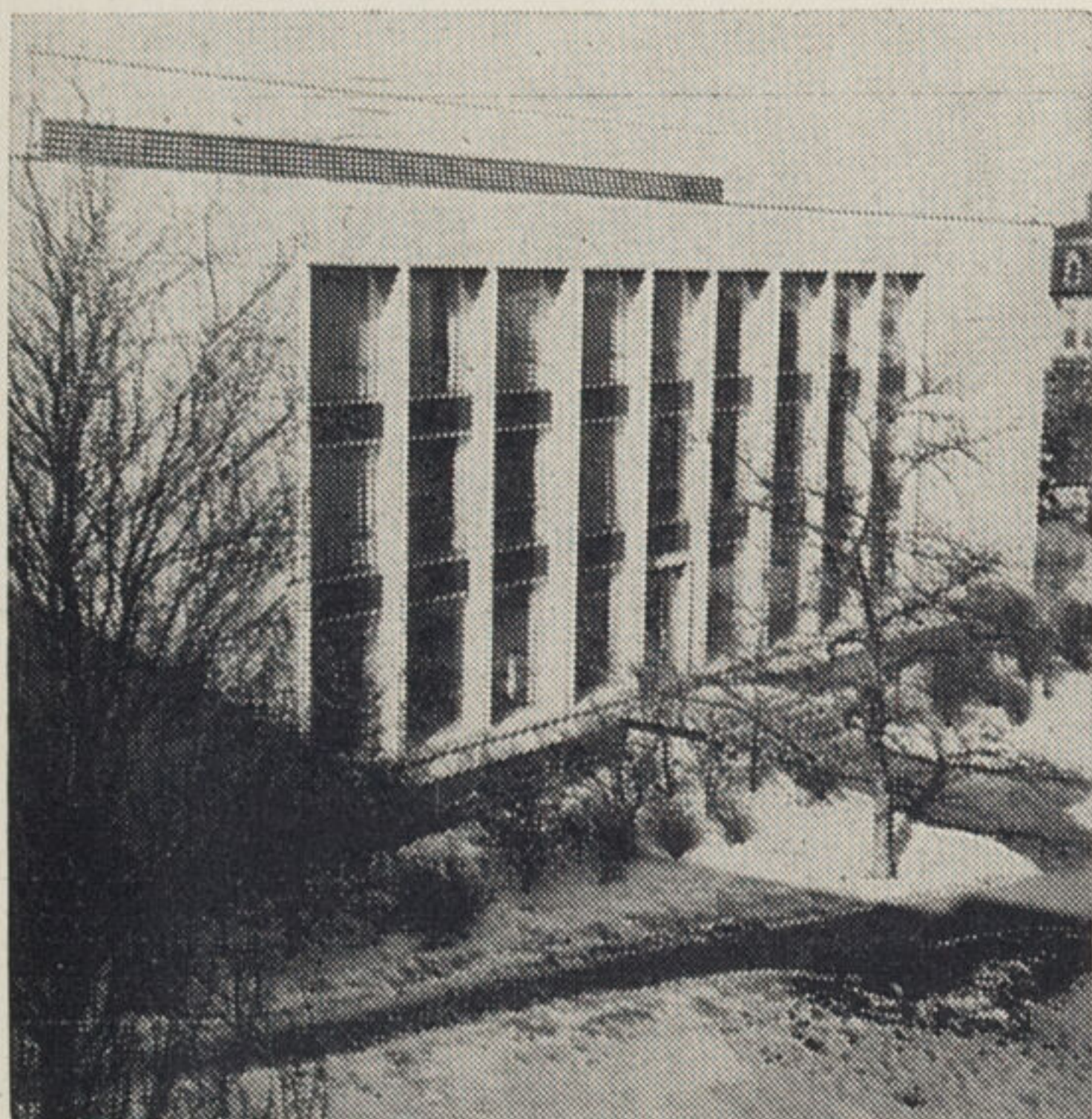
(Continued on Page 10)

Law School's Outmoded Curriculum

(Continued from Page 1)

until late May of this year when the faculty yielded to the demands for abolition of requirements. But, in a pronouncement epitomizing the well-ordered retreat, the men who run Harvard Law School stated with august precision:

"The Faculty expresses the judgment that second-year students should normally take a balanced program including Taxation,



I.L.S. symbolizes the continuing growth of the Law curriculum.

Corporations, Constitutional Law and Accounting but those courses will no longer be required."

The action appears somewhat less than radical when viewed against the perspective of changing curriculum requirements during the Law School's 150 years.

In 1817 the curriculum of legal studies was experience. As the Horatio Alger advocates are quick to point out, Abe Lincoln had no formal education to prepare himself for the legal profession in the sophisticated early 1800's. When Isaac Parker began his career as Royall Professor of Law at Harvard in 1815, his lectures were of necessity without coordination or system. There was, in fact, no model to follow.

The Harvard catalog of 1819 (itself only fourteen pages long) devotes a third of a

page to "Law." In those days a catalog was simply that — a list of the names of those in the various departments of the University. Under "Law" it lists only the names and residences of the eleven law students.

In passing, it is interesting to consider a Cambridge intimate enough to allow a simple "Mrs. Gilman's" to identify the abode of one Mr. Mucius S. Spark. Perhaps even more interesting is the fact that the residence of two law students is given as "the President's" — apparently President Kirkland's. Such a situation today would certainly silence the critics of the anonymity in the Law School.

The catalog of 1820 reveals an increase of 18% in the student body to 13. Significantly, nine of the thirteen held degrees from Harvard (In 1967 only 14.1 per cent of the Law School were Crimson grads).

Still, however, no curriculum is listed. The **Centennial History of the Law School** reveals that in this initial period, no schedule of studies existed which could be called a curriculum. The lectures of this period must have been unpredictable, with the same professor lecturing one day on Commercial Law, the next on Forms of Action.

With Story (1829-1845), the situation began to change and by 1845 the curriculum had begun to jell. Among the subjects taught in the middle 1840's were Pleading, Bills and Notes, Domestic Relations, Evidence, Shipping and Admiralty, Bailments, Wills and Administration, Partnership, Insurance, Sales, Agency, Contracts, and Corporations. Although many of the course titles remain, one wonders at the change of content that must have occurred in the intervening 120 years.

By 1850, the Law School occupied 28 pages of the University Catalog. The enrollment was up to 100 and the faculty to three: the Royall and Dane Professors and the University lecturer — Messrs. Parker, Parsons and Cushing respectively. The library contained 4,000 volumes and tuition and expenses ran to \$350 a year. A two year course of study was set out, with courses given in alternate years.

Falls Before Professors' Blitzkrieg

The courses mentioned above were continued with the following additions: Equity, Civil Law, Arbitration, Criminal Law, Conflict of Laws, Blackstone's Commentaries, and Kent's Commentaries.

The catalog also listed "parallel courses" (extra reading for the more ambitious students of the age). These courses consisted of the hornbooks of the period, including such picturesque highlights as Best on Presumptions, Long on Sales (Rand Edition), Fell on Guarantee, Chance on Powers, and Calvert on Parties.

By 1896, immediately following the Dean-ship of Langdell, the framework of a curriculum had appeared — a framework which is still recognizable today. Under Ames, as under Griswold, a first year student was initiated into the legal profession with five courses: Civil Procedure, Contracts, Criminal Law, Property and Torts.

The Catalog for 1896-1897 (all of fourteen pages long) lists the following required 2L courses: Agency, Bills of Exchange and

Promissory Notes, Carriers, Contracts and Quasi-Contracts, Evidence, Insurance, Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, Property II, Sales of Personal Property, Trusts, Damages, Interpretation of Statutes, and Law of Persons. One hopes that each course was but one semester; otherwise the oft heard complaint of overwork from today's 2L's is destined to receive little sympathy from the elder of our alumni.

The same 1896 catalog revealed a tuition charge of \$150 with the following addendum, "There are no extra charges in the School." It must be added that tuition payments today comprise only about one-half the operating budget of the School while in 1896 that fraction was considerably larger.

In 1896, third year courses included Constitutional Law, Corporations, Partnership, Comparative Jurisprudence, Conflict of Laws and Suretyship. An extra course (non-credit) is also mentioned: Civil Procedure under the New York Code. David Dudley
(Continued on Page 4)

The First Curriculum:

At a meeting of the Law Faculty of Harvard University, held at the President's house, on the 7th day of June, 1871, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P.M.

Present: Pres. Eliot (in the chair) Profs. Washburn, Holmes & Langdell.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion

Resolved, that every student must designate seven elective subjects, and only seven, in which he will be examined.

Further

Resolved, that one hundred be the maximum mark for each paper; & that the preparation of schedules be referred to the Dean.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 10, at same hour & place.

C. C. Langdell,
Dean.

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Changes Help Law School Cope With Society

(Continued from Page 3)

Field would have been proud.

By 1908 the curriculum had expanded with such courses as Mortgages (a sign of the times?), Roman Law, International Law, Admiralty and Bankruptcy. The number of non-credit courses grew to seven, including Administrative Law, Patent Law, Law of Mining and Irrigation and Voice Training.

Also in 1908, Agency was moved from the second year curriculum to the first, expanding the first year course load to six. Six years later Principles of Liability replaced Agency as the sixth first year course, and Agency was reincorporated into the second year curriculum. These sparks of instability in the first year sixth course eventually became a fire from which the phoenix-like D.L.I. appeared.

The events of the Twenties were reflected in the additions to the Law School's curriculum during that period. In 1920, Felix Frankfurter began a course in Public Utilities, and in 1921, Professor Beale instituted a course in Taxation and Professor Sayre one

tional Law, International Legal Problems, and Private International Law. The impact of current events in shaping the curriculum is apparent.

The year 1926 also saw the Law School trying to cope with what has become a perennial problem: growth. After 109 years, the enrollment of the School had increased from 11 to 1201. The first year class in 1925 consisted of 530 students (compared with 1966's 558 1L's). The catalog states that the first year class will be in two divisions ("sections" was apparently introduced later).

Since this is the first mention of such a division, it appears that the 346 students listed as 2L's by the 1926 catalog had all been in one class during their first year. Obviously, no one with a hearing defect could have survived.

The bi-section of the first year class witnessed the demise of Principles of Liability as the sixth first year course. Again there were five.

The Forties were a hectic period for the Law School, as for everyone. The 1941 catalog shows a student body of 827. Agency has again become the sixth first year course. The required second year courses include Business Associations, Commercial Law, Contracts II, Equity, Property II and Trusts.

Among the additions to the third year electives are Creditor's Rights, Government Control of Business, Corporation Finance and Federal Administration. Three months after the school year began, Pearl Harbor was history, but its ramifications rocked hard the school's men-only, draft-age student body and leadership-experienced faculty.

The catalog for 1942 illustrates the changes wrought by the War. Students numbered only 283, and fourteen of 30 professors were on leaves of absence. Many of the classrooms were being used by the military. Only the addition of Prof. Chafee's course in Unfair Competition bucked the tide of dwindling professors, dwindling stu-



Tortilla Flats: Married Students' Housing Springs up after World War II

in Labor Law.

The catalog for 1926 also reveals three courses in the international field: Interna-

(Continued on Page 12)

Belman Urges Balanced Trade Policies

"We are going to have to investigate what policies will help the economies of underdeveloped countries without distorting and hurting our own," Murray Belman, State Department Legal Advisor, cautioned in an informal talk to the International Law Club October 3.

Mr. Belman, a participant in the recent Kennedy Round of international tariff re-



Murray Belman

ductions, pointed out that it is easy to come up with solutions to the economic problems of underdeveloped countries, but it is a very different thing when one tries to implement these 'solutions.'

"The pressures placed on our government by the American coffee industry when Brazil recently started exporting instant coffee into the American Market are an example of the type of problems we face.

"The Brazilian government decided that it wanted to move beyond the mere agricultural production of coffee beans into the first stage of industrial production. It began to subsidize Brazilian instant coffee producers."

Mr. Belman noted that it was not long before the crocodile tears of American Instant Coffee producers made their way into the national press. The industry began si-

multaneously to apply strong pressures on the national government.

"This reaction," according to Mr. Belman "is a standard manifestation of American industry's displeasure when under developed nations began to compete.

"The amount of United States aid to these countries is declining both absolutely and relative to their needs," he continued. "We are losing time every year and nothing gets done. However, during the conference at Punta del Este the United States for the first time began advocating tariff preferences for the exports of underdeveloped nations.

"This does not mean, of course, that we will implement our advocacy of lower tariffs."

But the Kennedy Round, Mr. Belman pointed out, will ultimately result in tariff reductions of about 30 per cent. Soon the questions of preference may be academic. World wide tariffs on many goods may be near zero.

The Kennedy Rounds, he said, though very successful in comparison to the 5 previous rounds held under GATT auspices, did not meet the negotiators' ambitions of reducing tariffs from 50 to 100 per cent.

"But tariffs are coming down more, perhaps much more," Belman said. "The major obstacles will be the approval of the reductions by the governments involved. Especially since pressure from American industry can be very substantial."

RECORD Balloting

RECORD officers for this semester have been selected. John TePaske, 3L, a resident of Orange City, Iowa, and graduate of Grinnell College, was elected president.

Thomas Geisler, 3L, and Allan Freedman, 3L, were named Managing Editor and Executive Editor, respectively. News Editor for the semester is Jack Tate, 2L.

Richard M. Whiston, 3L, will put his accounting background to work as Business Manager, and John Harris, 3L, was reappointed to head the photography department.

Honorary Groups Fill Membership Ranks

The Gannett House Gang Chooses Editors for the 'Harvard Law Review'

Grades have long been recorded, the list of ranking students has been compiled, and the honoraries have been staffed for another year.

The *Harvard Law Review*, the Board of Student Advisors, and the Legal Aid Society have announced the names of students invited to join their staffs.

In *Review* selections for this year, the percentage of Ivy Leaguers invited to join has dropped for the second straight year. Of the 26 second-year and 8 third-year students newly accepted on the staff of the *Review*, 19 students or 56 per cent were from Ivy League schools, down from the startling 79 per cent of two years ago.

The ratio still does credit to the Ivy League, which supplies about 40 per cent of the present student enrollment at the Law School.

The following have been invited

Student Advisors Select New Members

The Board of Student Advisors has announced the names of new members:

Third Year

Herschel M. Bloom Vanderbilt
Robert T. Smith Princeton
Steven L. Stern Stanford
Bruce Wolff Amherst

Second Year

C. Coleman Bird Williams
Donald L. Breakstone
..... U. of Michigan
George E. Crapple
..... U. of Wisconsin
Thomas S. Ellis, III Princeton
John D. Leshy Harvard
William St. J. McKee Yale
Gary H. Moore Yale
Clifford J. Spradlin Baylor
Irving B. Yoskowitz C.C.N.Y.
George J. Strange Indiana

to join the staff of the *Review*:

Third Year

Jack Auspitz Columbia
Boyd K. Dyer Stanford
Louis P. Georgantas Yale
Philip L. Graham Harvard
Moshe J. Kupietzky C.C.N.Y.
Jay F. Lapin Yale
Howard M. Richard Cornell
Richard A. Strong U. of Utah

Second Year

Kenneth W. Abbott Cornell
R. Timothy Baker, Jr. Williams
Roger E. Berg Brown
Lawrence C. Christy Harvard
J. Morris Clark Yale
Harold Cohen U. of Rochester
Peter W. Coogan Harvard
Richard M. Cooper Haverford
Michael F. Duhl U. of Michigan
Mark J. F. Fischer Yale
Barry M. Fox Johns Hopkins
George T. Frampton, Jr. Yale
Steven H. Gifis UCLA
Richard A. Glickstein Harvard
Marvin L. Gray, Jr. Princeton
Allan I. Grossman Brooklyn
D. Brock Hornby U. of Ontario
S. William Livingston, Jr.
..... Carleton

Kevin C. McMahon Harvard
Thomas R. Meites Harvard
Martin D. Minsker Cornell
Roger C. Park Harvard
Kenneth R. Schild Wabash
Philip Soper Washington U.
John M. Stevens, Jr. Harvard
John M. Vine Amherst

Legal Aid Bureau Names Staffers

The Legal Aid Bureau has announced the names of its new members for the 1967-68 academic year:

Third Year

Peter J. Levinson Brandeis
Robert C. Pomeroy Hamilton
Arthur L. Sherwood
..... U. of California

Second Year

Jerome P. Akman Northwestern
L. Graeme Bell Dartmouth
Jeffrey S. Berlin Oberlin
Henry Christensen, III Yale
Cynthia A. Crounse

..... Mount Holyoke
Gary M. Elden U. of Illinois
Mitsi Filson U.C.L.A.
Jeffrey Frackman Harvard
Peter B. Freeman Princeton
Dennis E. Gartner Brown
Mark E. Greenwold Yale
Thomas R. Hurst .. U. of Wisconsin
Robert D. Knell U.C.L.A.
Lawrence Levit U. of Chicago
Barry Metzger Princeton
Walter C. Minnick Whitman
John M. Newman, Jr.

..... Georgetown
Robert H. Olson Indiana
Robert S. Rein Brandeis
Allen P. Rosiny Amherst
Cliff G. Russell Northwestern
Robert C. Schubert Cornell
Steven F. Shatz U. of California
Gerald D. Vinnard Fresno State

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The New Class: A Conglomerate Merger

By Richard Hoffman

Stung by a particularly piercing piece of Fred Allen repartee, Jack Benny once protested, "You wouldn't talk that way about me if I had my gag writers here!"

Dean Erwin Griswold only needs his gag writers once a year, when he tells the new first-year class why it is different or not so different from all previous entering aggregations.

Nevertheless, the dean is traditionally ready, willing,

Class LSAT Score plummets one point: 666 to 665

and able to point out on that last afternoon preceding the initial first-year sections just how many students arrive with Phi Beta Kappa keys (96 this year), master's degrees (35, down from 55 last year), and records of service as salesmen at the flea market in Florence, Italy (1).

Assistant Dean Russell Simpson headed the admissions office delegation which broke the outstanding piece of bad news about this year's arrivals: their LSAT average tumbled to 665 from 666 last year.

But then, it is to be doubted whether 1966's entrants could boast of a sometime chief cook of Porky's Drive-In among their ranks, or the U.C.L.A.'s Air Force

ROTC's pin-up girl.

Only four states neglected to send students to Harvard Law this year: Alaska, Arizona, North Dakota and Wyoming. All but North Dakota numbered among last year's missing, too. New York's 115-student unit claims 21% of the new class, while California dispatched 54 would-be barristers, or 10%.

Applications from 484 colleges flowed into 23 Everett St. last winter, but no one was exceedingly surprised that 73 members (13%) of the class of 1970 come from Harvard. Yale trails with 39 (7%), followed by Princeton (26), Dartmouth (19), Cornell (15), U. of California at Berkeley (13) and U. of Pennsylvania (13).

Government and political science, or some combination thereof, moved up to an even more commanding plurality of the undergraduate majors of the incoming class. There are 169 such students this year, up from 144 in 1966. History held the attention of 105 entrants, down from 111 a year ago.

Other leading major fields were economics, English, accounting and business, engineering and philosophy.

Students specifying majors other than those mentioned, or social science or sociology, fell to a disturbingly low 61 from 85 last year.

Statistics do not say whether the ten students holding Ph.D. degrees in-

clude other accomplished entrants: an Appalachian Mountain Club hutmaster, a Mormon missionary in France, a manager of Emperor Industries in Hong Kong, nine Viet Nam veterans (one, a jet pilot with 150 combat missions), an NCAA All-American swimmer, or the bargaining consultant for the New York Police Benevolent Association.

But 21 first-year students held scholarships for study abroad, eight served in the Peace Corps, at least one was an extra player in the movies and T.V., and 67 were married at the time they applied.

Why only 22 women turned up at the Law School is a question which merits further introspective study, since 37 made their way to

Forty per cent fewer women in first year class

Langdell Hall last year.

Yet that and other queries (such as just where the Peace Corpsman who put down "unspecified" as the country where he served actually did serve) must remain unanswered, as the admissions staff prepares to forget its 1967 mistakes and set out in search of an equally diverse 1968 assortment.

Passing the Torch

"Almost" Acting Dean A. James Casner is off to a good start.

Announcing his intent to avoid a "holding period" and to carry on business as usual during his interim deanship (See Story, Page 1), he has already served notice that such organizations as the Joint Student-Faculty Committee, the Faculty Committee on the Placement Office, and many others need not curtail their activities during the coming year.

Faced with the potential for an indeterminate period of inaction and stagnation, pending the selection of the seventh Dean of the Law School, Dean Casner has instead gone on the offensive and indicated in advance his willingness to make long term decisions as the need for them arises.

The Big Switch

Second-year requirements aren't requirements any more. One of the last acts of the faculty last spring was to make the second-year curriculum entirely elective in character.

It is too early to assess how this will affect the number of students taking what were once required subjects, since second-year students were pre-registered for these courses before the change.

It seems safe to speculate that most second-year students will continue to take voluntarily most of those courses which were once forced upon them, for what legal education is complete without Taxation, Constitutional Law or Corporations? The important thing, however, is that the choice is up to the individual students.

The faculty vote is renewed evidence that a growing organism, even one that is 150 years old, can adapt and survive.

Harvard Law Record

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Photographers: Steven L. Stern and John Cooper.

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

Class was over! I burst out the back door of Austin West, skittered to the right along the picket fence until a contra-circular series of cruel teeth coerced me in another direction — a fork, dead end! Furiously backtracking through another deadly corridor, I collided with a friend rushing toward me.

"We're through, Fenno!" he gasped. "There's no hope now. It's just a matter of time until they get us now."

"Get us? Who's 'they'?"

"The big firms. At a conference in New York last week they decided that the placement procedure at Harvard was going badly this year — too many students seemed to be 'tuning in, turning on, and dropping out' of the world of securities registration, bond indentures and tax planning."

"So?"

"So under the guise of the construction activity they have gradually been putting up more and more fences leading up to the final round-up today."

"They can't round up Harvard Law School students."

"The cattle cars are already waiting nearby, with enough fodder to . . ."

A student shrieked past, followed by a large group which nearly trampled us in the panic. Across the pit I could hear the moans of a student who must have impaled himself trying to escape. We both wanted to help but it soon became evident that our position was dangerous enough without that.

The dust cleared around us for a few seconds and we caught a glimpse of a student who must have lost control — he was kneeling down to the ground attempting to gnaw his way through one of the pickets.

"The Supreme Court won't stand for this!" I shouted in defiance.

"On the contrary," my friend replied. "They've been having image problems too and have been promised first pick."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

'Law Dormitories Turning Into Slums'

To the Editor:

A new slum is developing in Cambridge. Over the past three years the formerly pleasant surroundings of the Harvard Law Dorms (Ames, Dane, Story, Shaw and Holmes Halls) have degenerated to the point of being only marginally fit to live in. Regrettably, the deterioration seems to stem from the mismanagement of the dorms by the administration.

To be specific:

1. This year the Law School re-assigned responsibility for cleaning the bathrooms in the new dorms. The janitors of the respective dorms are no longer in charge. All twenty-six bathrooms are under the care of one man. Therefore instead of receiving the daily intensive care typical of past years, some of the bathrooms often go two or more days without cleaning. The conditions by the end of the second day resemble the men's rooms in Fenway Park after a double-header.

2. Never in my three years of residency have the walls of the dorm been cleaned.

3. The couch cushions provided by the school in each room have not been cleaned in at least three years. This year some of the bedspreads distributed had not been cleaned.

4. The maids *never* vacuum and *never* wet mop the rooms. This is especially critical from December to April when sand from the walks is tracked into the dorms and collects on floors, rugs, and in corners, rarely to be disturbed by a passing dry mop.

5. The maids used to do three things daily: a) dry mop the floors, b) make the beds (and change the linen once a week), and c) empty the wastebaskets. Now most of the maids do nothing. They no longer empty the wastebaskets. Residents must put their baskets in the hall and the janitors come around to empty them.

Of the remaining two chores, "making" the beds involves merely pulling up the bedspread and tucking it around the pillow. Rarely, if ever, are sheets or blankets tucked in. Finally, any room with a rug on the floor does not even get the benefit of a dry mop. Rarely, if ever, are window sills dusted.

(Rarely, if ever, is anything dusted.) The maids leave the Law School at 2 p.m. every day, but where they spend their last one to two hours is a matter of considerable speculation.

6. Jurisdiction for the cleaning of corridors, common rooms and phone booths has passed to persons unknown. Their littered condition, added to by wastebaskets lining the halls daily, bring to mind the garbage-strewn streets of Harlem and the Bowery. It is somewhat less than esthetically pleasing to walk to class between two rows of assorted garbage.

7. There is increasing evidence that flying ants, silver fish (fish moths) and other vermin now breed in the new dorms.

It would seem that the advantages of comfort, proximity and low cost provided by the dorms are more than counteracted by their current state of constant filth.

Fred H. Eppenberger, 3L

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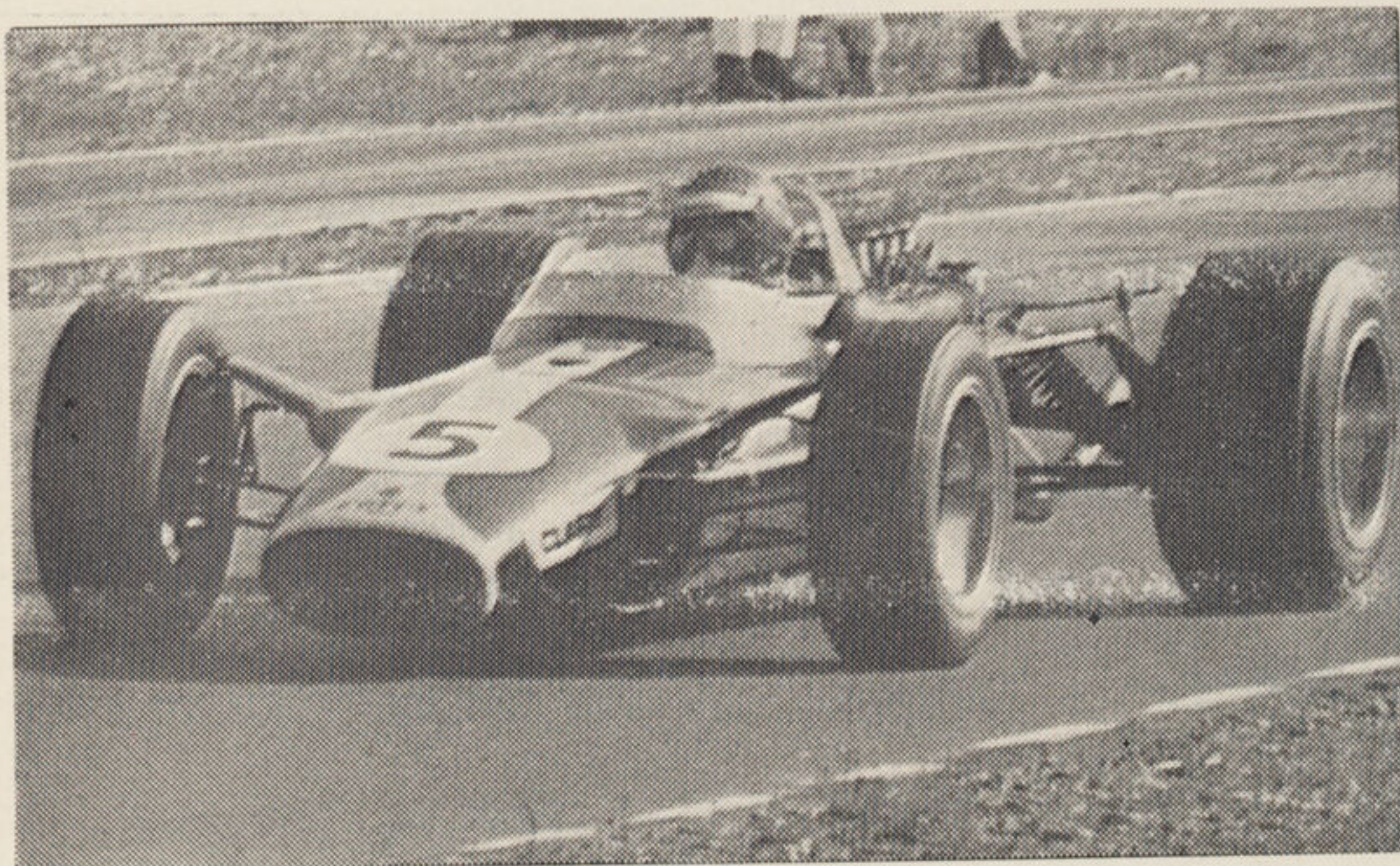


Photo by John Harris

"With All Deliberate Speed . . ."

Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294, 301.

Casner Vows to Keep Firm Hand on the Reins

(Continued from Page 1)

is no standard procedure established by ingrained tradition; rather, the University President may conduct the process with great flexibility. When a successor to Dean Landis was being sought, President Conant established a Faculty Committee (of which Casner was a member) which interviewed faculty members regarding the post.

Personal Touch

President Pusey has chosen to communicate with faculty members individually, rather than through a Faculty Committee. Thus, each member of the faculty is being requested to write the President a letter containing a general analysis

of the present strengths and weaknesses of the School and also listing personal preferences for permanent Dean.

Dean Casner expects that this will be followed by personal interviews with some faculty members and also consultation with representatives of the alumni, including but not limited to the Visiting Committee. It is President Pusey who will make the ultimate recommendation to the Corporation, he emphasized.

"The worst thing to do would be to have a division into blocs supporting different candidates," said Casner. "The resulting cleavages would likely leave ineradicable scars." He noted that

there are "many on the faculty who are fully qualified to do the job."

When asked what he felt the most important achievement of the Griswold deanship was, Associate Dean Casner stated that it was difficult to choose any one thing.

High Caliber Faculty

He suggested, however, that the general achievement of maintaining Harvard Law School as a great law school was closely connected to Dean Griswold's ability to attract a faculty of the highest caliber. "No law school can transcend the quality of its faculty." And Casner noted that only a few members of the present fac-

(Continued on Page 16)

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The Loneliness of the Long Distance Cyclist

Hell's Angels. By Hunter S. Thompson. 278 pp. New York: Random House, 1967. \$4.95.

By John Spitzer

The Hell's Angels do not believe in law.

They have no addresses, no phone numbers, no bank accounts, no credit cards, no property (except motorcycles, sometimes stolen), and no bursar's cards. "Marriage" is a forgotten word, and such relationships as exist are not so long that an Angel is likely to become bored with his "old lady." They ignore estate planning.

Rule of Law

Their disrespect for a criminal law is notorious. A drinking session at a roadside bar may easily

turn into a chain-swinging brawl, as the bartender's visions of swollen beer profits are smashed together with mirrors, chairs, and whiskey bottles. Most fights are with rival gangs, although occasionally they fight among themselves when things get slow.

"Weekend runs" are the basic form of entertainment. Under the leadership of Sonny Barger from 'Frisco, hordes of these motorcycle outlaws roar from the coastal cities on their "chopped hogs" (stripped-down Harley's), three abreast, taking curves at over a hundred miles an hour, while solid citizens on a Sunday spin move over from fear and mutter about "crime in the streets."

Although the Angels seldom harm onlookers from "the world of squares and money" (braggart toughs from local bars excepted),

police "harassment" is inevitable. A favorite device of the police is to round up some Angels at random, get their names, and then phone the central station for unpaid traffic tickets. This invariably nets the unfortunate few.

Police Harassment

Or police may stop a caravan proceeding at the legal limit along a freeway and proceed to hand out a series of tickets for technical violations: seats too low, front fender missing, license plate obscured, or kick stand broken.

Needless to say, this kind of action is unpopular among the Angels and tends to cause traffic jams and even accidents along the freeway as passing motorists slow down to find out what's going on.

In Numbers . . .

The Angels' main weapon against harassment is sheer numbers. A squad car will not hesitate to stop a few outlaws, but when a small town police force finds itself confronted with 300 all at once — well, that's an entirely different matter.

The usual reaction is just the opposite of harassment. The Angels are given a police escort through the center of town just as though the Vice President had

(Continued on Page 15)

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Curriculum . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

dents and dwindling course offerings.

The end of the war, however, witnessed the frantic efforts of the School to absorb the huge influx of students brought by the cessation of hostilities and the G.I. bill. The enrollment for 1947 was 2,131, almost 50 per cent above the pre-war median.

In 1949, sweeping changes in the curriculum occurred. The first year course in Judicial Remedies received a new name, Civil Procedure, perhaps reflecting more accurately its concentration on the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The program of Group Work for the first year students was instituted.

The most noticeable changes were in the required second year curriculum; henceforth second year students were required to study Accounting, Administrative Law, Commercial Law, Constitutional Law, Corporations, and Trusts. Second year electives were confined to American Legal History, Comparative Law, Comparison of American and Soviet Law, Jurisprudence, or Legislation.

The Fifties saw the addition of the following third year electives: Securities Regulation, Collective Bargaining, Copyright, and The Federal Courts and the Federal System.

Perhaps more significant is the listing in the catalog of all courses related to the international field under the heading International Legal Studies. In 1951, fourteen courses and seminars are listed under the heading. (The 1967 catalog lists 25).

Several prior patterns of change reasserted themselves in the Sixties. The Development of Law and Legal Institutions replaced Agency as a first year course, as the search for an acceptable sixth course continued. Torts, Property, Criminal Law, Contracts, Civil Procedure remain in 1967, as in the 1890's, the staple of the first year.

Prior to 1967, the second year curriculum was becoming progressively more elective, with only Corporations, Constitutional Law, Taxation and Accounting as required courses. In 1967, this trend reached its culmination with the elimination of all required courses in the second year.

Events of Note at the Law School

All students interested in the Fall Mobilization against the War in Vietnam Oct. 21, in Washington, D.C., should contact the information table in Harkness for scheduling and transportation arrangements.

* * *

Students interested in summer positions abroad should check with Mr. Smith's secretary in I.L.S. or call David Mead at 625-7588 as soon as possible. Each year the Law Ex-

change Program of the International Law Club seeks to place students in summer legal positions abroad; in recent years the number has fluctuated between ten and fifteen.

Representative countries in which students have been placed include: England, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, Australia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Brazil, and Spain.

Foreign students interested in summer positions in

the United States should see Mr. Smith's secretary or call William Stoeber at 354-8720. The Law Exchange Program has placed from three to ten foreign students in such positions in previous years.

* * *

Coast Guard programs open to law students will be discussed in Langdell North on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 1:45 p.m. Lt. Frank Mingarella will speak. Subsequent programs will focus upon the Air Force and the Army.



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The View from the Other Side of the Tracks

(Continued from Page 11)

stopped by for a chat with the mayor.

Things were different at Bass Lake on the Fourth of July, 1965, however. The previous year the Angels' visit had left the Little Church in the Pines nearly in ruins. But this time a roadblock was established outside the town, and an imaginative sheriff handed each incoming Angel a "preliminary injunction" against breaking any laws.

Preliminary Injunction

The rather odd document began: "Order to show cause why preliminary injunction should not issue and temporary restraining order made." Defendants were named as "John Does 1 through 500, Jane Does 1 through 500, individually and as associated under the name and style [?] of Hell's Angels or One Percenters, or Coffin Cheaters, or Satan's Slaves, or Iron Horsemen, or

Black and Blue, or Purple and Pink, or Red and Yellow, unincorporated associations."

In similar language the injunction went on to prohibit them from "violating any public law, statute, or ordinance or committing any public nuisance." The gang was almost as confused by the order as the San Francisco lawyer who later tried to interpret it.

Forebodings

Despite the foreboding beginning, the binge went on at an isolated campsite which had been especially reserved for them by the police. Several hundred cases of beer were consumed, and curious tourists flocked to the area to gape at the widely-publicized orgy. Yet the only serious harm came to those Angels themselves who had a bad "high" on LSD and ran into the bonfire.

Throughout the book, Hunter Thompson paints an ambivalent

picture of these wild young men. Sometimes they seem bold outlaws in the tradition of Billy the Kid: free from office jobs, out in the sun, and living like hunters.

But they often appear as little more than exhibitionists, almost more bitter than cruel. Thompson at one point calls them a bunch of "toads."

Are they right? Wrong? And by what standard shall they be judged? "Whatdeyou mean by that word 'right?'" exclaims one Angel. "The only thing we're concerned about is what's right for us. We got our own definition of right."

Hard Loving Loser

It is probably safe to say that most Angels realize they are not heroes and perhaps are instead losers behind the bold facade of sawed-off Levi jackets with winged skulls.

"Yeah, I guess I am [a loser]," said one. "But you're looking at one loser who's going to make a hell of a scene on the way out."

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Casner Rejects 'Standardized Teaching Method'

(Continued from Page 10)

ultly antedate the Griswold deanship.

In response to an inquiry as to the continued validity of the "case method," Dean Casner first raised the question of definition, pointing out that the "case method" as used today has evolved greatly from the beginnings of Dean Langdell. He also emphasized that the School presently employs a wide variety of teaching methods.

New Departures

The third-year seminars

which have become of increasing importance in recent years could hardly be described as following the "case method." Nor, to choose from among other examples, could Dean Casner's own Estate Planning or Professor Herwitz's Business Planning classes.

In the final analysis, stressed Dean Casner, teaching is accomplished by an individual rather than by any "method." Since each member of the faculty has his own unique way by which he can best present

the subject material to his students, it is useless to seek any one, standardized teaching method.

Excelsior

Whether it be teaching methods or any other problem touching the Law School, Dean Casner hopes to maintain close contacts with all segments of the School. In the resulting discussions, answers will begin to appear. "After all," he said, "we are all striving toward the same goals, however our views may differ."

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